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What's Ahead in the Next Four Years?

(SEE PAGE 3)

'To The Victors—'

Stop Shoving! GOP In Pell-Mell Rush To Gobble Up Federal Jobs

By MILTON PLUMB

SUPPORTERS of far-reaching civil service reforms enacted during the last 20 years may have to fight for their survival during the coming year.

Job security for thousands of U. S. employes is endangered by patronage-hungry Republicans and some of their congressional chiefs. Moves already are developing to undercut President-elect Eisenhower's pre-election promises to protect the rights of federal workers.

Republican members of Congress have been swamped with requests from their constituents for federal jobs. Most are in for disappointment.

It has been 24 years since the GOP last was in the happy land, when Pres. Hoover took office in 1928. Thanks to long-advocated reforms since enacted, the number of government jobs outside civil service is much less than it used to be. Job applicants' appetites, however, remain about the same.

NO ONE KNOWS exactly how many "spoils" jobs are available to the victors. A survey by Congressional Quarterly News Features sets the low total of only 2000 openings, not counting the several thousand jobs in the individual offices of congressmen. Chairman Robert Ramspeck of the Civil Service Commission, on the other hand, has estimated the number at somewhere between 12,000 and 25,000.

The job demands have brought a building-up of pressure among some GOP congressmen for drastic steps to provide additional openings. This could be done by:

1 Filling all jobs not protected by the merit system with political appointees without regard for traditional tenure rights or technical knowledge needed to do the work properly.

2 Repealing some of the civil service reforms.

3 "Reorganizing" the government so that present office holders find their jobs "abolished" while new jobs performing the identical functions are set up elsewhere.

4 Temporary "economy" drives, under which slashed appropriations would require huge layoffs of present employees next year with supplemental appropriations later providing for the hiring of new employes to do the same work.

Soon after election day, government agencies began to get letters from GOP congressmen asking them to list all jobs exempt from civil service. The offices of Sens. Taft (O.) and Capehart (Ind.) admit they have made such requests, and it is known that several others have done likewise.

Some of Eisenhower's cabinet-appointees added fuel to the congressional job hunger. Herbert Brownell, Attorney General designate, promised a shake-up in the Justice Dept., and Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon announced that he will do a lot of hiring and firing when he takes over the Interior Dept.

Even Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.) found it necessary to warn against using diplomatic assignments as political plums. He said the "check book" should not be the only qualification for foreign service appointments.

The Federal Bar Association struck back by announcing that it has set up a committee to represent government lawyers in protecting their job rights should the need arise. It is estimated that of the 31,000 Justice Dept. employes, only about 1000, all lawyers, are without some form of job protection.

Hints that a congressional attack on the civil service is in the offing came from Rep. Brownson (R., Ind.) and Gov. George Craig of Indiana after a meeting with Eisenhower. They said they would seek legislation to "unfreeze" 41,000 postmasterships. Their appointments were made permanent in 1938 after civil service examinations.

EISENHOWER has said he will ask Congress to extend the present law giving him authority to reorganize government agencies. While the need for further reorganization is evident, some Republicans have suggested that more jobs can be made available through extensive "reorganization."

The technicality used to remove present jobholders would be to "abolish" the agency being reorganized and to reconstitute it in another form.

Reductions in force due to budget slashes appear certain in most agencies during the coming year. Rep. Taber (R., N. Y.), who will again head the House Appropriations Committee, wielded the economy ax so effectively when he held that post in the 80th Congress that nearly 100,000 jobs were eliminated. Any such "budget balancing" cuts now would only add to GOP patronage headaches.

REP. TABER

His "budget balancing" slashes will collide with GOP job patronage.

Republican spokesmen make no effort to hide their reasons for wanting all the patronage jobs possible. Sen. Smith (R., N. J.) said that as a matter of "pure politics" he and other members of Congress feel that any benefit that can be given to GOP congressmen through patronage should be given so that the Republicans can retain control of the House two years from now.

Sen. Welker (R., Ida.), a member of the three-man Senate patronage committee, summed it up:

"The only justification for patronage is that it is a method to build up a political party and reward the faithful."

Steel Union Asks High Court To Hear T-H Injunction Case

THE CIO Steelworkers' test of the constitutionality of Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunctions last week headed for the U. S. Supreme Court.

Immediately after Federal District Judge Knight of Buffalo issued an 80-day "cooling-off period" injunction, the union filed notices of appeal and asked the high court for an immediate review.

In Buffalo, Judge Knight upheld the constitutionality of so-called national emergency injunctions and granted one in the case of the American Locomotive Co. plant in Dunkirk, N. Y. He issued the injunction sought by the government, which will expire on Mar. 2.

IN A 20-PAGE opinion, Judge Knight held the act was constitutional and likewise denied the union's companion plea that the national emergency provisions did not apply in the Dunkirk case.

The USA-CIO immediately filed notice of appeal in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City and shortly thereafter filed a petition asking the Supreme Court to review the case without waiting for the Court of Appeals to act.

Under the law, the Supreme Court can review cases without waiting for the lower review to act, a method used during the 1952 steel seizure case. In that instance, the Supreme Court acted with speed, avoiding delay in the lower courts.

Speed is essential in the Dunkirk case, the Steelworkers had earlier pointed out. The Taft-Hartley Law provides for automatic expiration of the injunction at the end of 80 days. Unless the Supreme Court has acted at that time, the case will have become moot and the court does not rule on issues which are not alive at the time of its ruling.

In its plea, the USA-CIO contended, as it had in the Buffalo hearings, that the national emergency section was unconstitutional. It sought, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg argued, to impose upon the courts duties which were not judicial in character but that the law sought to make the courts merely a cog in administrative machinery over which it had no final, binding control. Such duties, the courts have always ruled unconstitutional, he said, citing long judicial history.

The union also contended the strike itself was not illegal, that it was not expressly forbidden by the statute and that granting of an injunction served to make illegal an action that was otherwise legal.

Goldberg contended that regardless of the constitutional merits of the national emergency section, it did not apply in the Dunkirk case. The law specifies the strike must affect an entire industry or a substantial part of it and imperil the national health and safety.

He pointed out that the Dunkirk plant was but a small segment of the metal fabrication industry and that it was not enough for the government to contend the strike imperiled national safety because its products were used in Atomic Energy installations.

JUDGE KNIGHT ruled the act applied to the Dunkirk strike, even though a substantial part of an industry was not directly involved, because the strike had an effect on "a substantial part of the atomic energy industry."

The T-H act provides for negotiations during the first 60 days of the injunction, followed by 15 days devoted to a National Labor Relations Board secret-ballot election on acceptance or rejection of the company's final offer. The last five days are devoted to reports to the Attorney-General who must, on the 80th day, ask the court to dissolve the injunction. The court must do so, Taft-Hartley says.

Meantime, Alco workers continued on their jobs. They had struck on Aug. 29 after months of fruitless negotiations. They sought a 26c-an-hour wage increase. The only company offer amounted to 12.5c, although Alco employes in another plant received the wage increase won following the basic steel strike of mid-summer.

8000 N. Y. Bus Drivers Near Strike Deadline

AFTER MORE than a year of negotiations and delays, 8000 New York City bus drivers were scheduled to strike eight private bus lines on New Year's Eve (after holiday deadline for this issue of The CIO News.)

The drivers, members of Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers, were seeking a long-promised 40-hour work week, already won by fellow union members employed on the city-owned transit lines.

Last-minute conferences between state and city officials, designed to bring financial relief to the companies, were inconclusive. The companies insist on fare boosts to meet the extra cost of 40-hour-week operation and city officials are bucking the increase.

"This company has always believed in getting along with its employees. So get along, Flunkey, and don't come back!"

Plans of city officials to force TWU members on the city's subways and other lines to work overtime to meet the expected heavy increase in riders were stopped by the union. TWU Pres. Michael Quill ordered members on city lines to work no overtime during the strike.

THE NEW YORK Times, in an editorial accusing city officials of gross mismanagement, pointed out that a strike for the 40-hour week had been delayed on Nov. 27, 1951, by promises of public hearings on the union request.

At subsequent public hearings, the Times noted, the union's point was sustained and for the past 11 months the delays have resulted from squabbles among city officials, the bus lines and the state over the fare structure and tax rebates to the company.

"The companies, with a good memory for broken promises of fare relief before, will accept nothing but accomplished fact," the Times observed, "and the union will not bargain on a 'when and if' basis. Frankly, we don't blame them."

The 8000 TWU members daily haul 3.5 million riders in New York City. All boroughs except Brooklyn and Staten Island would be affected by the strike.

CIO Outlook Looks Ahead—

Breadlines Or Paylines-It's Up To Ike

WHAT'S AHEAD in the next four years?

CIO's Economic Outlook asked that question last week, on the eve of 1953 and the inauguration of the Republican Administration of President-elect Eisenhower.

The Outlook suggested two answers:

ONE—The danger of serious depression, if the GOP reverts to the policies it sponsored when last in national office.

TWO—A chance for continued and growing prosperity, based on increased wages and lower prices to "fire" the nation's expanded industrial capacity.

Which alternative answers the question, said The Outlook, depends on decisions to be made at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington (the White House) and among the GOP congressional leaders on Capitol Hill.

It's a decision, said The Outlook, which "rises above partisan politics"-and its implications are far-reaching.

"A sharp and prolonged economic down-turn in the United States would be a major catastrophe," The Outlook said. "As in the Thirties, unemployment and despair would encourage communism at home; but the result around the world would be even more disastrous."

"A depression would not only drastically reduce foreign trade and impair our ability to provide military and economic aid for our friends abroad; but, even worse, the faith of free men in their own ability to build a stable and secure way of life would be undermined everywhere," the publication of the CIO Education and Research Dept. pointed out.

The key to prosperity, it said, is not only America's vast productive capacity but a market for the goods produced. To keep our factories in full operation and our growing labor force fully employed, U. S. production must increase annually.

"The constantly rising efficiency of our productive system and our expanding labor force make our present $345 billion worth of production only a base from which we should move upward," said The Outlook. It sees need for a national output of from $375 to $385 billion by 1956, just to maintain the present level of 62 million civilian jobs and a production level of $390 to $400 billion to employ the expected three million additional workers in the market during the next four years.

Biggest market for production is the American public, The Outlook notes and the hopes of continued prosperity lie in insuring their capacity to buy what the factories produce.

The ways to increase the standard of living, and thus the purchasing power of this group, were outlined this way by The Outlook:

WAGES—Both collective bargaining and public policy should support the objective of higher wages and salaries, exceeding merely sharing annual productivity gains. This means chopping down that portion of present high profits used for industrial expansion and high dividends at the expense of workers' wages, plus increasing minimum wages paid those at the bottom of the income ladder.

TAXES—If international tensions ease, permitting a cut in national security expenditures, taxes can come down and thus purchasing power would be bolstered. The danger here, says The Outlook, is that tax cuts will go to those who don't need them, rather than to the families who do.

It cautions:

"The renewed clamor for a Federal sales tax—which would directly reduce family consumption at a time when it needs to be substantially raised—is an unhappy indication of the prevailing viewpoint toward taxes of businessmen, many of whom have been appointed to high positions in the new Administration."

PRICES—The opportunity for orderly, necessary price cutting on consumer goods would benefit American families and ultimately industry itself. The Outlook urged lower unit profits, with higher volumes of sales, rather than desperation price cutting after a recession sets in.

INVESTMENT—Encouragement of new, small business enterprises, through tax policies shaped to their needs and low-interest capital, should be developed. To achieve this, and also encourage purchases of new homes, the Eisenhower Administration must withstand banker pressure to raise interest rates.

SOCIAL SECURITY—America's national system of old age-survivors insurance, public assistance aids and unemployment compensation, serves as a "built-in stabilizer." Added to the human values they serve is the economic cushion they provide—a cushion which should be bigger and more fully packed.

NON-DEFENSE GOVERNMENT PROGAMS—Construction of necessary and long-delayed highways, schools, housing and hospitals would provide jobs and income to workers.

The U. S. can't depend on workers' savings to bridge another recession, The Outlook warns. Workers no longer have the savings they had accumulated during World War II. Now most savings are concentrated in the hands of a relatively few people, and thus will not be translated into mass purchasing power.

The Outlook finds the GOP record of the past "not reassuring." It notes Republicans have seemed addicted to "the disproved economic theory that if enough prosperity is enjoyed by the few at the top of the income pyramid, enough will trickle down to those in the middle and the many at the bottom to automatically sustain the national output."

On the brighter side, it adds, "fortunately, new responsibilities and changing times often challenge men's minds and sometimes they revise their outlook and change the course of action."

New Year's Statement—

Reuther Warns Against Restrictive Labor Laws

Here is the text of a New Year's statement issued last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

AMERICAN labor faces the future confident that free men working together possess the spiritual strength and the practical know-how to win against the forces of communism and tyranny.

Nineteen-fifty-three is both a challenge and an opportunity. Never before has the future been so pregnant with disaster and yet so full of hope and opportunity. America, as the strongest of the free nations of the world, has a major share of the responsibility in leading the free world in the challenging days ahead.

We must have the strength to meet the danger ahead, but we must also demonstrate the imagination and courage to make the most of our opportunities. While neither war nor peace are inevitable, we need, however, to recognize clearly that we can drift into war but that peace can be won only if we pursue it with total dedication.

In the face of unprovoked Communist aggression the free world of necessity must build strongly its mutual military defenses. However, it is imperative that our military effort be understood and properly evaluated in our overall effort to stop Communist aggression and build the peace.

Our military build-up is but the negative aspect of our total fight against the forces of Communist tyranny and Soviet imperialism. It is the negative holding action on the military front that affords us an opportunity to move the offensive on the economic, political and social fronts where the historic battle between freedom and tyranny will be decided.

It is precisely in this field, in the economic, political and social fields, that the free world has the overwhelming margin of superiority. It is in the field of human betterment, in the practical, tangible day-to-day job of translating man's hopes and aspirations into reality, into higher living standards, a fuller measure of security, more happiness and greater human dignity, that the Communists do not dare to compete with the free world.

Best Hope Wins

The struggle between democracy and communism, between freedom and tyranny, is essentially a struggle for men's minds, their hearts, and their loyalty, and it can be won only in terms of demonstrating which way of life offers the best hope of satisfying man's needs and aspirations.

We shall win the loyalty of people everywhere, we shall fill them with renewed hope and strength for faith in freedom by the propaganda of the democratic deed. We must nail the Communist lie that man need trade freedom for bread by proving that bread and freedom are compatible and that the world that we are working to build will enable man to satisfy his economic and material needs within an ever-broadening framework of political and spiritual freedom.

In this task the American economy is freedom's greatest material asset. If fully mobilized it can provide in large measure the weapons for military defense and the tools for the economic and social offense against poverty, hunger, economic and social injustices, which are the sources of communism's strength.

The key to the future and the almost limitless possibilities of the economic development of the free world is the acceptance of the principle of economic abundance. We cannot win the struggle against Communist tyranny, we cannot make people and freedom secure in the world so long as we continue to divide up economic scarcity. We can succeed only to the extent that we learn to create and distribute economic abundance. Nineteen-fifty-three should add a fifth basic freedom — freedom from the fear of economic abundance.

The single most fundamental unsolved problem of our free society is the achievement and maintenance of full employment and full production in peacetime. Repeatedly we have demonstrated our ability to break production records and to achieve unprecedented levels of employment for the purpose of forging the weapons of war and destruction. It remains for us to match and surpass this record in creating abundance for peace. This will require greater faith in the economic future of America. The philosophy of economic scarcity —"Too Little and Too Late"— must yield to the broad concept of an ever-expanding productive capacity geared to the full development of our natural resources.

In a large measure the relationship between labor and management will determine the future growth of the American economy, for collective bargaining is the important area in which decisions need to be made to bring purchasing power in balance with our productive power. Free labor and free management must approach their joint responsibilities at the bargaining table conscious of their obligations to the whole nation and ever mindful of the fact that real progress for either labor or management is possible only to the extent that collective bargaining assists in advancing the interests of the whole community.

Good Faith Basic

As we enter 1953, management should review the lessons of history and avoid the tragic mistake of believing that restrictive labor legislation is a substitute for good faith at the collective bargaining table. In a free society there is no substitute for good faith and a voluntary discharge of moral and social responsibility. Stable and constructive labor-management relations so essential to America and the free world can only be built on a foundation of economic and social justice which will permit American workers and their families to enjoy ever higher standards of living made possible by advancing technology.

While building our strength to meet the threat of Communist tyranny in the world it is equally imperative that we take heed of those dangerous forces of intolerance and character assassination which threaten our freedom at home. The American concept of freedom of thought has met the tests of history and we must not permit the forces of fear and hysteria to strangle freedom's voice at home under the guise of preserving freedom in the world. Proper security measures are essential, and treason must be dealt with without mercy, but American freedom will be weakened, not strengthened, by thought control, insistence upon conformity, and the growing infringement upon basic civil liberties.

The CIO recognizes the grave responsibilities being assumed by the incoming national administration, and we pledge our complete cooperation in the constructive endeavors of the new administration which are designed to promote peace with honor, stability with freedom and economic and social progress for people everywhere.

We reject with disdain any thought of playing the role of a reckless and negative opposition which, unfortunately, has characterized the activities of certain Republican congressional leaders in recent years.

The CIO believes it has a clear duty to remain loyal to the program for which it has fought for many years and which was underscored at its recent Atlantic City convention. We shall fight with renewed vigor for the abolition of the twin evils of discrimination and segregation. Likewise there shall be no let-up in the CIO campaign for social welfare programs which reflect the economic realities of 1953, and for a housing program and aid to our schools which are needed to meet two of the nation's greatest unsolved problems.

We shall continue to support those international policies which are designed to promote democracy and freedom throughout the world.

More McCarthyism?

A number of good-hearted people reasoned, in the days before the November election, that a vote for Eisenhower might well be a vote against McCarthyism.

Their argument: that in the climate of a Republican administration, Jumpin' Joe from Wisconsin would find little incentive and few headlines for his free-swinging "investigations."

But Jumpin' Joe is a fact that doesn't fit the theory. The senator from Wisconsin talks now about investigating "reds in the colleges."

His probes should make a lot of headlines for dull Monday mornings. Stories of red cells among college sophomores always make titillating reading, and are good for scaring old ladies. But they can also disrupt morale at our colleges and universities.

Eisenhower stalwarts have expressed themselves, on the record, against McCarthy's kind of tactics. Among the many campaign pledges to be redeemed, a refusal to let Joe McCarthy carry on his smear circus should have a top-grade priority.

Better Late Than Never . . .

For the 5½ years since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, leaders of labor have pointed out that the non-Communist affidavit provision was a waste of time, an expense for the government, and a humiliating affront to democratic labor leaders.

Now the House Un-American Activities Committee agrees, belatedly, with the statements of organized labor. The affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed. So should Taft-Hartley itself. Sooner the better.

Double Standards

A French seaman is barred from this country; he "stole" bread from the Nazis, when they forced him into slave labor during the war. An Austrian girl, bride of a GI, is kept out of the country because she "stole" food, at the end of the war, when she was stranded in Germany.

Sen. McCarran of Nevada, the reactionary head of the Judiciary Committee, was chief sponsor of the nonsensical immigration law that keeps those people out of the U. S.—and makes this country the laughing stock of the world.

Sen. McCarran, of course, has never stolen bread. He doesn't have to. He gets free room and board at the deluxe gambling joints in Las Vegas.

The Senator, it's obvious, is an expert on riff-raff. The trouble with that French seaman, and with that Austrian girl, was they didn't have the "right" connections with Nazi big-shots. If they'd been pro-Nazi, they wouldn't have had to steal bread; they'd have gotten it free from the Nazis; and, under McCarran's law and McCarran's philosophy, as collaborators with the Nazis they'd be welcome to our shore.

The New Era

"Businessmen do not object to paying taxes . . . They recognize that regulation and control are needed in some circumstances . . . They favor social gains . . . American business long has been anxious to understand and cooperate with Government . . . businessmen take a most constructive and farsighted attitude toward the nation's problems, often giving them preference over those of their own companies."
—From "USA," NAM Magazine.

Utopia, here we come!

The CIO News

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Is The Show Any Better?

In Other Words—

The Red War Against The Jews

The following article, written from Vienna, appeared in the "Dateline: Your World" column of the New York Post, conducted by Seymour Freidin and William Richardson.

BY SEYMOUR FREIDIN

WHAT THE NAZIS started in Eastern Europe—mass annihilation of the Jews—the Communists are completing.

That's the sober and considered judgment of western observers, who are analyzing the effects of the recent purge trials in Prague, and is the terrifying conclusion which is being relayed to Israel quite independently of the on-the-spot westerners.

There are about 2.5 million Jews in Soviet-controlled Europe, 600,000 of them in the satellite countries, who are doomed by the present Russian policy, these informants say. They have even coined a phrase for the Soviet program of extermination, "psychic genocide." The Russians, they contend, won't resort to gas chambers or mass executions except where political figures are concerned.

They have instead inaugurated a program of cutting the Jewish people off from gainful employment, from local community and cultural life which Jews, like other minorities, possess in western nations, and are ostensibly determined to keep them stagnant and preoccupied with the problem of staying alive.

A premonition of their fate has led Jews in large numbers to commit suicide, not only in Czechoslovakia but elsewhere in the satellite lands. This last act of desperation, observers pointed out, also occurred in Germany and Austria when the Nazis established their control.

As in Nazi Germany, being a Jew has become a crime against the state. The refinement added to the Communist program, as emphasized in the Prague trials, was this: Defendants had to confess to being Jews, even for the court records.

But the Czechoslovak government sent out variations of those "confessions." In translating the text, for dissemination outside the country, they altered the incriminating questions to varying degrees so that the blatant anti-Semitism wouldn't perhaps appear so harsh to Communist sympathizers and followers in the West. At home, they published the undoctored versions and hammered the theme on the local radio.

During the Soviet-sponsored peace congress here, delegates had obviously been briefed in advance to refute charges of anti-Semitism that were certain to arise in the course of discussion with westerners. As soon as the Prague trials were mentioned, they gratuitously replied that the defendants were traitors and that there was no question of their racial origin.

Several embattled Romanian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak Communists were so enraged one evening when an American asked:

"Why was the word Jew attached to the names of most of the defendants?"

"Why not?" was the reply. "Does that mean anything?"

The only other modern countries where it was ever applied like that were Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly singled out Jews for political wariations with such terms as "homeless wanderers" and "bourgeois cosmopolitans."

"THE JEWS of eastern Europe," said an informant whose views bear considerable weight in formulating his government's decisions, "feel they are sitting on a rumbling volcano. They have become identified with a system—Zionism—which the Soviet Union considers dangerous to the consolidation of its control in the satellite areas."

As a minority, the Jews are barred in all the satellites from having their own newspapers, Communists make a great fuss about these for other minorities to prove that they want to eliminate discrimination. They are being expelled from jobs and reduced to the most menial employment.

From the programs adopted by Russia's satellites the plight of the Jew is now almost impossible to contend with and the measures are in a state of acceleration. These are the meanings of the suicides, but obviously all the 2.5 million under Soviet domination won't take their lives. What will happen to them?

"They will be annihilated," I was told. "It will take time, but they cannot survive."

The Russians always claimed to do things on a vast scale. That included mass murder.

Book Review—

Hillman—A Dreamer Who Fought And Won

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SIDNEY HILLMAN, the founding genius of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a power in the CIO until his death in 1946, seems alive again in a new biography by Matthew Josephson.

"Sidney Hillman: Statesman of American Labor" is an automatic "must" for any union library, for Josephson's book is a top-rank study of one of America's greatest labor leaders. Written after three years of research during which he scanned thousands of documents and conducted hundreds of conversations with Hillman's contemporaries, Josephson's biography is both sympathetic and objective. It is far and away the best analysis of a trade union leader in American biographical literature.

As the book shows him, Sidney Hillman was a man of many talents, many moods, many capabilities.

He was "intellectual"—but as the men's clothing industry soon found out, as sharply "practical" as any hard-headed businessman in the trade.

Hillman believed firmly in labor-management cooperation, and he pioneered in developing new methods of industrial stability; but he never forgot that without the right to strike—and without strike victories—labor's power was as nothing.

A 'Success Story'

Hillman, the boy, was a religious scholar, a theoretician, a revolutionary seeking the overthrow of the brutal czardom in his native Russia and the development of a democratic socialism. Hillman, a young man when he moved to the slums of New York and Chicago, became a practical planner who had little use for theory, dogma and doctrine.

Developing a deeply patriotic love for his new country, he emerged—while still a scraggly and poverty-stricken youth—as a builder whose vision led the Clothing Workers to strong organization in the face of bitter opposition and lack of understanding.

Dreaming, scheming constantly for a better break in life for his exploited clothing workers, he developed a variety of successful union experiments: banking, unemployment compensation, housing, arbitration, medical care, to name a few.

Sidney Hillman was an American "success story" of a different kind. He amassed no fortune. But he achieved fame—as the head of his union, as a founding father of the CIO, as a close friend and associate of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the leading labor adviser to FDR in the early years of World War II, as the first chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, as the butt of a vicious Republican smear in the 1944 political campaign.

SIDNEY HILLMAN

As first chairman of the CIO-PAC, Hillman worked in close harmony with Philip Murray, at the Democratic convention in 1944 and throughout the campaign to re-elect Roosevelt and to elect Harry S. Truman as vice-president.

To millions of Americans who knew little of his background, Hillman was most widely publicized by the Republicans' anti-New Deal slogan of "Clear It With Sidney." It was a slogan directed more at labor's new power in political life than at Sidney Hillman the man; but he resented it and the slogan tortured his sensitive mind.

Classic Retort

Josephson's study of Hillman, however, is by no means limited to his subject's later years. One reads with awe of the early struggle to win recognition for the Clothing Workers; and the picture of a hard-working, hard-fighting team clearly emerges.

Frank Rosenblum, vice-president of the CIO and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated, is quoted in a classic bit of retort to an anti-union employer. Rosenblum, called into the front office, was bluntly asked if he favored unions.

Rosenblum replied: "Well, if I told you I'm in favor of them you would only fire me; and if I say I'm against them, you won't believe me, so I'm not saying anything."

Jacob Potofsky, Hyman Blumberg, Jack Kroll and a host of other veteran clothing workers move through the pages with Hillman—ridding their union of racketeers, out-maneuvering the New York cops in strikes, organizing their union in the plants of the paternalistic, the chiselling and the fanatic.

But Hillman was the leader of the group, the teacher of his associates, and a grand strategist in everything he undertook. In 1919, for instance, "his friends . . . were convinced that Sidney Hillman could sense just the right psychological moment when his adversaries were fed up with the cost of a prolonged fight"—and so he won a lot of disputes.

He had a "green thumb" for knowing what sort of proposal an employer would accept to end a strike, or to avoid a strike. He would, and did, plant an idea for compromise in the mind of an arbitrator, wait for the arbitrator to sell it to the employer, and then—with a smile inside—"reluctantly" accept his own compromise formula in the interest of industrial peace and union victory.

Entitled To Power

But he refused to compromise labor's basic strength. Commenting on an employer plan for restrictions on certain union practices, he said:

"All these measures that the employers would like to have would simply be giving more power to their side, to take away power from the union . . . Our position is that we are entitled to the power that we possess, but we are willing that every provision should be made so that this power should not be abused."

In large part because of Hillman's wisdom, his belief in honorable labor-management cooperation, the clothing union suffered less than most during the Hoover depression; and because it was smart enough to get in on the ground floor of Pres. Roosevelt's NRA, it gained more than most during the pre-Wagner Act days.

Because of Hillman's experience, and his widening contacts in every phase of American life, he was a "natural" selection when FDR began to mobilize America for war in 1940. As labor member of the Natl. Defense Advisory Committee, later as co-director of the Office for Production Management, Hillman fulfilled an old dream of serving his country and his labor movement.

But the big business dollar-a-year-men outnumbered him, and eventually curbed his influence. Hillman, one feels, made decisions he did not always enjoy, but he made them in the interest of the national welfare and the country's war effort.

When the choice was to become a tool of the business interests and a whipping boy on labor matters, he left his official position with dignity and faithfulness to the unions of America. The speed of the Washington merry-go-round never made Hillman dizzy.

He rested a bit, and then, with Phil Murray, worked out the plans for CIO's Political Action Committee—and re-emerged in 1944 stronger, more influential than ever before.

The sequence was typical. Hillman's desire was that labor keep marching forward, without fatigue, without boredom.

"The trouble with our labor movement," he once remarked, "is that we are not looking for new ways . . . We will have new problems and we will have to look for new methods."

That he did, constantly. And, at the last Amalgamated convention he attended—in May, 1946, when he was tired and ill—his restless mind was still exploring the future.

Delegates and newspapermen who attended that convention still remember that final talk, delivered just two months before his death. While the audience sat in hushed silence, straining to catch every word, Hillman said:

"It is within the power of America to provide for our people conditions beyond the dreams of generations past . . . We want a better America, an America that will give its citizens, first of all, a higher and higher standard of living, so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty.

A Better America

"We want to have an America where the inventions of science will be at the disposal of every American family . . . an America that will have no sense of insecurity and which will make it possible for all the groups to live in friendship, and to be real neighbors; an America that will carry on in its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves, thinking not in terms of exploitation but of creating plenty abroad so we can all enjoy it here."

His valedictory speech was thus a long, hard look at the future. Sidney Hillman rarely looked back, and he did not want labor to look back, because he felt there was barely time to look ahead.

The Hillman "tradition" and the Hillman record taught that there is nothing labor cannot do in America so long as it keeps democracy a living force and uses its power with wisdom and imagination.

In helping transmit that message, in showing the development of Sidney Hillman on the American scene, Matthew Josephson has performed a great service to labor and the nation.

SIDNEY HILLMAN: Statesman of American Labor. By Matthew Josephson. Doubleday & Co. $5.00.

They're Shooting Already At Your Pension

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

THE CONSERVATIVE columnists keep boasting that the new Administration will "listen to business," so you'd better take a close look at the latest dilly of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

It is now polling its members on a proposal to alter the Social Security system, to provide what it calls "a single, pay-as-you-go plan to provide a basic layer of social security for all the retired aged," instead of the present "several separate programs which now cover only a portion of today's aged."

Sounds fair and businesslike until you take a second look at the phrase "pay-as-you-go" and the companion proposal of "periodic adjustment of the equal taxes on employer and employe and tax on self-employed to support benefit disbursements on a current basis."

What the Chamber wants is to combine all the present systems (old age and survivors insurance, which is what is popularly known as Social Security; old age assistance, railroad retirement, civil service, and others) into one system covering everybody; eliminate federal subsidies to states for old-age assistance.

The Chamber warns that unless major changes are made in the law, what it calls "the trust fund" for all these programs will go bankrupt.

The Social Security program has been a target of the conservatives for a long time, and the charge that the "trust fund" will go bankrupt is an old, old phony.

What happens under Social Security, as the Chamber well knows, is that the people now working and earning are paying Social Security for those who have retired, and will in turn be supported by those who have not yet entered the working force.

If a "pay-as-you-go" program is adopted one of two things happens: Either deductions from paychecks and from employers increase to prohibitive sums, or payments to those now on Social Security will drop even lower than they are now.

CIO Urges More Funds For Jersey Crime Crackdown

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week called for creation of a "stronger, more representative State Crime Commission with a longer life and adequate funds to expose criminal-political relationships in New Jersey."

CIO Pres. Carl Holderman released the recommendation of the State CIO legislative committee, which also recommended:

- Increased salaries for county prosecutors, the attorney general and his assistants, who would then be barred from representing private clients during their term of office.
- Denial of the prosecutors' request for legalizing wire tapping on the grounds that its danger to civil liberties far outweigh any possible benefits.

Holderman called the New Jersey State Law Enforcement Council "impotent." Tie-ups between "mobsters, big business and politicians" in New Jersey had been hinted, he said, calling the current situation "worse than not having any crime probe at all."

The public, Holderman said, is being misled into believing "something is being done, when in fact nothing has been accomplished during the year-long existence of the New Jersey body."

Steps To End Tension—

ICFTU Urges France To Grant Self-Rule Program In Tunisia

A DETAILED plan for easing tension in Tunisia, aimed at the advance of democracy and freedom, has been presented to the French government by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The program was made public by ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. It was prepared under instructions of the ICFTU General Council meeting in Berlin last summer.

Efforts of Tunisian nationalists to win a greater measure of self-government than the French are willing to grant have led to stern repressive measures and bitterness that reached their climax in the assassination of Farhat Hached, secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

Hached was an outstanding leader of moderate nationalist forces throughout the Middle East and an effective foe of Communist efforts to infiltrate the Tunisian labor movement. His murder, which is unsolved, touched off rioting throughout French treaty territory in North Africa that cost many lives and sent hundreds of nationalists to prisons or concentration camps.

ICFTU Delegation Now In Tunisia

An Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation arrived in Tunis on Christmas Eve to express the support of the international free labor movement to the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

The ICFTU representatives are Pres. R. Dekeyzer, of the Belgian Transportworkers' Federation, and Adrian Vermeulen, secretary of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation. Their visit grew out of developments following the murder of Farhat Hached, UGTT general secretary, including the arrests of many union leaders.

Among them was Mahmoud Messadi, Hached's successor.

In a forward to its proposal, the ICFTU said:

"Faithful to the principle of self-determination which it has always proclaimed, and to the principles of freedom, progress and justice which must inspire all movements for human emancipation, and taking into account the special conditions existing in Tunisia, the ICFTU intends, by drawing up these proposals, to do a constructive task and to make its contribution to a just solution of the Franco-Tunisian problem, thus strengthening democracy and safeguarding peace."

The plan itself has five major stages:

1. Immediate action to restore calm and create an atmosphere favorable to negotiations. This would include ending the state of siege, restoring freedom of expression and assembly, releasing all those held in custody because of the crisis, abolishing internment camps, and reinstating dismissed workers.

2. Creation by the Bey of Tunis of a truly representative government without French interference in the choice of ministers.

3. A basic agreement between France and Tunisia which would lay down stages in the development of relations by establishing a realistic time-table for steps forward.

The steps would include formal recognition of Tunisian sovereignty, which would presuppose abolition of the French Resident-General's approval of legislation and regulations; definition of the extent of France's authority, particularly "the maintenance of French armed forces at strategic points in Tunisia of interest for the defense of the free world" until a capable Tunisian army can replace them; definition of the nature of common economic interests.

4. Promulgation by the Tunisian government of an electorial law guaranteeing free and universal suffrage to all Tunisian citizens and to French citizens with more than five years' residence, the voters to elect a constituent assembly.

5. Drawing up by the assembly of a democratic Tunisian constitution "faithful to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," and providing for a Consultative Economic Council made up of representatives of workers and consumers who would have to be consulted in economic and social affairs, and especially on budgetary and fiscal questions.

Feller, Lindberg Win In Record Brewery Union Vote

TWO of the three top officers of the CIO Brewery Workers were re-elected in a membership referendum, results of which were announced last week.

Pres. Karl F. Feller defeated John Hoh, of Broklyn, N.Y., a past member of the union's executive board.

Also re-elected was Charles H. Lindberg, general organizer and corresponding and recording secretary. He defeated E. B. Brody of Milwaukee, also a board member.

Thomas Rusch, of Buffalo, N.Y., won the post of secretary-treasurer, defeating Joseph J. Hauser, incumbent.

Votes in the contested races were the highest in the Brewery Workers' 67-year history.

Joseph E. Brady was re-elected without opposition as coordinator of the union's state councils. A 10-member executive board also was elected, in all but two cases without opposition.

KARL F. FELLER

Indiana CIO Picks Officers, Hears McDonald, Leonard

MAJOR constitutional revisions, designed to spell out duties of various officers, department heads and committees, featured the 14th convention of the Indiana State CIO Council.

The convention, held in Indianapolis, re-elected Neal W. Edwards as president. There were two changes in the other top offices. Mary Salisbury of the CWA replaced Nelle Riddle as vice president and George Colwell of Steelworkers District 31 replaced Claude Becktell as secretary-treasurer.

Featured speaker at the convention was Gov. Henry F. Schricker, who praised labor's great gains in the first half of this century and urged a constant guard against those who would turn back the clock to deprive workers of the security they now possess. Schricker particularly cited unemployment compensation, social security and workmen's compensation as danger areas.

David J. McDonald, acting president of the Steelworkers, traced the history of that union and attributed the gains made to the spirit of unity in the USA since 1935. Richard T. Leonard, CIO national representative, was another featured speaker.

Among resolutions adopted were:

- Plans for a full-dress CIO Community Services program from the local union level up, with regular conferences and meetings.
- A statewide drive for group subscriptions to The CIO News, with the state council pledged "to stimulate and assist" in this campaign.

ORIT Elects New Officers, Shifts HQ To Mexico City

HEADQUARTERS of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will be moved soon from Havana, Cuba, to Mexico City.

The decision was made at the second congress of the ORIT, held recently in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

At the same time, delegates representing the free workers of North, Central and South America picked new officers. They elected Luis A. Colotuzzo, president of the Confederation of Uruguayan Workers, as president to succeed Arturo Sabroso of Peru, who was not a candidate to succeed himself.

Luis Alberto Monge, of the Costa Rican Federation of Workers, was named general secretary to succeed Francisco Aguirre, of Cuba, who declined to run again.

THE CONGRESS was held in the Brazilian Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry. The Minister, Jose de Segadas Vianna; J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU, and Aguirre were the principal speakers at the opening session.

Pres. Deocleciano de Holanda Cavalcanti, of Brazil's National Confederation of Industrial Workers, was elected to preside at the congress sessions in place of Sabroso, who was ill and unable to attend. The Mexican Confederation of Labor was admitted to membership, subject to approval of the ICFTU executive council.

After the opening session, the congress split up into working committees which later reported back to a plenary session. All resolutions were referred to the incoming executive board. The final session included an all-night stretch that ended at 5 A.M.

The CIO was represented by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO organization director, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Committee. North America was represented at executive board meetings by George Burt, UAW-CIO-CCL regional director in Canada, as alternate for Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO International and Latin-American Committees.

ATOM PLANT VOTES CIO—These workers at U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's big new plant at Paducah, Ky., helped spark recent bargaining victory for CIO Chemical Workers. They met with CIO Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor and Gas, Coke Rep. Thomas F. Fee (center, front row) after recent runoff election victory over AFL craft unions. Plant when completed will employ 3500 workers.

2 Canadian Unions Fight Job Layoffs

A COMPREHENSIVE plan for dealing with layoffs in Canada's agricultural machinery industry was presented to that country's cabinet last week by a delegation representing the two major unions in the field—the CIO Steelworkers and Auto Workers—and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The union group submitted a brief calling for establishment of a council, representing labor, the federal government, the employers and agriculture, to consider problems in the industry; a monopoly investigation of the industry, and its greater use in the Colombo Plan, the British Commonwealth program for helping underdeveloped nations.

More than 2000 UAW and USA members normally employed in Intl. Havester and Harris-Massey plants in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Woodstock are currently laid off. The union representatives told the cabinet members the firms' monopolistic practices contributed to the situation.

Pensioners Honored

The big Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers recently honored 150 retired and pensioned auto workers at a banquet.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

WE HAVE good news to start our new year. Pres. Walter Reuther, who underwent major surgery a couple of weeks ago, is on his way to a rapid recovery. He is now home recuperating and will be back in harness very soon. I know this will be good news to all our officers and members everywhere.

The 1952 record of NLRB representation elections won and lost must be improved in 1953. All CIO affiliates will be called upon to work together during this year and render every support to one another in bringing the workers under the banner of the CIO.

The Organizational Dept., with its national representatives, regional directors and field representatives, will work harder than ever before in our great crusade of organizing the unorganized.

Only through strong unions can the workers of the nation expect to get the security and standards of living that they are entitled to, and only through strong unions can our freedom be fully protected and enhanced. Without the collective strength of their union, the workers would be at the mercy of the greed and avarice of special interest everywhere.

We worked long and hard in the recent political elections. Now that they are out of the way for the time being, let us concentrate our energies on the big task before us in 1953—organizing the unorganized.

Let us here and now resolve to devote ourselves fully to the important task of bringing about a greater and stronger CIO. Our union is our strength.

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REG. DIR. CHARLES COWL reports that employes of the Florida Furniture Co., Palatka, Fla., favored the CIO in a representation election by a vote of 104 to 42 for no union. This group will be issued an LIU charter. CIO Organizing Com. Rep. W. J. Shewmake conducted this campaign in the face of terrific opposition.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following IUE-CIO bargaining victories: Queen City Dinettes, Inc., Cincinnati, O., IUE-CIO 11, no union 4; Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass., IUE-CIO 57, UE 40, no union 1; Fischman Co., Philadelphia, IUE-CIO 37, no union 0, UE withdrew.

Pres. Elwood Swisher, CIO Gas Coke & Chemical Workers, reports the following representation election victories: Unexcelled Chemical Co., Cranberry, N. J., eligible 610, voting 400, Gas-Coke 350, against 27, challenged 20, void 3; Intl. Rep. Frank Podsiadlik directed the drive. R. J. Reid Contracting Co., Mobile, Ala.: eligible 43, Gas-Coke 42, not voting 1. Linde Air Co., Div. Union Carbide, Milwaukee, Wisc.: Gas-Coke 14, no union 1. J. R. Dillinger Tiff Washer Co., Tiff, Mo.: Gas-Coke 14, against 1. Intl. Rep. Martin Wente was in charge.

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REG. DIR. EDWARD McCRONE reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election among the salaried workers of the Lycoming division of the Avco Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn. The vote: eligible 205, UAW 136, no union 50.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won a representation election at Carter Products, New Brunswick, N. J., by a vote of 102 to 15 AFL and 5 no union. CIO Staff Rep. Emory Hanscom and Union Rep. Lyman Covert assisted in this drive.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Vermont Marble Co., Dallas, Tex., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 38 to 8 no union. Union Rep. Jack Valtair conducted this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Aluminum Ore Co., Bauxite, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 251, USA-CIO 200, AFL 32, no union 1, challenged 7. Intl. Rep. Allan Bryant was in charge of the drive, assisted by USA Staff Reps. Nick Zonarich, Martin Burns, Horace Brock and Ed Waldon.

Value Of Strong Union Told

EIGHT significant qualities, common to all sound labor-management relations, have been tabulated by the National Planning Association following an extensive study of 10 union-management relations.

The non-profit, non-partisan organization in a recent report listed the eight points as follows:

- There is full acceptance by management of the collective bargaining process and of unionism as an institution. The company considers a strong union an asset to management.
- The union fully accepts private ownership and operation of the industry. It recognizes that the welfare of its members depends upon the successful operation of the business.
- The union is strong, responsible and democratic.
- The company stays out of the union's internal affairs.
- Mutual trust and confidence exist between the parties.
- Neither party to bargaining has adopted a legalistic approach to the solution of problems.
- Negotiations are problem-centered—more time is spent on day-to-day problems than on defining abstract principles.
- There is widespread union-management consultation and highly developed information sharing.

End Rules Committee Blockade Of Legislation, CIO Urges House

SHALL a small group of Dixiegops operating in the House Rules Committee be permitted to thwart the will of the majority of Congress and of the American people during the next two years?

That question was put squarely before each congressman last week by the CIO Legislative Dept. Acting on instructions from the CIO Legislative Committee, Nathan E. Cowan, department director, wrote all members of the House urging them to establish new rules in the 83rd Congress "which will allow the democratic process to operate in an orderly manner."

He called for amendment of the existing House rules, adopted by the Dixiegop coalition in the 82nd Congress, which give the Rules Committee life and death power over legislation. This committee channels bills to the floor after they have been approved by other committees.

"All too often in the past we have seen the House adopt rules which enabled the Rules Committee to usurp the power of final decision on legislation to be considered and gain dictatorial control over the Congress of the United States," Cowan wrote.

He called on each member to "work vigorously" for restoration of the rule adopted in the 81st Congress which prevented the committee from becoming "a permanent blockade" against House consideration of essential legislation. Under it, whenever the Rules Committee failed to send a bill to the floor after 21 days, the chairman of the originating committee could move that the measure go to the floor for action.

This gave the House a chance to then decide if it wanted the bill passed.

"THE 21-DAY rule prevented the Rules Committee from negating the work of all other standing committees of the House," Cowan said. "It prevented the committee from ignoring the time and energy put forth by other House members in their respective committees."

Cowan pointed out that—by actual test—the 21-day rule had prevented the Rules Committee from making a "mockery" out of the expressed will of the majority in Congress on several occasions. No less than eight vital measures were brought to the floor in the 81st Congress only after it had been invoked. All of them passed the House.

In addition, presence of the 21-day rule led the Rules Committee to release other essential legislation it otherwise probably would have blocked.

The drive against Dixiegop rules roadblocks in the House corresponded to the fight scheduled against Rule 22 in the Senate. This, too, was pushed through by the Dixiegop coalition so that Southerners could filibuster to death all important civil rights measures.

Last Tuesday a group of about 20 Republican and Northern Democratic Senators met in the office of Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) to map out strategy for a change in the Senate rules. Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), a leading Republican advocate of civil rights legislation and an Eisenhower supporter, joined in sponsoring the meeting.

The President-elect has pledged to do all in his power to curb filibusters. The fight for rules changes in both House and Senate was scheduled to be made Jan. 3, after the deadline for this issue of The CIO News.

CIO Tannery Local Gains 14c Package

CIO TANNERY Workers in Gloversville, N. Y., have signed a new two-year contract containing a 14c package increase for workers in 10 tannery mills.

Murray Gassman, CIO national representative, said the contract contained a 9c-an-hour wage increase, plus 5c in fringe benefits. The contract, with the Fluton County Tanners Assn., covers 500 union members.

Included in LIU 1712's new contract is an hourly rate schedule running from $1.34 to $2.50, plus paid holidays and vacations, seniority protection and health insurance. It provides for arbitration, a union shop and dues check-off and off-shift bonuses.

Not covered are 300 members of LIU 1712, employed in five plants which are not members of the association. These contracts expire in the period from April to September.

Auto, Steel Locals Order CIO News

Two widely-separated CIO Auto and Steelworkers local unions have joined the list of CIO locals subscribing for officers, committeemen and shop stewards.

The big Baltimore Local 738 of the UAW-CIO recently ordered the paper for some 140 officers and stewards, while USA-CIO Local 1669 in Indianapolis has subscribed for officers.

Full information on group subscription rates is available from The CIO News Circulation Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CIO Councils Campaign For Better State Laws

CIO COUNCILS last week moved ahead on the legislative and political fronts in several states.

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council took up the cudgels against the "totally unrealistic" maximum benefits of $30 weekly for unemployed and sick workers.

An all-day conference of delegates from CIO locals throughout the State was held at Newark to aid the State CIO legislative committee in drafting its 1953's state legislative program.

Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director, in a keynote speech, said if most unemployed and sick workers are to receive benefits equal to two-thirds of their average weekly wage, as provided in new legislation taking effect Jan. 1, the maximum benefit should be set at $45 weekly for single workers. The maximum for workers with dependents should be raised by $5 per dependent up to four dependents, he said.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council held a statewide conference to draft its legislative program, which Pres. Harry Boyer described as "broad in scope and intended to benefit all the people."

The 12-point program included planks calling for increasing the weekly minimum and maximum workmen's compensation, occupational, and unemployment benefits to $25 and $35 respectively, improving the "phony" Women's Equal Pay Law, enacting an effective FEPC law and strengthening the State labor relations act.

IN MICHIGAN, State CIO Pres. August Scholle and Brendan Sexton, acting education director of the CIO Auto Workers, were among the members of the initiating group of the newly-formed Citizens' Committee Against the Trucks Law.

The committee attacked the law for its "vague definition of 'a Communist front organization' that can be stretched to cover almost any group" and called on citizens to join it in supporting a suit brought in Wayne County Circuit Court by the Socialist Workers Party to void the act. The committee said "we imply no political support whatever" to the party.

And in Texas, the Tarrant (Fort Worth) and the Dallas County CIO Councils renewed a campaign to have CIO members and others pay their poll taxes.

Hepworth Named

A. L. Hepworth, educational director of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railways Employees and Other Transport Workers, has been appointed director of the Canadian Congress of Labor Dept. of Education and Welfare.

Rewriting Of McCarran Immigration Act Urged

THE McCARRAN - Walter Immigration Act should be "reconsidered and revised from beginning to end," the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization declared in a 316-page report made public Jan. 1.

The commission, in a bluntly-worded discussion of the law, found it violates "American traditions and ideals, it weakens the foundations of our liberty and undermines our security and well being." In addition, "it endangers our position of leadership and destroys the esteem and good reputation the United States has earned in the past."

The law is a complete substitute for all immigration and naturalization legislation passed by Congress since the foundation of the republic. Congress approved it last year over Pres. Truman's veto. It was strongly opposed by many labor, liberal, civic and church groups.

The late Pres. Philip Murray presented the CIO's strong objections at a session of the commission in Washington, one of 11 cities in which 15 days of public hearings were held. A major portion of the witnesses opposed the act, the commission said. "Certain basic policies" urged by all opponents it summarized as follows:

As Washington Said It —

The title of the report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, Whom We Shall Welcome, is a quotation from the writings of George Washington. Dated Dec. 2, 1783, in New York, the full quotation reads:

"The bosom of America is open to receive not only the Opulent and Respectable Stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all Nations and Religions; whom we shall welcome to a participation of all our rights and privileges, if by decency and propriety of conduct they appear to merit the enjoyment."

"THE NATIONAL origins quota system should be abolished.

"There should be an over-all maxium of annual quota immigration to this country. The determination of the total number of quota immigrants permitted to enter during any year should reflect the needs and capacity for absorption of the United States. That number, under present conditions, should be approximately 250,000.

"The allocations within this annual quota should be designed to meet emergency situations of great hardship abroad, such as continued distress and suffering among refugees, expellees, escapees, displaced persons and other victims of communism and other forms of totalitarianism, overpopulation, and the special and general needs of the U. S."

The commission, in effect, adopted these and other objections voiced to it as its own. In its conclusion, it said:

"The immigration and nationality law embodies policies and principles that are unwise and injurious to the nation.

"It rests upon an attitude of hostility and distrust against all aliens.

"It applies discriminations against human beings on account of national origin, race, creed and color.

"It ignores the needs of the United States in domestic affairs and foreign policies.

"IT CONTAINS unnecessary and unreasonable restrictions and penalties against individuals.

"It is badly drafted, confusing and in some respects unworkable.

"It should be reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."

The report made 17 recommendations for new legislation.

First was abolition of the national origins quota system. In its place was proposed a unified quota system, which would allocate visas without regard to national origin, race, creed or color.

It suggested a maximum annual immigration quota of one-sixth of the population according to the latest census. Under the 1950 census, this would mean 251,162 immigrants, instead of the 154,657 now authorized.

It would put all immigration and naturalization functions into a new agency, which would distribute quotas annually according to five factors—the right of asylum, reunion of families, needs in the U. S., special needs in the free world, and general immigration. For the next three years, 100,000 refugees, expellees, escapees and displaced persons would be admitted annually.

THE COMMISSION proposed enforcement methods assuring fair hearings and procedure, and offered a set of standards to govern admission of aliens and their deportation when called for based on reason and some discretionary authority for administrators.

It also called for continued protection of the U. S. by safeguards against the admission of spies and saboteurs. Aliens who are present members or affiliates of any totalitarian party should be excluded, it suggested, except when their membership is involuntary, or is not knowingly to "further the aims and principles of such parties."

The commission was composed of former Solicitor Gen. Philip Perlman, chairman; Earl G. Harrison, vice chairman; Msgr. John O'Grady, Rev. Thaddeus F. Gullixson, Clarence E. Pickett, Adrian S. Fisher and Thomas C. Finucane. Harry N. Rosenfield, former member of the Displaced Persons Commission, was executive director.

House Red Probe Aims At Unions And Schools

IN A REPORT containing recommendations which in part conflict with its findings, the House Un-American Activities Committee last week set the stage for new "investigations" of unions and the nation's schools during the coming year.

After exhaustive hearings, the committee discovered—and acknowledged — that what CIO leaders have been trying to tell Congress for some time is true. It reported:

- "For the most part, union members in the U. S. are completely loyal and patriotic."
- The Taft-Hartley Act requirement that non-Communist affidavits be filed by union officials "is now working to the benefit of members of the Communist Party engaged in the field of labor."
- "By and large, American youth has repulsed Communist efforts to recruit him."

After announcing these findings of fact, however, the committee went on to say that it "recognizes that it has a serious obligation to intensify its investigations" and called for full-scale probes of unions and the field of education. It said that legislation should be enacted under which unions found still to have Communists in them should be cited and denied use of NLRB facilities in labor-management disputes.

Another committee conclusion was that the non-Communist oath requirement should be repealed. In making this recommendation, the committee said that its evidence showed "conclusively" that Taft-Hartley's requirement not only permits Communist-dominated unions to use the NLRB facilities but gives them a ready-made argument against those who contend they are Communist controlled.

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood took exactly this position last year in testimony before the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee. He strongly opposed, however, further legislation aimed at government regulation, such as the committee recommends.

The late CIO Pres. Philip Murray put the case against the proposal in these words:

"We believe that if the Government undertakes to determine what unions can represent workers in this country, it will have embarked upon the long trail toward Government control of unions. In the dictatorships of the world, unions exist at the sufferance of the state. We in America do not want to take a single step in that direction."

HE ADDED that CIO's action in ending Communist control of some unions was proof that members of American labor organizations are fully aware of the problem and capable of doing whatever is necessary to protect their country's interests.

On this point, the committee lashed out at Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit, which it described as a "prime target" of the Communist Party. Published accounts of the report, however, failed to mention that UAW took over the local early last year and appointed an administrator to run it while known Reds were ousted from office.

The union was turned back to control of its members last fall after the administrator reported that Communist influence was reduced to its lowest ebb and conditions within the local were "greatly improved." Democratic control of the local by its members was thus preserved long before the issuance of the committee's report.

Shoe, Auto Locals Host Yule Parties

CHILDREN'S Christmas parties with a union label were presented by big and small CIO local unions throughout the nation over the holidays.

Typical were celebrations sponsored by the Shoe Workers in Haverhill, Mass., and by the Auto Workers in New York City.

The 5000-member Joint Board 31 of the USWA-CIO invited 500 needy children to its annual Christmas party.

Each child received from Santa a pair of shoes, a box of candy and a toy. And there were movies and ice cream to top off the celebration.

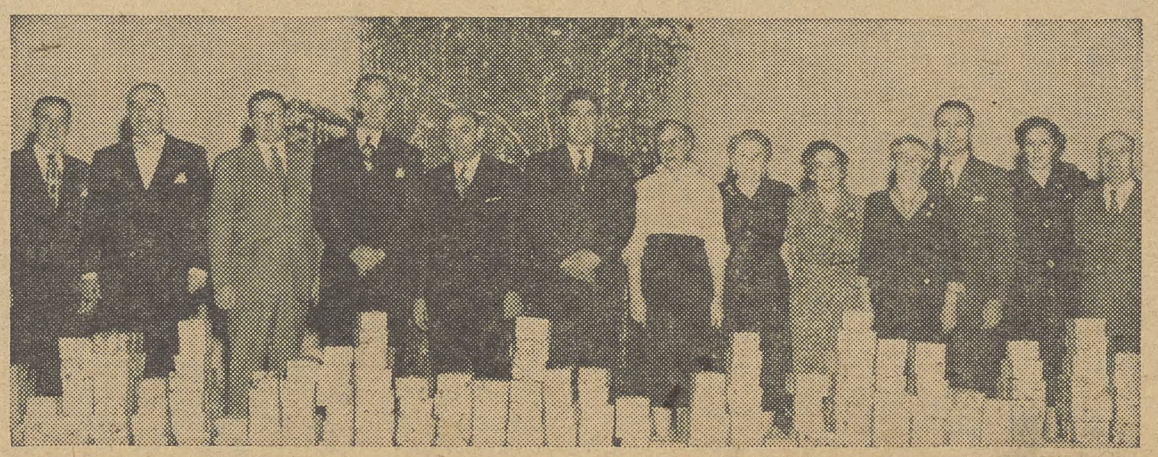
Mayor Joseph Willett of Haverhill and USWA-CIO Pres. Russell J. Taylor were among guests. Lorenzo S. Bergeron, joint board manager, helped arrange the celebration.

Children of workers at the United Nations headquarters in New York joined with some 6000 other youngsters at the party staged in St. Nicholas Arena by UAW-CIO Local 259.

The UN youngsters were special guests at the big affair, which was climaxed by Santa's arrival with 11,000 gifts.

CIO Electrical Workers Local 901 was host to 11,000 at Fort Wayne, Ind.

At Gloversville, N.Y., CIO Tannery Workers LIU 1712 staged a post-Christmas theater party for some 1000 youngsters.



HOSTS at annual Christmas party for 500 needy children were these officers and committee members of CIO Shoe Workers in Haverhill, Mass. In center (before tree) are Lorenzo S. Bergeron, Joint Board 31 manager; Mayor Joseph Willett, USWA-CIO Pres. Russell J. Taylor, and Angelo Georgian, USWA representative.

'Tail Gunner Joe'

He Gets His Medals Wholesale . . . And Senate Dodges Report On His Finances

See Page 2

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The CIO News

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Civil Rights Program Knifed By Taft-Dixiecrat Alliance

—See Page 3

THEY TELL THE MAYOR: Thousands of striking CIO Transport Workers jam a street near New York's City Hall (left background) to show Mayor Impellitteri they are determined to get the 40-hour week with no loss in pay on eight privately-owned bus lines. On top of sound truck are TWU Pres. Michael Quill and other strike leaders. Quill is reporting no progress in City Hall negotiations. Later bargaining collapsed and the strike remained solid. (Picture story on Page 12.)

Toots His Own Horn—

Jumping Joe Edges Mac In 'Scrambled Egg' Race

"JUMPING JOE" McCarthy has gone and done it again—gone and grabbed himself military medals by the bushel basketful.

As the new Congress returned to Washington, Wisconsin's junior senator was edging Gen. MacArthur in the "scrambled egg" race, sporting a Distinguished Flying Cross, an Air Medal and five stars all—supposedly—for combat service in the South Pacific almost a decade ago.

How he got the medals—and what he got them for—were open to question.

The Navy Dept. said Sen. McCarthy asked for them as "entirely within his rights; he was eligible."

McCARTHY replied 'twasn't so, he hadn't applied for them high awards. He said his former Marine Corps commanding officer had recommended them. *Unlike what he was saying about a fellow Republican senator who looked into his high-flying finances, McCarthy didn't charge the Navy with a "smear."*

Why McCarthy, who served 2½ years in the Marines as an air intelligence officer and then quit the Pacific War before it ended to run for the Senate, was in line for combat awards was an unanswered question.

McCarthy's own accounts of his Pacific fighting service were about as contradictory as his various figures on "card-carrying Communists" he has said were in the U. S. government.

His new citations credit him with 30 missions into enemy territory. His own biography in the Congressional Directory for the 80th Congress lists "17 official missions" against the Japanese. Back in 1944 a McCarthy campaign leaflet said he "participated in 14 dive-bombing missions over Japanese positions."

A Navy Dept. spokesman, and the recently-published book "McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism" added some explanations and some tarnish to Joe's new medals.

The Navy spokesman's statement made plain "Jumping Joe" was not a combat airman. He said he had "bummed rides whenever he could" to get his list of 14 or 17 or 30 missions. And issuance of the medals, he indicated, was more or less routine.

The authors of "McCarthy" say the Senator *"holding a pair of jacks as a war record tried to bluff the world into thinking he held four aces."*

McCarthy's South Pacific service first was on the New Hebrides, never in Japanese hands. He went to Guadalcanal—six months after Japanese resistance ended. His unit was moved up the Solomons to Munda—three months after the fighting ended on that island.

McCARTHY'S JOB as air intelligence officer was to interview returning Marine pilots, check results of attacks, and plan future missions. But that wasn't enough for Joe. He already had his jeep carrying signs like this: *"Headquarters: McCarthy for U. S. Senator."*

So he hitchhiked those 14 or 17 or 30 missions aboard Marine planes—and sent home campaign pictures of "Tail-gunner Joe" to the Wisconsin papers.

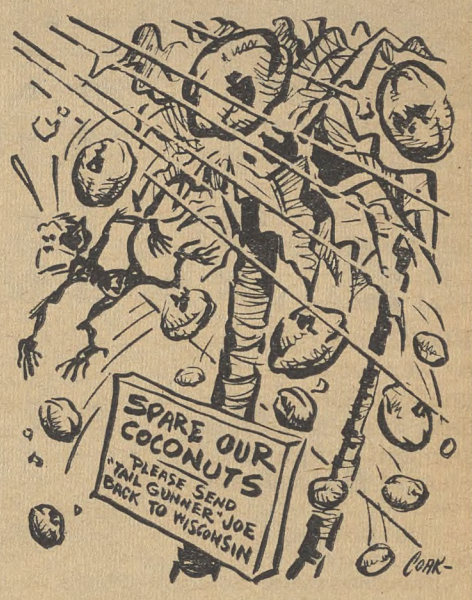
"There is no denying the fact that McCarthy fired a lot of ammunition," the authors of "McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism" said.

"The Judge really loved to shoot guns," one of his pilots reports. "He was really eager in that rear seat." He fired so often and so wildly that one day a huge sign appeared in the recreation area:

"PROTECT OUR COCONUT TREES. SEND McCARTHY BACK TO WISCONSIN."

There's a footnote to McCarthy's military saga: Leonard J. Burns, a Milwaukee Republican and Navy air combat veteran on the carrier Hornet, sent "Jumping Joe" his own Distinguished Flying Cross and four air medals as a "gift." He added:

"Wear them and your medals at the next session of the Senate and maybe you can convince your fellow senators you're a hero. You haven't convinced me of that."



Senate Sidetracks Report On McCarthy

"JUMPING JOE" McCarthy is in financial hot water again. Facts and figures on his tangled monetary operations were revealed by a Senate investigating committee.

The committee asked some questions about the propriety of some of McCarthy's dealings.

It didn't answer them—and neither did the new Republican Senate which met and organized a few hours after the report was released. McCarthy was seated without challenge.

What the GOP 83rd Congress will do about McCarthy was problematical.

The report of the Senate Elections subcommittee said McCarthy's continued membership was an issue "for the entire Senate." But the report now is in the hands of the Rules Committee headed by Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), the Hoosier carbon-copy of the Wisconsin lawmaker.

And Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.), chairman of the subcommittee which looked into "Jumping Joe," turned over to the Justice Dept. its complete files on McCarthy. "What happens," said Hennings, "is up to the new attorney general and the new Administration."

The lengthy McCarthy report dodged making any recommendations and only reported the findings of its 18-month investigation. Those facts, it pointed out, raise a number of new questions concerning McCarthy's fitness to hold public office.

"THE RECORD," it added, "should speak for itself."

The subcommittee dealt mainly with McCarthy's involved financial transaction and largely ignored another chief charge of former Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) that the Wisconsin Senator has perjured himself in connection with his charges of "communism" in government.

The subcommittee said the facts raise six main questions:

1. Did McCarthy use funds supposedly collected for his anti-Communist fight for his own personal gain?
2. Were his activities in Congress on behalf of special groups, including housing, sugar and Nationalist China interests, motivated by self-interest?
3. Was it proper under the circumstances for McCarthy to take $10,000 from the Lustron Corp.?
4. Do his loan and other financial transactions involve violations of tax and banking laws?
5. Did McCarthy use close associates and relatives to con-

(Continued on Page 11)

His Record

The report on Sen. McCarthy's finances supplements the Wisconsin Republican's record in six years in Congress. That record stretches from votes for Taft-Hartley and against its repeal, votes against price controls, a vote for an anti-strike injunction against the CIO Steelworkers, and (just this past week) a vote to keep the filibuster against civil rights.

Typical Cases Of Joe's Finances

Here are three typical examples of the many documented facts about Sen. McCarthy's weird financial manipulations reported by the Senate Elections subcommittee:

I. CASE OF THE SOY BEAN MARGINS

By his own statements, when McCarthy launched "the public phase" of his fight against communism in February 1950, he asked supporters to send contributions to assist him. Later that year, McCarthy opened two new accounts in different Washington banks and deposited in them funds "received for anti-Communist activities" amounting to more than $10,000.

In September 1950, McCarthy authorized his secretary to withdraw $10,000 and this amount was credited to Henry J. Van Straten, county superintendent of schools at Appleton, Wis. The latter purchased 30,000 bushels of January soy beans on margin.

Within three months, a profit of $17,354.50 was realized, and from this $10,000 was returned to McCarthy. The final disposition of other cash withdrawals "is not known to the subcommittee."

The committee noted that, just prior to this transaction, the Agriculture Dept. had conducted an investigation of alleged soy bean market manipulation involving, among others, a number of Chinese traders.

Another question raised by the committee is why the $10,000 check Van Straten endorsed to McCarthy was deposited in his own general account, when the original money came from the special "anti-Communist" accounts.

II. CASE OF THE MISSING COMMUNISTS

The committee attempted to examine every check which had been issued by McCarthy from his special "anti-Communist" account, to which deposits amounting to nearly $21,000 were made.

It could identify only 78 out of about 180 items charged to this account, but learned enough to declare that, "at least without explanation, no connection could be established between many of the disbursements from this account and any possible anti-Communist campaign."

As examples of uses which it couldn't connect with the account's declared purpose, it cited "a check to the Collector of Internal Revenue for $73.80 on Oct. 2, 1950, at a time when Sen. McCarthy's Riggs general account appears to have been overdrawn" and a "cash" check for $200 on Oct. 20, 1950 "when it appears his general account was overdrawn."

The committee also questioned the connection with the fight against Communists of a check for $1300 to his administrative assistant, Ray Kiermas "at a time when his general account reflected a balance of $495.76."

"It is of possible significance," the report said, "that the deposits to Sen. McCarthy's general account at the Riggs National Bank and the deposits to the account of his administrative assistant at the same bank increased contemporaneously with the advent of the 'public phase' of Sen. McCarthy's 'fight' to expose Communists and Communist treason in Government."

McCarthy's deposits to his regular account in 1950 and 1951, the committee said, jumped by $3000 annually and those of Kiermas increased by $15,000 each year over the amount they had each deposited in 1949.

III. CASE OF THE AFFLUENT RELATIVES

William P. McCarthy, brother of the Senator, is described by the committee as a Chicago truck driver who "appears to be a man of only moderate means."

Although there is no evidence that he had any prior experience in the commodity market, in 1948 William P. McCarthy began speculating by opening an

(Continued on Page 11)

Joe Tried To Block Report

Publicity is okeh for the other fellow but not when it's about Joe McCarthy.

According to the Republican Washington Post, the Wisconsin Senator tried desperately to block issuance of the Senate Elections subcommittee report.

The Post said McCarthy even flew to Camden, N. J., to urge Sen. Hendrickson, GOP member of the subcommittee, to dissent from the report. Hendrickson denied this, but confirmed he had received many objections to any publication of the findings on McCarthy.

Because of the maneuvering, the report was held up until the night before Congress met—too late for any immediate effect.

Dixiegops Knife Strong Civil Rights Bills

SHOWDOWN ON THE FILIBUSTER—The campaign to lift the filibuster roadblock to civil rights legislation was waged once again as the Senate convened in Washington. Three leaders of labor-liberal groups urging repeal of Rule 22, shown after meeting with Sen. Taft (R. O.), were (from left) Roy Reuther, CIO Auto Workers PAC director; Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People secretary, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Four Senator foes of filibuster rule (at right) were Sens. Lehman (D. N.Y.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Ives (R. N.Y.) and Duff (R. Pa.). But Taft, new Senate GOP leader, already had lined up with Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) to kill rules change.

(See Editorial, Page 4)

STRONG civil rights legislation was scuttled by the Republican 83rd Congress in its first week in Washington, a fortnight before the inauguration of President-elect Eisenhower.

The old Dixiegop alliance of ultra-conservative Republicans and ultra-conservative Southern Democrats worked as "a team" once again.

Together they swamped a proposal to reform the rules of the Senate to end unlimited filibusters—for years the chief roadblock to congressional enactment of fair employment practices and other civil rights bills.

In the House, Speaker Martin refused even to recognize Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) when he attempted to introduce a motion to curb the powers of the Rules Committee. Instead it adopted the old rules.

Workings of the Dixiegop alliance were spread on the record during the past week.

ON THE floor, Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) was chief defender of the filibuster. He had met with Sen. Taft (R. O.) on New Year's Day to confer on tactics.

And the decisive motion—to table a proposal for rules reform—came from Taft himself. The new Senate majority leader had backing of the Senate Republican conference in this action.

The vote was 70 to 21 to table.

During several days of debate in the first week of the new Congress, much of the argument was on technical questions: whether the Senate could write its own rules each session or whether it was a "continuing body."

But the fundamental issue, as Sen Douglas (D. Ill.) said, was not the rules of the Senate but the carrying out of both Republican and Democratic pledges in the field of human relations.

If the old rules stand, Douglas warned before the decisive roll call, "we may as well say farewell to any chance for civil rights legislation or needed change in Senate procedure. In slang parlance, we may kiss such a possibility good-by."

Sen. Anderson (D. N. Mex.), who introduced the rules reform proposal on behalf of himself and 18 other Senators of both parties, also led debate throughout the first day. In doing so, the former Secretary of Agriculture ignored doctor's orders that he should not speak because of ill health.

Anderson called his motion fundamental to any sincere effort to get effective civil rights legislation, and pointed out also how Senators often use the threat of a filibuster to force acceptance of amendments to other measures. He said that if his motion were rejected, it would "smack of hypocrisy, because it will be known that there was not a genuine effort to bring about the desired result."

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) argued that the filibuster "negates the very process of democracy. It is time we proclaimed to the world that this body has full free debate—and also the right to vote."

FOLLOWING his pledge to New Jersey CIO officials on New Year's Day, Sen. Hendrickson (R. N. J.) strongly supported Anderson's motion. "The Senate can go far to restore itself in public esteem" by adopting its own rules and curbing unlimited stalling, Hendrickson said.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said the issue was whether the Senate should be "immobilized or energized" by its rules. He pointed out that under present rules a "fancy Dan motion" must be made to take up any proposal to change the rules, and that can be filibustered to death.

"You would be older than Rip Van Winkle before a vote came, if you brought up a motion to amend the rules," he told his colleagues. "If you touch that sacred cow, the rule of the Senate, you will be here till eternity."

REPUBLICAN Sen. Ives (N. Y.) agreed. He said the chances of getting the rules changed later are "most remote. The surest way to bring about the change is through adoption of the pending motion."

Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) likened the Senate rules to "the law of the Medes and the Persians. We cannot change them."

The closing address was by Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.). He made an impassioned plea to President-elect Eisenhower to get on the telephone and "Call the great leader of the Republican Party, Sen. Taft. and say, 'I want you to tell the Republican girls and boys I want to go down the line for this'."

Neely said that during the campaign Eisenhower had appealed for liberalized Senate rules everywhere he had gone "except in Texas, Florida and South Carolina." Now he had a real chance to accomplish a reform in rules for which "every liberal in the U. S. has been pleading," Neely declared.

THERE were chuckles from both Republicans and Democrats. Taft only grinned.

Neely said that he had more respect for his Southern Democratic colleagues for being honest about their opposition than he had for those Republicans who profess to want civil rights legislation but were unwilling to take the necessary step to make it possible for such measures to be enacted.

A few minutes later the vote was taken. Taft's firm control of the Senate was clearly evident when 41 Republicans and 29 Democrats, nearly all from Southern states, voted to table Anderson's motion. Five Republicans, 15 Democrats and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) were opposed.

After the vote, Walter White, speaking for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, made up of 54 organizations including both the CIO and AFL, said that in the course of debate, Republican leaders had made three distinct promises:

1. To obtain the 64 votes needed to limit debate under Rule 22.
2. To enact FEPC and other civil rights legislation.
3. To make the revision of Rule 22 the first order of business in the Senate Rules Committee.

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) contended that a limited victory had been won in that no point of order had been raised against Anderson's motion.

"This is only the beginning of a long and historic fight," he said. "The dead hand of the past cannot be permitted to continue to choke democratic majority rule in the Senate.

Ike's Promises

President-elect Eisenhower's "hands off" silence in the fight to curb Senate filibusters contrasts with campaign and post-election statements.

Former Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) told reporters last Aug. 12 that Eisenhower had told him he felt "very strongly in favor of curbing the filibuster and of taking every measure practicable to support a program for civil rights."

Last Nov. 28 Eisenhower assured National Association for the Advancement of Colored People representatives that he would use his "utmost influence" with Congress to bring an end to filibustering.

Here's Roll Call On Filibuster

The key Senate vote of 70 to 21 on Jan. 7 on Sen. Taft's motion to table the proposal to reform Senate rules follows:

Voting Right
Against Tabling

Republicans 5: Duff (Pa.), Hendrickson (N. J.), Ives (N. Y.), Kuchel (Calif.), and Tobey (N. H.)

Democrats 15: Anderson (N. M.), Douglas (Ill.), Green (R. I.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Hunt (Wyo.), Jackson (Wash.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Lehman (N. Y.), Mansfield (Mont.), Murray (Mont.), Neely (W. Va.), Pastore (R. I.), and Symington (Mo.).

Independent 1: Morse (Ore.).

(Paired right against tabling: Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Voting Wrong
For Tabling

Republicans 41: Aiken (Vt.), Barrett (Wyo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (O.), Bridges (N. H.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Butler (Neb.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kans.), Case (S. D.), Cooper (Ky.), Cordon (Ore.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Ferguson (Mich.), Flanders (Vt.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Jenner (Ind.), Knowland (Calif.), Langer (N. D.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Pa.), McCarthy (Wisc.), Millikin (Colo.), Mundt (S. D.), Payne (Me.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Smith (Me.), Smith (N. J.), Taft (O.), Thye (Minn.), Watkins (U.), Welker (Ida.), Wiley (Wisc.), Williams (Del.), and Young (N. D.).

Democrats 29: Byrd (Va.), Clements (Ky.), Daniel (Tex.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Frear (Del.), Fulbright (Ark.), George (Ga.), Gillette (Ia.), Gore (Tenn.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Hoey (N. C.), Holland (Fla.), Johnson (Colo.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S. C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), Maybank (S. C.), McCarran (Nev.), McClellan (Ark.), Monroney (Okla.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Smith (N. C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.).

(Paired wrong for tabling: Schoeppel (R., Kans.).

Absent: Griswold (R. Neb.), Chavez (D. N. M.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.).

Russell Snipes At Reuther And Gets Called Short

SEN. RUSSELL (D. Ga.) learned a little more about U.S. history as well as about CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther during the fight to change Senate rules.

In an effort to discredit CIO leadership on civil rights, Dixiecrat Russell charged that the motion introduced by Sen. Anderson (D. N. Mex.) originated with Reuther and "partook of 'goon squad' tactics.'"

"Mr. Walter Reuther is a man of parts. His views in many fields are worthy of consideration." Russell said. "But I prefer to draw my own conclusions as to the constitutionality of the proposal that the Senate of the U.S. is not a continuing body, even if it finds its genesis with Mr. Reuther."

Anderson observed that "it is very difficult to come up with a proposition of this nature and then be accused of 'goon squad' tactics." He informed Russell that in 1917, Sen. Thomas of Colorado had said the Senate did not have rules.

"I do not think he knew Walter Reuther at that time," Anderson said. "Walter Reuther was a boy 9 years of age, and I doubt that he communicated with Sen. Thomas."

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) called Russell's statement irrelevant, since the Senate should debate issues "on their merits" and not according to sponsors. He told Russell that Sen. Walsh had successfully led a similar fight to change the rules in 1917.

"EVEN if he (Reuther) had had all of the merits and virtues which the sculptors and painters of the Renaissance period accribed to the infant St. John the Baptist, it would be very difficult to think he had any definitive effect upon Sen. Walsh," Douglas said.

In a statement after Russell's charge, Reuther commented:

"Sen. Russell would do well to address himself to the great issue of majority rule essential to the operation of our democracy rather than to attempt diversion through personal attacks."

First Casualty

It was so very efficient, so very gay—the manner in which the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition killed the move to limit Senate filibusters, and so to end the chance of really effective civil rights legislation for the next two years.

Taft, the conservative Republican, and Russell, the conservative southern Democrat, worked together to produce a streamlined operation. They also produced a streamlined disgrace. And they have warned us once again of the power of this reactionary bi-partisan coalition against all forward-looking legislation.

The Democratic platform, on which many of the southern Senators ran for office, called for liberalizing the Senate rules. Russell and his supporters flouted that promise to the people.

Gen. Eisenhower, at one of the more liberal points of his campaign, voiced "hope" the rules might be liberalized. If he "hoped" very strongly, he must now be strongly disappointed. He must also be worried that other of his more liberal "hopes" will be similarly be gutted by Sen. Taft and his friends.

So, the first promise, the first hope, has become the first casualty of the 83rd Congress.

As Americans, we are disappointed that the Senate has not met its great responsibility in the field of civil rights. We are equally confident, however, that the vote on the Senate rules will not forever stand.

We shall have civil rights laws, because we need them. Because they are needed, we in the CIO shall continue to fight for them.

A Great Message

It's too bad that many Americans will never get around to reading Pres. Truman's final State-of-the-Union message, a few brief sections of which are reprinted on this page.

The President's long review of his Administration, his pride in our national strength and achievements; his fears of Soviet-inspired world war and hysteria-inspired restrictions of our liberties—all show the mark of a truly great American who will leave a sizeable imprint on the history of the nation.

Soviet Russia pictures Pres. Truman as a warmonger; the President's message shows just the opposite—a man who fears the destructive power of modern war and prays for a way to peace.

Republicans picture Pres. Truman as a would-be dictator who has all but ruined the country. But the President's message shows his devotion to our basic liberties—a devotion not surpassed by the party of McCarthy and Jenner. Further, the President's review of eight historic years confirms that Fair Deal policies have brought truly great benefits to the nation.

Our homegrown reactionaries and isolationists cannot allow that record to stand unchallenged. They will try to use the Big Lie, the Big Silence and the Big Smear Campaign against the Truman Administration.

Constant propaganda can succeed, perhaps, in fooling some of the people into accepting a reactionary carticature of Truman and the Fair Deal as the factual truth. But so long as Americans remember the record, as the President has spelled it out in his message, the truth will withstand the attacks of its enemies.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'After You, Alphonso'

Truman's Farewell—

The State Of The Nation

Here are three excerpts from Pres. Truman's 10,000-word final State of the Union Message to Congress.

OUR ECONOMY: Consider some of the great questions posed for us by sudden, total victory in World War II. Consider also how well as a nation we responded.

Would the American economy collapse after the war? That was one question. Would there be another depression here—a repetition of 1921 or 1929? The free world feared and dreaded it. The Communists hoped for it and built their policies upon that hope . . .

Our economy has grown tremendously. Free enterprise has flourished as never before. Sixty-two million people are now gainfully employed, compared with 51 million seven years ago. Private businessmen and farmers have invested more than $200 billion in new plant and equipment since the end of World War II. Prices have risen further than they should have done—but incomes, by and large, have risen even more, so that real living standards are now considerably higher than seven years ago.

Aided by sound government policies, our expanding economy has shown the strength and flexibility for swift and painless conversion from war to peace, in 1945 and 1946; for quick reaction and recovery—well before Korea—from the beginnings of recession in 1949.

Above all, this live and vital economy of ours has now shown the remarkable capacity to sustain a great mobilization for defense, a vast outpouring of aid to friends and allies all around the world—and still to produce more goods and services for peaceful use at home than we have ever known before.

A WARNING: The war of the future would be one in which man could extinguish millions of lives at one blow, demolish the great cities of the world, wipe out the cultural achievements of the past—and destroy the very structure of a civilization slowly and painfully built up through hundreds of generations.

Such a war is not a possibly policy for rational men. We know this, but we would not dare to assume that others would not yield to the temptation science is now placing in their hands.

With that in mind, there is something I would say to Stalin: You claim belief in Lenin's prophecy that one stage in the development of Communist society would be war between your world and ours. But Lenin was a pre-atomic man, who viewed society and history with pre-atomic eyes. Something profound has happened since he wrote. War has changed its shape and its dimension. It cannot now be a "stage" in the development of anything save ruin for your regime and homeland.

I do know how much time may elapse before the Communist rulers bring themselves to recognize this truth. But when they do, they will find us eager to reach understandings that will protect the world from the danger it faces today.

It is no wonder that some people wish that we had never succeeded in splitting the atom. But, atomic power, like any other force of nature, is not evil in itself. Properly used, it is an instrumentality for human betterment. As a source of power, as a tool of scientific inquiry, it has untold possibilities. We are already making good progress in the constructive use of atomic power. We could do much more if we were free to concentrate on its peaceful uses exclusively.

DANGER SIGN: There are some things that could shift the advantage. One of the things that could defeat us is fear—fear of the task we face, fear of adjusting to it, fear that breeds more fear, sapping our faith, corroding our liberties, turning citizen against citizen, ally against ally. Fear could snatch away the very values we are striving to defend.

Already the danger signals have gone up. Already the corrosive process has begun. And every diminution of our tolerance, each new act of enforced conformity, each idle accusation, each demonstration of hysteria—each new restrictive law—is one more sign that we can lose the battle against fear.

The Communists cannot deprive us of our liberties—fear can. The Communists cannot stamp out our faith in human dignity—fear can. Fear is an enemy within ourselves, and if we do not root it out, it may destroy the very way of life we are so anxious to protect.

To beat back fear, we must hold fast to our heritage as free men. We must renew our confidence in one another, our tolerance, our sense of being neighbors, fellow citizens. We must take our stand on the Bill of Rights. The inquisition, the star chamber, have no place in a free society.

Sen. Douglas Tells:

How To Curb The Big Money In Politics

A PROGRAM to cut high cost of running for public office, similar in some respects to that proposed by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, is offered by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in an article in a recent issue of the New Republic magazine.

Kroll suggested a four-point plan: that each candidate be made responsible for all expenditures in his behalf; that expenditures without the candidate's written consent be outlawed; that the candidate be held personally responsible for observing campaign spending limitations, and that he personally report all expenditures in his behalf.

SEN. DOUGLAS

Douglas offered his plan after detailed comment on the cost of the 1952 campaign to candidates at all levels. It was not only "one of the dirtiest and most vituperative" in U. S. history, he wrote, but it was "also the most expensive."

"Before the campaign started," he said, "I made a rough estimate that the total expenditures, at all levels, from the national organizations to the 142,000 precincts and for all candidates from president to coroner, would amount to not far from $75 million. From the figures which I have been able to gather the actual outlays this summer and fall may well have been even more.

"THUS, incomplete reports from nine Republican committees showed total expenditures of $9,325,000, while six pro-Stevenson committees, including the political arms of the AFL and the CIO, spent $2,408,000 or only about one-quarter of the reported Eisenhower figures. These amounts are, however, only the beginning.

"I would not be surprised if the outlays by national groups came to as much as $20 million and that for every dollar the Democrats spent, the Republicans and their allies spent four or five.

"But to all this we must add the amounts spent for state, congressional and county contests. The minimum cost of a closely contested congressional race is around $10,000 and often runs to several times that figure. While it may cost only a few hundred or thousand dollars to run for the Senate in a one-party state such as Vermont, the minimum legitimate costs will amount to from $150,000 to $200,000 in a fairly large industrial state.

"We do not know much about the cost of running for state and county offices because . . . few states . . . require the reporting of campaign receipts and expenditures. Those with practical experience, however, know that the costs of gubernatorial campaigns tend to be appreciably greater than those for the Senate.

"This is because control over the patronage and expenditures which go with the office of governor makes it a more material prize for which to strive. On a smaller scale, the tens of thousands who run for the state legislatures and for county offices tend to spend appreciable sums individually for their candidacies which amount in the aggregate to enormous outlays.

"The 1952 campaign was notable amongst other features for the great use of television. I understand that in the 1948 campaign, no more than 5% of the Democratic 'radio and television' budget went to TV, while this year three-fourths of such funds went to television.

"CERTAINLY the two parties spent well over $3 million on radio and television in this campaign by admission, even disregarding allegations of still larger funds for spot anonuncements and the like. The solid bank of political broadcasts and telecasts on election eve must have cost nearly half a million dollars.

"Television is expensive. An evening one-hour radio-TV simulcast on just one network costs nearly $70,000. Add to that a few chartered plane trips, costing about $25,000, and a special train for $100,000, and the result is frightening to the political novice.

"I am not, of course, merely concerned because campaigns cost so much. I am concerned about the vast majority of big donors who want something in return for their money which has necessarily financed a major part of a campaign of this proportion—contracts, jobs, loans, privileges, legislation and so on.

"I am concerned about the able men who either have no money of their own or cannot raise any appreciable amount from friends and supporters. Such men, despite their virtues, generally do not get selected as candidates for high office, or if nominated find themselves almost hopelessly handicapped.

"I have proposed several remedies to reduce the high cost of running for office, and the problem it creates. First, we must seek greater financial support of candidates and parties by small contributors. If we want to make our candidates more independent . . . we must be willing to give more liberally to their campaign funds.

"SECOND, we must tighten up and more strictly enforce legislation fixing a ceiling on the total amounts which may be spent for a candidate or party. The existing legislation (has) . . . enabled the spirit if not the letter of the law to be flagrantly violated. But Great Britain has demonstrated that such limits can be realistically set and enforced. Of what value in this campaign was the $3 million limit on national committees, when each party could institute such a number of 'Volunteers' or 'Citizens' or other 'Committees' as it saw fit?

"Third, I have called for moderate community support of campaigns out of taxes, a controversial issue originally proposed by Theodore Roosevelt back in 1907. The community would benefit from public servants no longer under obligation to big contributors, and from more widespread participation in public life of less wealthy citizens. Technical problems . . . must be worked out . . . We could start with the presidency and Congress by fixing a maximum of around 10c per registered voter for each office.

"Finally, the campaign now concluded leads me to stress more vigorously my contention that networks and local radio and television stations should be required to give a certain amount of time to the major political parties and their candidates without charge.

"THERE IS no similar obligation for the newspapers to give free space because they are not using a public property. But they have a moral obligation to furnish fairly balanced and objective news, whatever may be their editorial policies, and at a very minimum they should not charge more for political than for other advertising. Vastly higher rates are now common.

"Such proposals are only the beginning of an attack on this problem. A system of presidential primaries, public reports on the income of important public officials and a code of ethics for government officials all seem to me to be a part of a more sensible approach to political campaigns.

"Others have stressed the need for more publicity of campaign expenses and contributions and for shorter campaigns. Whatever solutions may finally be adopted, 1952 proved the high cost of elections to be a fundamental problem of ethics in government, with which citizens and officials alike must grapple."

Press And Politics—

Big Editors Holler Bloody Murder But Agree To Inquiry On Campaign Bias

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE NATION'S daily press, which was more than 8 to 1 for Eisenhower during the election campaign, is going to investigate the charges that it was more than 8 to 1 for Eisenhower.

The editors and publishers aren't of one mind about such a survey, but there will be one—sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, which includes not only publishers and editors but also reporters, teachers of journalism, and students.

The charges were aired at the Sigma Delta Chi convention in Denver; at the meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association in Boston, and at the banquet of the Eastern Newspaper Promotion Conference, also in Boston.

At Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Frank Ahlgren assailed critics who said "distorted and slanted stories defeated the Democratic party." Ahlgren, editor of the Scripps-Howard Memphis Commercial Appeal, said the nation's newspapers have nothing to apologize for.

(Memo to Mr. Ahlgren: Why have the dailies buried the stories about a House investigation of the enormous campaign spending, showing the Republicans outspent the Democrats 2 to 1? Also, the critics said stories were slanted and distorted, but they did not say that defeated Stevenson. And, if the nation's newspapers have nothing to apologize for, why all the soul-searching going on?)

Ahlgren also said an AP survey showed the nation's papers "leaned over backward to give space to Stevenson and Truman," that the papers which backed Ike often gave more space to them than to Ike. *(All other surveys disagree.)*

AHLGREN even pointed to the polls taken aboard the Ike and Adlai trains showing the reporters were pro-Adlai, although their papers were for Ike. *(This proves only that the writers don't agree with their publishers.)*

Palmer Hoyt, of the Denver Post, told the Sigma Delta convention there is little evidence the dailies and magazines were responsible for Ike's election.

(Charles F. McCahill of the Cleveland News, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, had said earlier that "when the merchandise is good the press can sell it. I think the newspapers exerted great influence in this election. They had a great product to sell. They presented it factually and forcefully to the American people, and the people accepted it.")

Barry Bingham, of the Louisville Courier Journal, told the convention that the press itself must meet the charges of bias. "If there is dirty linen to be washed, let's do the washing ourselves," he said.

But Roy A. Roberts, of the Kansas City Star, said a survey of the press by the press would be "tommyrot," and Louis LaCoss, editorial page head of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, called it "snooping."

Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard law school, told the AP managing editors that the nation's press is failing in its "moral responsibility" to give the people all the facts, free of distortion.

Kroll Urges PAC Push In State, Local Elections

THE POLITICAL "experts" call 1953 an "off-year" because there aren't any national contests, but it won't be any "off-year" for CIO Political Action Committees across the nation.

More than 1000 state, county and city elections are coming up this year, and CIO-PAC is going to be working — and working hard—in many of them.

A call for "enlarged and intensified" political action, with emphasis on the local contests, by CIO-PAC's 443 state and local units was voiced last week by Jack Kroll, national PAC director.

"No public office in the U. S. is too small to merit the attention of our organizations," Kroll said.

"Every public official, of whatever rank, should be subject to the closest scrutiny regarding his qualifications for office. Only in this fashion will we succeed in maintaining standards that measure up to the requirements of democratic self-government."

THE 1953 state and local contests, Kroll made plain, will be a "proving ground" for '54—when all members of the House and a third of the Senate will be up for election.

This year's contests, said the PAC director, will "provide valuable training for the increasing number of political action workers within our ranks and prepare them for the elections in 1954 and following years."

Kroll's statement urged PAC local units to participate in every stage of local contests, from registration drives, primary contests, raising PAC dollars to turning out the vote in final elections.

Already CIO councils and PAC units are working on the year-around political action program. In Detroit, for example, the Wayne County CIO Council has endorsed 35 candidates for board of education and lower courts.

Going Up In Smoke

Smokers got some bad news last week about what will happen when price controls expire. Harry Wooten, a tobacco expert writing in Printers' Ink, ad trade magazine, said the industry is planning to boost cigarets 1c a pack for regular sixes and 2c for the king size brands.

Ike's Plans For Bigger Labor Dept.

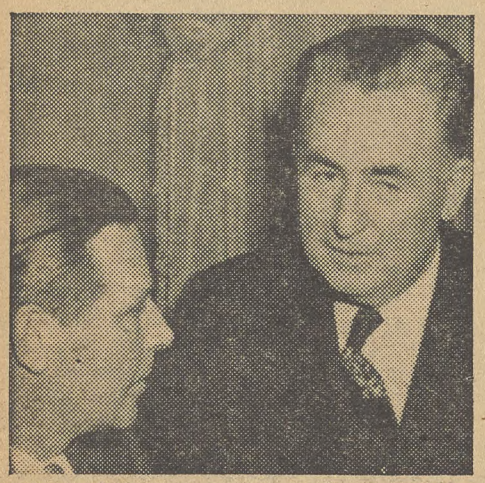
Congress Chiefs Want To Cut Service To Nation's Workers

By MILTON PLUMB

AMONG THE MANY promises made by Gen. Eisenhower when he was campaigning across the nation was a pledge to expand and strengthen the Labor Dept. so that it can properly represent the interests of the millions of American workers.

Now that President-elect Eisenhower is about to be inaugurated, his plans to build up the Labor Dept. apparently are about to collide with an attack on the agency by anti-labor Dixiegop members of the 83rd Congress.

In the act creating the department in 1913, Congress gave it the duty "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."



OUTGOING Sec. of Labor Tobin (left) and incoming Sec. Durkin.

The new President has assured labor that he is behind that goal.

The record of leaders in the 83rd Congess, however, points the other way. When the same group of Republicans controlled the 80th Congress, the Labor Dept. was one of their chief victims. It still has not recovered from their staggering blows.

The Taft-Hartley Act transferred the Conciliation Service out of the department and made it an independent agency, headed by a Republican, Cyrus Ching. This struck directly at the department's participation in one of the basic factors of good labor relations, and cut off its role in the collective bargaining process at a most crucial point.

Previously, Congress had specifically authorized the Secretary of Labor to act as mediator and to appoint conciliators whenever he believed the interests of industrial peace required that it be done. Taft-Hartley, on the other hand has taken away from the secretary his previous functions of helping the settlement of disputes.

Some observers believe that the great increase in strikes since Taft-Hartley can be attributed, in large part, to the stern—and entirely unreasonable—prohibition.

Industry and congressional leaders are opposed to returning the Conciliation Service, a necessary first step in any move to place in the department its proper functions. They are also likely to oppose any move to transfer there other key labor agencies now independent, such as the National (Railroad) Mediation Board.

FAILURE to take these steps, however, will only continue the present discriminatory situation against labor. As it now stands, there is no one in the Cabinet with a legislative mandate to advise in national emergency disputes, although business has always been represented. Under the Truman Administration, the White House's contact with such disputes has been an indirect one, chiefly through John Steelman, the President's key advisor in labor matters.

One other damaging action of the 80th Congress was a rider to a 1948 appropriation bill which transferred the U.S. Employment Service to the Federal Security Agency. This was remedied by Pres. Truman in 1949, when, upon the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, he submitted a reorganization plan permanently housing the employment and unemployment insurance services in the Labor Dept.

There are already reports, however, that the new Republican Congress may repeat the performance of the 80th. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, next Federal Security Administrator, is said to want the unemployment compensation and employment units under her wing.

IF SHE PRESSES hard enough, Eisenhower would be confronted with an unpleasant Cabinet dispute at the very outset. There is some talk that, to placate Mrs. Hobby, the Republican Administration might try to get her to settle for the transfer of the department's activities in the field of industrial health and safety.

These overlap, to some extent, the work of the Industrial Health Div. of the Public Health Service, now part of FSA. Those who favor a strong Labor Dept. point out, however, that the PHS, with its emphasis on medical matters, is in no position to do as effective a job as the department in the promotion of job safety programs.

They argue that a more logical step would would be to place the Industrial Hygiene Division in the Labor Dept.

JOBS.—U. S. Employment Services not only aids unemployed workers bu is vital factor in mobilizing the nation's manpower for defense production

Business Groups Shape Drive

POWERS OF the Labor Dept. as the chief government agency enforcing laws designed to protect the wages, working conditions and health and safety standards of American labor may be whittled away in the 83rd Congress.

So far, Republican leaders in Congress have been talking primarily about revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act (see page 9). But behind the scenes bitter attacks are shaping up on the existing protection given to labor by at least four other laws.

All of the laws under attack by anti-labor congressmen and business interests are inadequate and need strengthening. Instead, there is grave danger that, while the headlines created by the fight over Taft-Hartley divert attention, these laws which give basic protection to labor will be critically weakened.

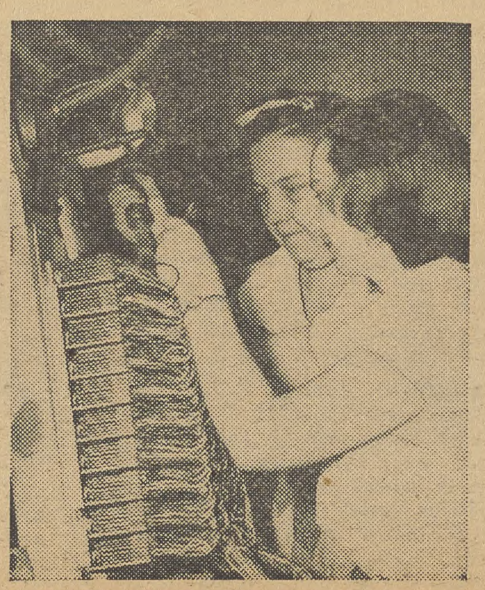
Perhaps the most important single protective function of the department is its administration of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, under which it sets minimum wages for work on all government contracts of more than $10,000. In the present defense period, the importance of preserving and strengthening this law is greater than usual because so much of the economy is geared to government purchases.

But the Dixiegop reactionaries who controlled the 82nd Congress ganged up on the law last year and passed one weakening amendment. It subjects minimum wage determinations to endless delays by court review. Three other much more damaging amendments were also sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.).

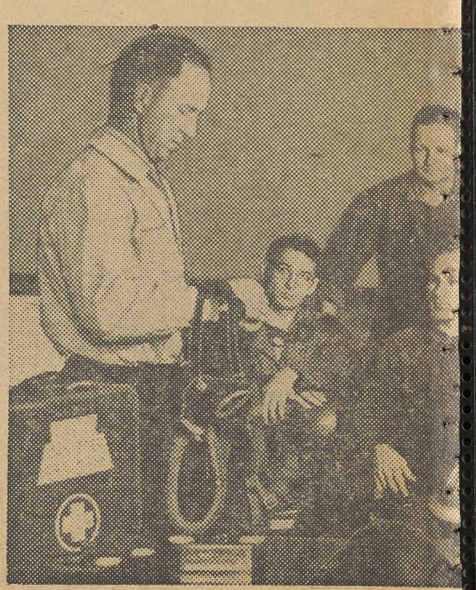
THESE PROPOSALS beaten back only after strong CIO opposition, would have nullified the basic intent of the law by requiring all minimum wage determinations to be made on a "local" basis instead of regionally as at present. They also would have cut the act's coverage almost in half by exempting purchases of all goods sold on the open market.

Southern operators of "run-away" shops, particularly in textiles, are already challenging the recent $1 minimum wage proposed by Sec. Tobin for cotton, silk and synthetic industries. Some business spokesmen demand outright repeal of the act, which would bring in its wake a return to the "sweatshops" of the last century.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP assists management in setting up instruction programs; uniform standards insure workers of full training.



APPRENTICESHIP training is source of new defense skills.



LABOR STANDARDS Bureau prot oil workers are attending a class in

ollide With GOP Lawmakers' Attack

PRICES.—Draftsman prepares chart of Consumers' Price Index, one of the Labor Dept.'s several important reports on U. S. economic situation.

To Weaken Basic Wage Laws

The Davis-Bacon Act, which gives the Secretary of Labor similar powers to set wage floors in the building industry, also is under attack. The Associated General Contractors, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations are known to be presently working on amendments to this act. Some want outright repeal, and the least any are ready to settle for is a court review amendment like the one in Walsh-Healey.

Besides saddling labor with Taft-Hartley, the Republican 80th Congress seriously weakened the wage and hour laws. With the same leaders once again in power, many fear a new assault on the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets an overall minimum wage of 75c, spells out minimum safety standards, restricts child labor, and requires time-and-a-half pay for work over 40 hours a week.

The CIO has advocated a hike in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, as a necessary adjustment to the realities of the inflation which has taken place since the last increase. It also seeks greatly extended coverage, particularly to service workers and agriculture.

Such needed reforms are bitterly opposed by business interests and by reactionary congressmen, particularly from the South, bent on preserving feudal control over the lowest-paid wage groups. When the minimum wage was last increased from 40c to 75c in 1949, the need for greater coverage was ignored.

The act's protection is also endangered by pressures from business interests to lengthen the standard work-week to at least 45 hours before overtime pay would be required. Lobbyists for the big corporation farms also are seeking to whittle away restrictions on the employment of child labor in agriculture, only recently written into the act.

PRESSURE is also developing from the corporation farm interests of the Southwest for new loopholes in the inadequate law passed by the last Congress to regulate the employment of illegal Mexican "wetbacks." They also want to weaken the Labor Dept.'s power to keep the amount of foreign labor imported for seasonal agricultural jobs from becoming too excessive.

At present the department is responsible for certifying that a real need for imported labor which cannot be met by U. S. workers exists before the government permits importation.

Vested Groups Fight Moves For Adequate Appropriations

PROPOSALS to build up the Labor Dept. in most cases collide with vested interests, either of the anti-labor bloc in Congress, other government agencies or big business lobbies.

All face at least some bitter opposition. Key steps would include:

1. Return of the Conciliation Service, and the transfer of present independent agencies performing similar functions, into the department.

2. Return of the Immigration Service, which was part of the Labor Dept. until transferred to the Justice Dept. in 1940.

3. Giving the department responsibility for over-all direction of the Selective Service Program.

4. Transfer to the department of the industrial hygiene functions now performed by the Public Health Service.

5. Creation of a workers' education bureau to perform essential activities in this field now entirely neglected by the government.

6. Restoration of appropriations to a level where established units like the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Women's Bureau could once more begin to perform the work for which they were created.

The battle for appropriations, of course, is the basic one, since all of the other steps would be meaningless if adequate funds are denied the department for its operations. Here, the outlook is grim, with Chairman Taber of the House Appropriations Committee and Republicans generally bent on heavy budget slashes.

Taber was in the same post in the Republican 80th Congress and played a leading part in the hatchet job which crippled the department. Total appropriations were cut from $23 million to only $15 million, but funds for personnel and operating costs generally were slashed even heavier—45%.

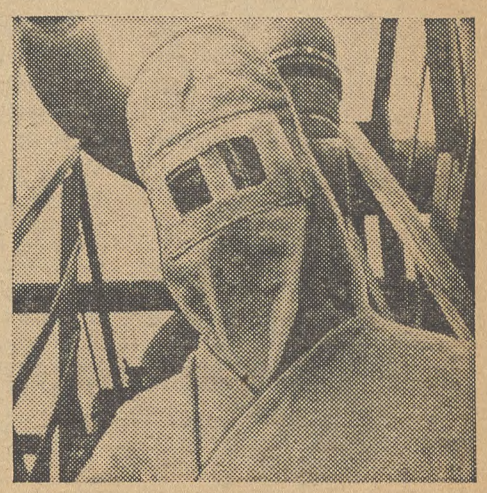
THIS MEANT that the department had to cut its never adequate staff almost in half, to less than 4000. Pres. Truman's efforts to rebuild the department after the 80th Congress have restored both appropriations and staff to roughly their 1946 level.

Actually, however, since much present work is carried on by the use of defense money transferred to cover contract assignments for the Pentagon, the department still has not been restored to its former level. Virtually all of its bureaus are short of staff and cannot undertake vitally needed assignments.

Inflation, too, has made appropriations of the same level inadequate to do the job they did in 1946. The department has never been able to resume, for example, even the limited workers' education activities it previously was undertaking.

The proposal most likely to be adopted appears to be the one to place Selective Service in the department. Efforts of the military to take over this operation which has its chief impact on the labor force have been repulsed in the past, and there is an increasing recognition that our growing national population will bring manpower and employment problems in the years ahead.

CHANCES for return of the Immigration Service appear to be slim. Sec. Perkins agreed to its transfer to the Justice Dept. in 1940 because the national emergency required emphasis on its policing operations. The situation is somewhat different today, with the Labor Dept. exercising considerably more responsibility in connection with the subsidized import of agricultural labor.



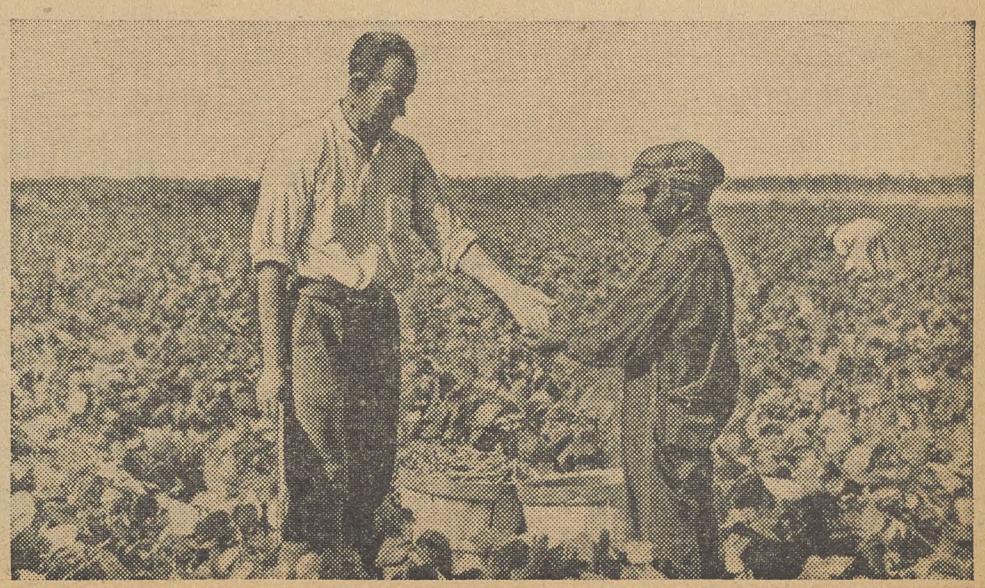
MAN FROM MARS dress is used in industrial safety program.

The department's activities to insure fair work standards for agricultural labor have always been fought by Dixiegop reactionaries in Congress, and instead of strengthing its work in this area, Congress apears more likely to weaken it. There are reports, for example, that the Farm Labor Service, transferred to the Labor Dept. under the Reorganization Act, is in danger of being shifted back to the Agriculture Dept.

One other vital operation of the department, which has become increasingly important as women have been employed to meet defense needs, also may be marked for transfer. The new Federal Security Administrator may try to get the Women's Bureau shifted to her agency.

workers' health and safety. These working procedures.

GIRL optical worker gains from Women's Bureau activity.



CHILD LABORERS' protection comes from Labor Dept. enforcement of Fair Labor Standards Act. Slashes in funds would endanger their future.

CIO Councils Begin Regional Parleys On Legislation, PAC

THE FIRST of a series of seven CIO regional conferences—dealing with the work of state and city councils in such fields as legislation, political action, conservation, publicity and community relations—was to be held in Atlanta, Ga., over the past weekend.

The three-day session, at Georgia CIO headquarters, brought together some 50 or 60 CIO council officers and regional directors from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Similar regional conferences will be held, during the next six months, at Little Rock, Ark.; Chicago; Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia; Boston, and Salt Lake City.

In announcing the meetings, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, declared:

"The CIO is a community organization. It is interested in community welfare—in schools, hospitals, decent city and state government, and all the other problems of citizenship in which Americans concern themselves.

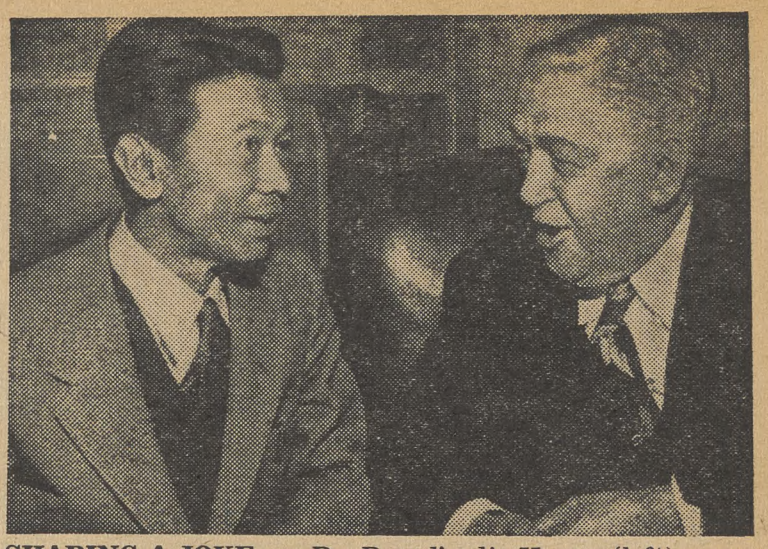
"Some propaganda artists like to depict American workers as 'big labor' dominated by 'labor bosses.' The work of the CIO in hundreds of communities throughout America refutes that misleading and malicious portrait.

"**AMERICAN** workers are good citizens. Their unions, and their CIO city and state councils, are tools for promoting the interests of good citizenship. Regional meetings, bringing together labor's community leaders, benefit not only the CIO but all the people in the states and cities of each part of the nation.

"I feel confident that these regional conferences will prove highly successful."

The Atlanta session was under the guidance of Anthony W. Smith of Washington, assistant director of councils for the CIO; Paul Christopher of Knoxville, Tenn., state director for the CIO Organizing Committee; and David Burgess, Georgia CIO Council executive secretary.

SPEAKERS included August Scholle and Herbert McCreedy, regional director and assistant regional director for the CIO in Michigan; Michael Mann, CIO regional director in New York; Henry Fleisher, CIO publicity director; George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research; Tilford Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee; and Smith, who is also executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.



SHARING A JOKE are Dr. Puradiredja Kuzna (left), president of PBKA (Indonesian Railroad Workers Federation), and Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. Dr. Kuzna is studying U. S. and European labor unions and visited CIO's Washington headquarters.

California CIO Urges 'Little Wagner Act'

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council will ask the Legislature to establish a State labor relations board at its forthcoming session, Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol announced last week.

The "Little Wagner Act" proposal is one item on a broad legislative program which will be pushed by the CIO in the Legislature.

Despol said organized labor wants the State labor relations body in order to promote equality of bargaining power in intrastate industry, and diminish the causes of industrial disputes by encouraging collective bargaining.

The CIO also will make an effort to spread the tax burden more equitably by pushing a plan to cut the sales tax from 3% to 2%, with a compensating income tax increase on incomes of $5000 or more.

The council in addition is supporting legislation tackling the civil rights and civil liberties problems from several angles; bills to increase top unemployment compensation benefits from $25 to $40 a week and extending coverage to agricultural labor, and others raising the disability insurance sick leave pay maximum from the present $30 to $40 weekly.

ANOTHER broad legislative program, aimed at benefiting the population at large, is being pushed by the Minnesota CIO Council.

As in California, CIO in Minnesota will tackle the tax problem with a program calling for a slash in personal property taxes on household furniture and on grain stored on family-sized farms, and exemption from the income tax of the first $4000 of earnings of a worker with a wife and two children.

It also seeks lower levies on a number of special sales taxes, increases in certain business taxes, and taxes on iron ore rights on subsurface lands.

THE STATE CIO Research Dept. has prepared two tax studies available to legislators. One deals with iron ore reservations, lists the owners, and estimates the amount of taxes they have escaped paying to the State and its subdivisions. The other shows just who pays taxes in the State.

The New Jersey CIO Council's Legislative Committee has approved a five-point legislative program to promote plant safety and provide care for industrial accident victims. Under it the Legislature would:

1. Create a commission to examine and recommend revisions of the State's "antiquated" safety laws.
2. Require plants employing 500 or more persons to have a physician or nurse for emergency care in permanent attendance.
3. Permit workers injured on the job to choose their own physicians, instead of letting them be forced to use plant or insurance company doctors.
4. Boost workmen's compensation benefits in line with the increased cost of living, giving injured workers 70% of average weekly earnings up to a top of $50 weekly for single persons, plus $5 for each dependent.
5. Increase current benefits for those permanently and totally disabled in past industrial accidents.

A New Idea On Campaign Funds

The legislative program of the California CIO Council includes a proposed bill that would have the State footing part of the cost of election campaigning.

The plan calls for the State Treasury to give the political parties 50c per year for each registered voter. The idea is to keep the cost of campaigning within some sort of bounds and try to make sure that good candidates are not barred because they cannot afford to get involved in a race for office.

HST Praised For Devotion To People

A petition voicing appreciation to Pres. Truman for his "consistent devotion and sympathy to the aims and aspirations of all America's little people" during his lifetime of public service is being distributed for signatures by the Wisconsin CIO Council.

Scrolls are being sent all local unions in the State for circulation in factories and offices and at union meetings, where they may be signed. Pres. Charles Schultz and Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum of the council expect to get thousands of signatures before the resolution is presented to the President when he officially leaves the White House.

Stone Wins ALA Election

TWO TOP officers have been picked by members of the CIO Lithographers in a special election.

Donald W. Stone, editor of the ALA Lithographers' Journal, was elected secretary-treasurer. He defeated Intl. Rep. Rudolph Harper.

Martin Grayson, formerly secretary-treasurer, was elected mountain region vice president, defeating Harry Grady of Chicago.

"I now pronounce you Labor and Management!"

Union Rights Of Insurance Agents Upheld By NLRB

UNION RIGHTS of insurance agents were spelled out in an important decision handed down by the NLRB.

Reversing a previous decision, the NLRB ruled that even though an insurance agent maintains his own office he is eligible to belong to a union.

The board ordered an election along the life, auto, fire and casualty insurance agents employed by the Golden State Agency, Inc., a California concern, and other related companies.

Chairman Richard T. Leonard of the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee hailed the decision as opening the way for organizing tens of thousands of agents.

IAWOC won the victory after a 10-month fight against an adverse decision handed down by the NLRB. On the demand of IAWOC, the case was reopened and hearings held. Irving Abramson, IAWOC counsel and CIO national representative, was in charge of presenting the union's case.

In making its decision the NLRB found the agents are not independent contractors as it formerly contended. It held the agents constitute an integral part of the insurance companies' business and set up a number of standards to determine whether the workers are their own bosses.

Heretofore, IAWOC has represented industrial insurance agents who are directly under the control of district office managers.

Michigan GOP Taps Soapy For Cost Of Recount

"SOAPY" WILLIAMS is in for an unprecedented third term as Michigan's governor, but it looks like he's out $12,500 for the cost of a recount asked by his defeated Republican opponent.

Gov. Williams (formally it's G. Mennen) led Fred M. Alger, Jr., by 8600 votes when the ballots were counted two months ago.

Alger asked a recount in some 1500 precincts. Then Williams asked that the votes be checked in 2500 precincts using paper ballots, and put up $12,500 to cover the cost.

Alger called off the recount after the check had added 2000 votes to the Democratic governor's majority.

But Michigan's all-Republican state board of canvassers held on to Williams' $12,500 deposit, said they wouldn't give it back.

In Michigan's senatorial race, supporters of ex-Sen. Moody (D.) withdrew their request for a recount of Rep. Potter's (R.) victory.

Tobias Elected

Channing H. Tobias last week was elected chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Negro leader had served as alternate U. S. delegate to the United Nations.

ACW Strikes N. Y. Cleaner

OPERATIONS of the Kent Stores, Inc., largest non-union cleaning and dyeing chain in the country, were halted last week by a strike of 350 maintenance and production workers called by Local 239 of the CIO Clothing Workers.

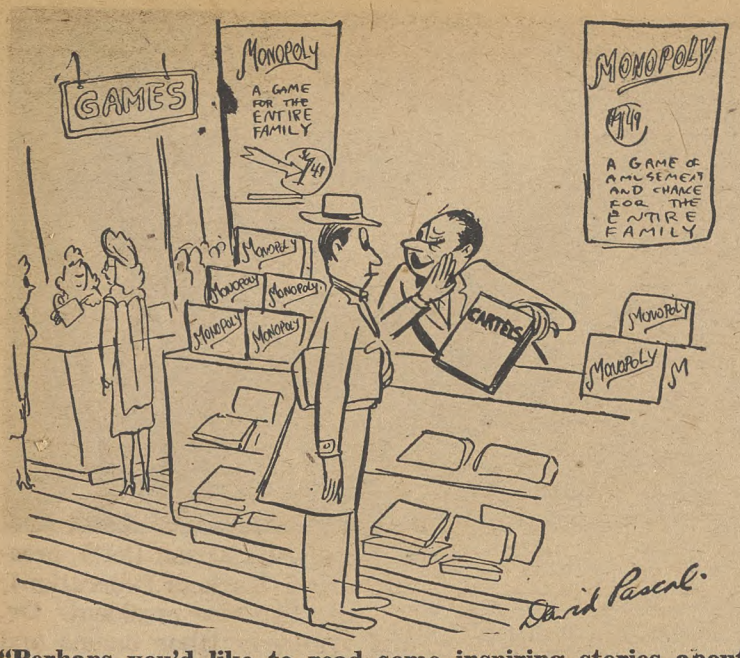
The chain has stores all over Long Island, N. Y., and plants in Whitestone and Jamaica, Queens, N. Y. It has served notice on the State Labor Relations Board that it "will never bargain with the Amalgamated" regardless of what the board does about a bargaining agency, according to Manager Jack Cohen of Local 239.

The employes walked out, he said, "against intolerable working conditions" and substandard wages.

URW, Goodyear Talks To Open

Contact negotiations between the CIO Rubber Workers and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., covering some 30,000 workers in 10 plants, will begin Jan 12, the union announced last week.

Bargaining will cover Goodyear plants in Akron and St. Marys, O.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Muncie, Ind.; New Bedford, Mass.; Topeka, Kan.; Jackson, Mich.; Windsor, Vt.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Gadsden, Ala.



"Perhaps you'd like to read some inspiring stories about others who have gone on to great success."

Supreme Court Refuses T-H Injunction Ruling

THE SUPREME Court last week rejected the petition of the CIO Steelworkers for an immediate ruling on the constitutionality of the 80-day no-strike injunction clause of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The steel union had sought a speedy review of a decision by Judge John Knight, in U. S. District Court at Buffalo, N. Y., holding the proviso constitutional. Judge Knight issued an injunction that ended a strike of 1500 USA-CIO members at the Dunkirk, N. Y., plant of the American Locomotive Co. It was directed not only against the local, but against all USA-CIO members and officers.

The union sought an immediate high court review because the injunction expires Mar. 2. At the same time it went through the normal channels by filing a formal appeal with the U. S. Circuit Court in New York City. This procedure, the union maintained, would get the case to the Supreme Court after the injunction expires, and the high court customarily refuses to rule on "moot" issues.

TWO DAYS after the Supreme Court refused to act, Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the Steelworkers and the CIO, said he expected the Circuit Court would hear argument on the appeal on Feb. 2.

The injunction action before Judge Knight was started by the Dept. of Justice. Federal attorneys maintained in court that continuation of the strike would constitute a "national emergency" by imperiling defense production. Part of the Dunkirk plant production is used in installations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

THE UNION claimed the T-H injunction violates the Constitution because it gives the district courts functions which are not judicial or related to any controversy subject to court action; that the provision, even if constitutional, was not applicable to a local strike not involving an entire industry, and that all members of a union could not be enjoined from taking action in a strike involving only one local.

The union also claimed the 80-day injunction was "a means of settling a labor dispute by breaking a strike."

Steel Union's Growth Told

THE SOLID GROWTH of the CIO Steelworkers is shown by the union's largest audit, which was released last week.

USA-CIO now has 1.1 million members, according to the audit for the six months to June 30, 1952. They are in more than 2200 locals.

During the period, an increase of $290,140.19 brought the union's net worth to $10,394,599.58. This occurred despite the two-month strike which began last June 2.

In the half year, USA-CIO collected $12,774,901.12 from investments, initiation fees, dues and miscellaneous sources. Of this amount, $6,338,915.14 was refunded to local unions.

"You can see why these anti-union guys are always bragging that they have open minds!"

Relief Asked For Shoe Strike

With a $100 contribution, the Michigan CIO Council has started a statewide drive for a relief fund for CIO Shoe Workers Local 65.

The local has been on strike since mid-September against the Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., which refused to negotiate a new contract and then fired 13 local leaders.

Checks should be sent to USWA-CIO Local 35, Box 601, Rockford, Mich.

Wide Open Hearings Set On Taft-Hartley Changes

WIDE OPEN hearings on proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley Act were announced last week for the House and Senate.

At the same time, a Senate Labor subcommittee staff report advised members of both houses that a ban on industrywide bargaining would "not necessarily reduce" the danger of strikes that could cause national emergencies.

Republican Leader Taft in the Senate and Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) of the House Labor Committee said the hearings would open in both houses about Feb. 1. How "wide open" they will be remained to be seen. However, Taft said he and McConnell had agreed on the "general approach" and that House and Senate may report similar bills.

Taft said recently he intends to introduce only what he described as "non-controversial" amendments.

The CIO favors repeal of T-H, not its amendment, and enactment of a new industry relations law.

One proposed Taft amendment requires company officials to take the same non-Communist oath as union officers are required to do in order to qualify for the services of the National Labor Relations Board. He does not plan to push for a prohibition on nationwide bargaining, although he said in a recent interview in Fortune magazine that such an approach may have to be tried if other remedies fail.

IN HIS magazine interview, Taft also rejected any easing of the 80-day injunction bar. Instead, he wants Congress to strengthen it by considering each specific strike that survives or is revived when the injunction expires. This, he explained, "might provide for seizure, another injunction or arbitration—or Congress might decide not to do anything."

Taft also would allow strikers replaced in their jobs to vote in representation elections. And he wants to pack the NLRB with two more "conservative" members because he thinks it is "biased" in favor of labor. Labor leaders have been complaining that it is biased in favor of management. Taft dismissed this with the airy explanation that "they just want everything."

Taft decided not to take the chairmanship of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, although he will remain a member, in order to give more time to his duties as GOP floor leader. The post went to Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), who voted for T-H when the Senate passed it and again when it came back after Pres. Truman's veto.

The report on banning industrywide bargaining was prepared for the subcommittee headed in the last Congress by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). It was compiled by Dr. Gustav Peck, senior specialist for the Library of Congress.

It said that an attempt to limit the scale of collective bargaining could damage labor-management relations in some industries, specifically the building trades, the needle trades and others where bargaining has been on a regional or associational basis.

Neither experience to date nor proposals thus far submitted for settling national emergency labor disputes, it said, "lead to a direct conclusion that a single method has yet been devised which furnishes an unerring remedy."

Taft Admits Press Is Loaded

Even the author of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sen. Taft (R. O.), admits that newspapers are loaded against labor in their reports on strikes.

"The newspapers holler their heads off that people are suffering" when there's a strike, he said. "Usually they're not suffering."

Taft made the statement in an interview published Jan. 2 in Fortune magazine.

Cops Give Scabs A Hand In Long Montreal Walkout

CANADIAN Copper, police of three cities and a private detective agency have united in attempting to break the strike of 550 members of the CIO Oil Workers at the firm's plant near Montreal.

The police of Montreal, East Montreal and Port a Trom and the detective agency helped import 300 scabs. The cops escort the strikebreakers from their homes to the plant and back again—all the way to the front door.

So far the scabs have not learned to operate the equipment formerly manned by the workers who have been on strike since last July in a fight for union recognition. Christmas time contributions to the strikers from OWIU locals in U. S. and Canada totaled more than $7000.

Productivity Hikes Okehed

THE WAGE Stabilization Committee last week authorized employers to put into effect in 1953 all productivity increases that are no greater than similar raises approved last year.

If the increases fall within the committee's policies, an announcement said, they can be put into effect without prior approval. This means wage hikes, under contracts, which were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board last year on the guarantee they would not be used as a basis for asking higher prices.

The resolution assures thousands of members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by the major manufacturers of a 4c an hour pay raise in May. Such an improvement factor is provided annually in contracts that expire in 1955.

The Facts Were Enough—So Mrs. R. And Kids Had Whale Of A Christmas

IT'S A LITTLE late for Santa Claus stories, and this one wouldn't have been written if it hadn't been for a CIO newspaper and its columnist.

The newspaper is the Flint Weekly Review, published by the Greater Flint County (Mich.) CIO Council. The columnist is Ruby McDonald.

It seems there was a family living in a shack on the outskirts of Flint. A mother, a little bit of a thing, and nine kids, the youngest around two, the oldest 13. The father was in jail, working out a year's sentence for mistreatment of the family. Cooking—what little there was of it—was done on what might be called a stove. It was fueled by kerosene, which had to be poured into a shallow pan while it was in use. There was no icebox. The electricity was due to be turned off.

Columnist McDonald heard about Mrs. R., the family she was fighting to keep together, and the fact that Santa had somehow never managed to get around to dropping in at Christmas time. Into the column went the whole grim story. Just the facts—no plea for anything.

The facts were enough. They touched the hearts of a lot of people who recalled another Child that came into the world under material circumstances far from auspicious. Not only CIO members—most of them Auto Workers—but all sorts of people in the Flint area. Calls started jingling phone bells in the Review office. Packages arrived in droves—food, clothing, toys, warm blankets, the pledge of a decorated Christmas tree, redeemable on Christmas Eve, from a department store, even a turkey in a new electric roaster.

By Christmas Eve the Review office looked like the department stores. The largesse was too much for the cars waiting to move it to the crumbling home that didn't quite keep out all the winter wind. So the Review hired a truck, loaded it up with everything up to and including a Santa Claus in full regalia, and made delivery.

Mrs. R. and the kids had a whale of a Christmas. So did a lot of other people around Flint.

Mariano Bishop, CIO Veteran And Textile Veep, Dies At 46

MARIANO S. Bishop, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, who went to work at the age of 10 in a textile mill, died over the New Year's holiday.

The TWUA executive council, meeting in Boston last week, elected William Pollock executive vice president. He had been secretary-treasurer. Dir. John Chupka of the TWUA woolen and worsted division was advanced to the secretary post.

Bishop, who was 46, became ill while driving near Passaic, N. J., on his way to the Rutherford, N. J., home of Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

A companion and TWUA staff member said he slumped over the wheel, exclaiming "I've got a pain in my chest." She drove him to St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, where he was pronounced dead. Cause of death was tentatively listed as a heart attack and an autopsy was ordered.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO executive vice president, extended the sympathy of the CIO to his family, associates and friends. He said, "Once again CIO has suffered a loss of one of its leading figures.

"Mariano Bishop came to this country from the Azore Islands and in return for its goodness to him rendered great contributions to the welfare of American workers and their families."

Haywood said Bishop "did not confine his abilities to the problems of his organization, for he served as a CIO representative on the committee that recommended new minimum wage rates for Puerto Rican workers."

Haywood added that Bishop "served with distinction" as TWUA executive vice president and that "he will be greatly missed by his union and by the whole labor movement."

MARIANO S. BISHOP

The meeting at Holderman's home was to discuss the state CIO president's retirement as New Jersey TWUA director, a post he assumed in May, 1952, to lead TWUA's fight against a secession drive by the AFL United Textile Workers.

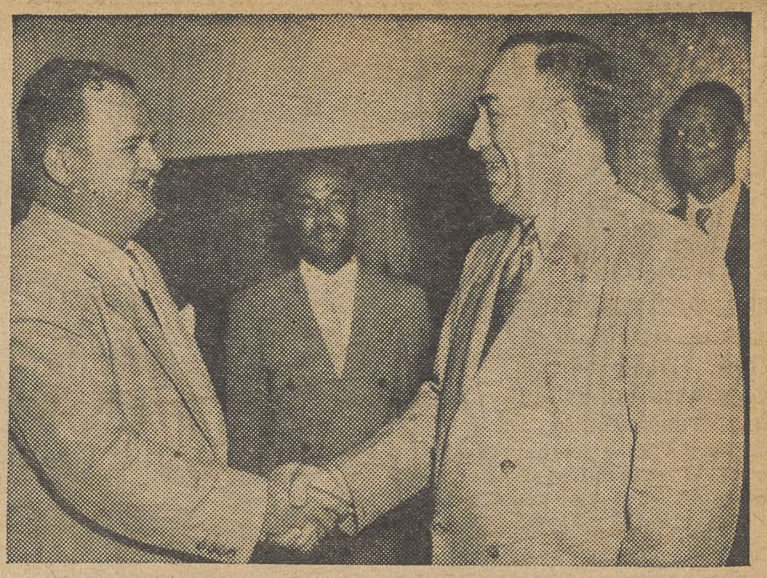
BISHOP was elected TWUA executive vice president at the union's convention last year after George Baldanzi left TWUA to join the AFL textile union.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, the union's executive council and department heads, and other CIO officials last week attended a requiem high mass at Fall River, Mass, where Bishop lived.

Bishop came as an infant with his parents to Fall River, where they went to work in cotton mills. Bishop, who went to work in a cotton mill at the age of 10, became a member of the AFL textile union. He subsequently became president and then business agent of his local union and later joined the union's national staff.

He switched to the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937 and was put in charge of the Fall River area, and the following year was elected to the executive board of the old Federation of Dyers, a unit within the union.

He led a drive in 1941 which completed the organization of Fall River for TWUA, and later helped to direct a similar successful drive in New Bedford, Mass. Bishop was named northern cotton-rayon director in 1943, and was elected to the union's international executive council in 1946 and 1948, when he was appointed national cotton-rayon director.



COURTESY CALL—Pres. Jose Antonio Remon of the Republic of Panama (left) greets R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant organization director from Washington. Thomas met the President during a recent trip to visit big CIO Government & Civic Employees' local in the Canal Zone.

Thomas Visits Panama, Raps U. S. Bias Policy

BY HOLIACE RANSDELL

INTERVIEWED at CIO headquarters in Washington after his return from a flying visit to the CIO's big union in the Panama Canal Zone, R. J. Thomas heaved a big sigh, pulled out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead.

"I bet I'm 10 pounds lighter now at least," CIO's assistant organization director said reflectively. From the time he arrived at Panama City's airport at one in the morning until he departed three days later at 2:20 a.m., Thomas said, he was whisked by energetic CIO'ers in the Zone from one place to another like a character in the movies.

"THE PEP those people have in that heat!" he said with admiration. "It was in the nineties there—all the time—no relief."

Thomas had a breakfast conference with some of the officers of Local 900, Government & Civil Employees Organizing Committee, the CIO union of some 9000 members in the Canal Zone; was interviewed by the press; was rushed by auto to several of the union's offices and workers' clubhouses; and paid a courtesy call on U. S. Ambassador John C. Wiley.

He was taken to see one of the Canal locks; called on Canal Zone Gov. John S. Seybold and Lt. Gov. H. O. Paxson, then was driven the 50 miles across the zone to the Atlantic side where he spoke that night at a union mass meeting.

NEXT morning the schedule was breakfast at a workers' clubhouse, a tour of housing projects in several canal towns, and an interview with Pres. Jose Antonio Remon of the Republic of Panama. That night he spoke at a reception and at midnight was taken on a sightseeing tour of Panama City.

The third day's schedule was just as crammed.

"I'll never forget those three hot dizzy days," he said. "They were wonderful."

Thomas said he was shocked by the discrimination he saw in effect in the Canal Zone. (Workers employed by Uncle Sam who are not U. S. citizens are paid wages far below the U. S. scale and live segregated in squalid, crowded barracks.)

"If the United States is trying to build up democracy throughout the world," he said, "I'd think one of the first things the government would do would be to practice democracy in the U. S.-controlled Canal Zone."

CWA Set For Cable Ballot

THE CIO Communications Workers last week scored a victory in a year-long battle when the NLRB decided three subsidiary companies of a holding company constitute a single employer for the purposes of collective bargaining.

NLRB ordered a representation election at the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc., Commercial Cable Co., and All-America Cable & Radio, Inc. The holding company is the American Cable & Radio Corp., itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Involved are 1600 workers in U. S. and Hawaii in an election which CWA said will cover the biggest territory of any NLRB poll.

The AFL Commercial Telegraphers and the American Communications Association, expelled by the CIO as Communist-led, also will be on the ballot. ACA wanted separate elections for each company.

Textile Operators Fight U. S. Move To Up Minimum Pay

A LARGE NUMBER of textile manufacturers are fighting to keep Uncle Sam from ordering the industry to increase minimum wages by 13c hourly for work on government contracts.

A new minimum of $1 an hour has been proposed by Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin under the Walsh-Healey Act, which governs wages paid on work done under government contracts.

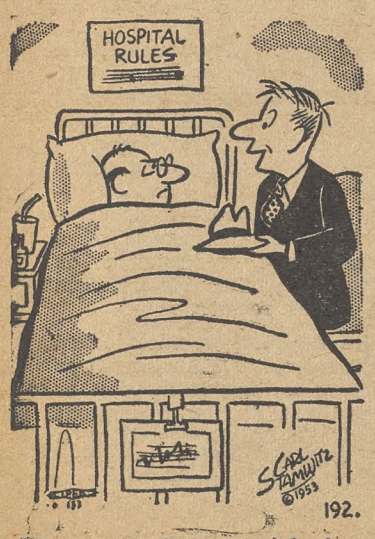
The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, an employers group, has announced that it will take legal action to prevent the proposed order from going into effect.

The CIO Textile Workers, which played a leading role in urging that the minimum be raised from the present 87c an hour, said "it appears from hearings and subsequent newpaper reports that they (the employers) are divided, and one group is recklessly determined to injure the industry as a whole."

SOLOMON BARKIN, TWUA's research director, in a final brief filed by the union, said TWUA is disappointed with the proposed minimum.

He said even in the South, TWUA contracts provide for minimums ranging from $1.035 to $1.10. Barkin said the new minimum will affect only workers in the lowest job classifications such as janitors and truckers and battery hands. He said that the protesting groups have admitted that production workers are paid well above the proposed minimum.

Barkin also protested the exclusion of several branches of the textile industry with estimated employment of 102,000 workers from the order.



"That's one advantage of having union employees, boss—Your business has zoomed since you quit interfering!"

Collis English Of 'Trenton Six' Case Dies In Jersey Jail

COLLIS ENGLISH, one of the two Negroes unfairly convicted in the famous "Trenton Six" case, died of heart attack in New Jersey State prison the night of Dec. 30.

Only one of the original six defendants who now remain in prison is Ralph Cooper.

Hundreds attended the funeral held Jan. 3 at the Union Baptist Church in Trenton and a long line of cars followed the flower-heaped hearse to Greenwood Cemetery. A military honor guard from Fort Dix officiated at the burial of English, who was a World War II veteran. James Thorpe and John McKenzie, two of the defendants freed in the third trial, were among the pallbearers.

The "Trenton Six" case, one of the most dramatic murder trials in recent years, began with the slaying of a Trenton shopkeeper in 1948, and the quick conviction on flimsy evidence of six Negroes among hundreds hastily rounded up by police. Widespread protests resulted in a new trial.

IN JUNE 1951, four of the defendants were acquitted, and two were declared guilty. That verdict was attacked subsequently as a "compromise" to end the long drawn-out trial.

Efforts to obtain a new trial for the two men sentenced to life imprisonment has been under way since the conviction. The Princeton Committee, formed to fight the case, and the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have cooperated in legal steps to obtain a new trial. Jersey CIO unions and members had helped raise the necessary funds.

Reuther Calls CIO Meetings

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week announced that three important meetings of CIO officers and board members will be held in Washington in the next few weeks.

The Executive Committee, comprising officers and vice presidents, will meet Jan. 22 at CIO headquarters to discuss legislative developments, particularly hearings in Congress on Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

The Executive Committee will meet again on Feb. 3-4. And the full CIO Executive Board, representing all affiliated unions, will meet on Feb. 5-6. Sessions will be at CIO headquarters.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER attended and addressed the big meeting of striking members of the Transport Workers Union in New York. These workers are struggling to obtain a 40-hour week with no reduction in wages. I assured Pres. Quill and Sec.-Treas. Faber that their union had the support of National CIO in obtaining their just and necessary objectives, and to let no combination of interests wreck their spirit of determination to obtain these just goals.

The Congress is shaping itself up for a new session with Sen. Taft the leader of the Senate. One of the things that Mr. Taft plans to give immediate consideration to is the Taft-Hartley Law. Regardless of claims to the contrary, this law has and is today a menace to organized labor.

The CIO will do all it can to deal with this subject matter, so will all the officers and members of our international unions, and councils throughout the country. The filibuster rule will continue the denial of majority rule and defy the will of the people. In the hands of certain reactionary people the filibuster is a cowardly and unfair weapon.

★

LET ALL of us keep in mind our objective for 1953—Organize the unorganized! Let's make this year one of unrelenting effort to bring the blessings of organization to workers throughout the land. I call upon every officer and member of CIO to do his part to bring security, better living conditions and happiness to those unorganized workers. Let us build a bigger, stronger CIO family, roll our union on!

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that the UAW-CIO won bargaining rights at the Consolidated Feldspar Corp., Denver, Colo., by a vote of 3 to 1. The organizing campaign was conducted by UAW Rep. Brown.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that the workers of the Hess-Goldsmith plants in Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth, Pa., favored the CIO Textile Workers, by a vote of 163 to 140, with 3 for no union.

★

VICE PRES. CLAUDE BALLARD of the CIO Woodworkers reports the following representation election victories: Kettle Valley Sawmill, British Columbia, Canada, IWA 10, against 5; Frost Lumber Co., Div. of Olin Industries, Shreveport, La., eligible 249, IWA-CIO 200, challenged 7, no union 17, void 3; Mengel Plant, Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 225, AFL 31, no union 1, challenged 52.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports a representation election victory for the CIO Steelworkers over the United Electrical Workers at the King Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, O., by the following vote: USA-CIO 217, UE 165, no union 3. In charge of the campaign were Intl. Reps. Chester Morgan and Rube Huddleson.

More On McCarthy Report

(Continued from Page 2)

ceal receipts, income, commodity and stock speculation and other financial transactions for ulterior motives?

6. Has McCarthy violated Federal and state corrupt practices laws in his senatorial campaigns and in his dealings with his administrative assistant?

The findings of fact from which these questions stem are thoroughly documented. Nearly 350 pages — seven-eights of the report — consist of photostatic copies of checks, bank statements, letters and other evidence bearing directly on the issues. They reveal much new information not known to the people of Wisconsin when they reelected McCarthy last November.

It will be up to the Senate to decide McCarthy's eligibility since under the Constitution it is the "sole judge" of its members.

McCarthy called the report "a new low in dishonesty and smear." He assailed Democratic members Hayden (Ariz.) and Hennings (Mo.) as "lackeys" but saved most of his venom for his Republican colleague, Sen. Hendrickson (N. J.).

But McCarthy, in daring the Democrats to try to unseat him, went on to state the basic question in his own words: "If what they say is true I shouldn't sit in the Senate."

(Continued from Page 2)

account for $10,000. In 1951 another account for $7000 was opened under his wife's maiden name, the report said.

The subcommittee said that between 1948 and 1952, a total of 905,000 bushels were traded in through both accounts for a net profit of $5546.

The report also discloses that Sen. McCarthy claimed on his state income tax return to have paid his brother interest of $2258 in 1949. It said that "there is no indication that William P. McCarthy has ever had the financial capacity to loan anyone an amount that would earn interest of $2258 in one year, or even in several years."

THE COMMITTEE also declared that there is a "possibility" that "a part or all of the $17,600 which Sen. McCarthy's relatives allegedly contributed to his 1944 primary campaign for the Senate was in fact funds of Sen. McCarthy which he had derived from profits in stock market speculations."

McCarthy reported 1944 campaign expenditures of only $2741. The committee notes that if the amount attributed to his relatives actually represents McCarthy's own expenditures, the total of $20,341 "would appear" to be in excess of the $5000 limitation set by Wisconsin laws.

12,000 CIO Shoe Workers Gain 8c Boost In New England Pacts

MARATHON negotiations and union solidarity won 12,000 CIO Shoe Workers in Massachusetts a wage increase of approximately 8c an hour and an improved vacation clause.

Final negotiations in which the union team was led by USWA-CIO Pres. Russell Taylor, averted a strike and led to an agreement covering the workers in 65 plants in Boston, Chelsea, Haverhill, Salem, Beverly and Lynn. Workers in a few plants remained off their jobs until their firms accepted the proposals.

The first session continued 17½ hours and produced an offer of approximately 6c an hour, which separate mass meetings attended by from 80% to 85% of the membership rejected. They instructed their committee to go back and ask for more.

THE AGREEMENT, which the workers finally approved, was won at a meeting lasting 10½ hours which was attended by John L. DelMonte, Massachusetts Commission of Labor.

In addition to the wage increase which boosts the average hourly rate to approximately $1.60 an hour, the new agreement provides for two weeks paid vacation after five years, which USWA has now won in virtually all its contracts. Previously the vacation clause in the Massachusetts contracts provided only one week's paid vacation after one year, which did not increase with length of service.

FIVE OTHER contract improvements for which the union has been battling for years also were won.

These include: Witnesses summoned by the union be required to attend grievance sessions, and notice of employes be sent to the union as soon as the first 30 days of employment elapse—a move to enforce the union shop pacts.

Other improvements are: Provision for union agreement before requiring overtime work, company-paid $500 life insurance policies to be carried with insurance companies and not simply guaranteed by management, and the retention of operators when new-type machines replace obsolete ones.

Rail Union Gets 15% Hike

THE CIO Railroad Workers have won an election and negotiated a first contract with a 15% wage increase at the Belen, N.M., plant of the Railways Ice & Storage Co.

The firm manufacturers ice and with it services refrigerator cars on trains of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

In the election, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the URRWA-CIO polled 35 votes to one for the AFL Teamsters and one for no union.

The union shop contract was negotiated with company representatives in Albuquerque. The wage increase meant pay boosts of 15.5c an hour for laborers and ice pullers, and 21c for refrigeration engineers and maintenance men.

EIGHT CIO Community Services Committee representatives examine an exhibit at Federal Civil Defense Administration's Staff College, Olney, Md.

Civil Defense Students

Greater Labor Role Urged In Top Planning Posts

CIO COMMUNITY Services Committee representatives, who recently completed a federal civil defense course, called for giving labor a larger role in the training program.

The eight men from four states were otherwise enthusiastic about the week-long course at the Federal Civil Defense Administration's Staff College, Olney, Md., near Washington. The course stresses the training of defense workers and community organization.

Charles Ferguson, assistant CIO-CSC director, one of five CIO officials serving on the FCDA labor advisory committee, termed the course "eye-opening" and hoped other CIO representatives would attend the school.

"We were deeply impressed by the concrete illustrations of the part people can play in the organization of an effective civil defense program for the protection of their lives in their homes and the places where they work," he said.

"We have one suggestion for sharpening the impact of this instruction on laboring people and that is to specify the things they do in particular.

"We believe there might be a little more emphasis on what management can do, and labor can do, and what management and labor can do jointly.

"THERE never can be any worthwhile civil defense in the nation's industrial plants apart from labor. If labor must do a large part of the job it is only fair that it have a voice in the planning."

Others attending the course were: Julius F. Rothman, William J. Ryan and John D. Carney, all of New York; William C. Lightner and John P. Nichols, both of Ohio; Fred A. Erchul, Wisconsin, and Edward Orzell, Pennsylvania.

Living Memorials To Murray Planned By Councils, Locals

LIVING memorials to Philip Murray, late president of CIO and the United Steelworkers, now are being planned by CIO local unions and councils throughout the nation.

In New York, Utility Workers Local 1-2—the big Consolidated Edison local of the UWUA—announced that its college scholarship fund for members' children has been named the "Philip Murray Memorial Scholarship Fund."

IN CHICAGO, a dozen CIO local unions in the 10th Congressional District held a Murray memorial service over the holidays. Some 100 CIO members and their wives from Steel, Auto, Rubber and Clothing locals participated. The Rev. Walter H. Myers officiated.

In Indiana, the State CIO Council reported additional contributions to the Philip Murray-Riley Hospital Research Fund. Goal of the fund, set up four years ago, is $400,000 for research on children's diseases.

In Fairfield, Ala., USA-CIO Local 1013 named its new union headquarters the "Philip Murray Memorial Hall," saying "we have prospered under his leadership and cherish his memory with love and devotion."

The Irritants Were In Hucksters' Ads

The Federal Trade Commission is not impressed—even if the big cigaret ad buyers are.

You know the ads, featuring doctors in white and their tools, and the claim that, for example, Philip Morris cigarets are non-irritating, will not cause a cough or leave an after-taste, and so on and so forth.

So FTC has ordered Philip Morris to deflate sharply its advertised medical claims.

As yet the FTC hasn't commented on a rival cigaret firm's ad slogan about "a treat instead of a treatment."

8000 TWU Drivers Tie Up N. Y. Bus Lines

RINGING in the New Year with strike notice on eight private New York City bus lines are TWU Pres. Michael Quill (left) and Pres. Matthew Guinan, TWU Local 100.

PICKETING begins on schedule outside a New York City bus barn. Note the clock which is pointing to 12:01 A.M.

SOLIDARITY: Round and round go TWU members as they picket garage of one of the struck bus companies.

1-12

By FRED ROSS

"The subways are so jammed that sardines are being turned into flat-fish."

That's the way Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers summed up the traffic snarl at a New York City Hall demonstration of thousands of TWU members on strike against eight privately-owned New York City bus lines.

More than 8000 TWU members employed by the private bus lines went out New Year's Eve. They had delayed the strike over a year on the promise of city officials that hearings would be held on their demand for the 40-hour week with no loss in pay. The union also is asking a 25c hourly pay increase to meet the increased cost of living.

Talks Collapse

In the week after the strike began several negotiation sessions were held at city hall. At midweek, Chairman Victor Risenfeld of a special city mediation committee said the parties were "hopelessly deadlocked" and negotiations had collapsed.

Earlier, the labor member of the committee, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, resigned. He said: "All the candidates for Mayor this year are hamstringing the committee, and the companies are trying to blackmail the city into agreeing to a 15c fare."

Curran stated that when he took the job, he said he "would serve as long as I could see that I would not be placed in a position of providing cover to any element who wanted to deny the union's unequivocal right to a 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay."

"The bus companies," he continued, "made it quite clear that they would not and could not consider a 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay unless a prior agrement was given to provide full financial relief. On the basis of this and with a strike in effect, the time for quibbling is past . . . I believe that the committee is being improperly used and that the issue has become a political football."

Curran said he would "be happy to serve" on a mediation committee "after the principle of the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay has been agreed to." He thought "the riding public is entitled to a quick settlement of the strike without victimizing the union."

He declared the bus companies "should negotiate a settlement with the union and then come in for any financial relief that is necessary, not ask for a blank check first."

City Hall Spat

Quarreling over the strike erupted in City Hall between Mayor Impellitteri and City Council Pres. Rudolph Halley, his chief rival for the mayoralty next November. Halley accused the Mayor of trying to make him "the scapegoat" for Impellitteri's failures. The Mayor countered by accusing the council president of participating in "back-door" negotiations with the union.

Their dispute served to prevent the Mayor and the companies from blaming Quill for continuance of the strike. Quill touched off the dispute by revealing that all of the Mayor's colleagues on the Board of Estimate sent him telegrams expressing support for a 40-hour week with no cut in pay.

When asked by reporters whether he had seen the Mayor, Quill replied: "Which Mayor do you mean? They are all Mayors down here."

In reply to a query as to how long he thought the bus strike would last, Quill answered:

"When you measure the amount of confusion around here, it looks like a very long strike. On the one hand they say we should get the 40 hours; on the other hand, they say there is no money, and on the third hand, everything is confusion."

Strike Pending In Philadelphia

The CIO Transport Workers also are set to strike the Philadelphia Transportation Co. Jan. 14, to back up demands for a 40-hour week and a 32c hourly increase to compensate for the shorter hours.

In the midst of the struggle for the 40-hour week for TWU members on eight privately-owned New York City bus lines, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill went to Philadelphia in an effort to avert a walkout there.

He and Pres. Paul O'Rourke of TWU Local 234 met with management, which made a "ridiculous" offer, and the negotiations collapsed. So a strike is scheduled for Jan. 14—date of the expiration of an anti-strike injunction imposed by the Philadelphia County Common Pleas Court.

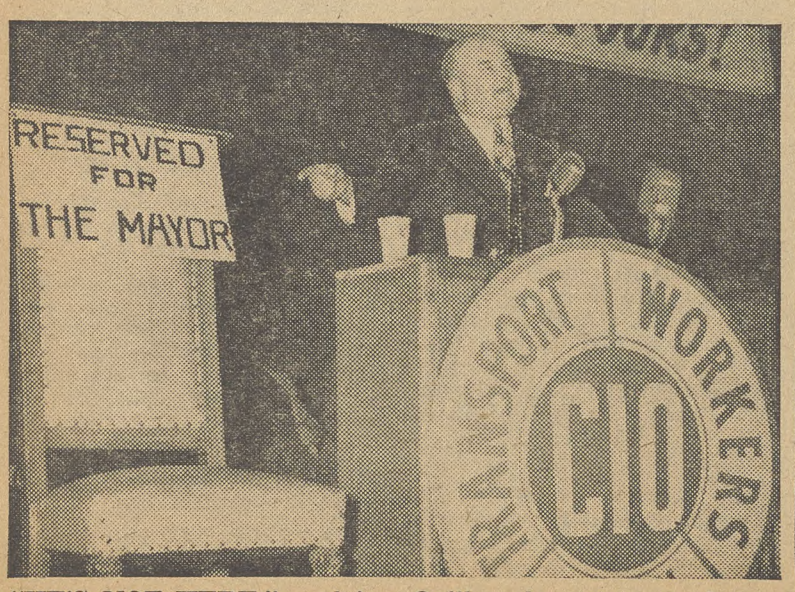
Haywood Aids Striking Drivers

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, early last week was responsible for the resumption of collective bargaining in the New York City bus strike.

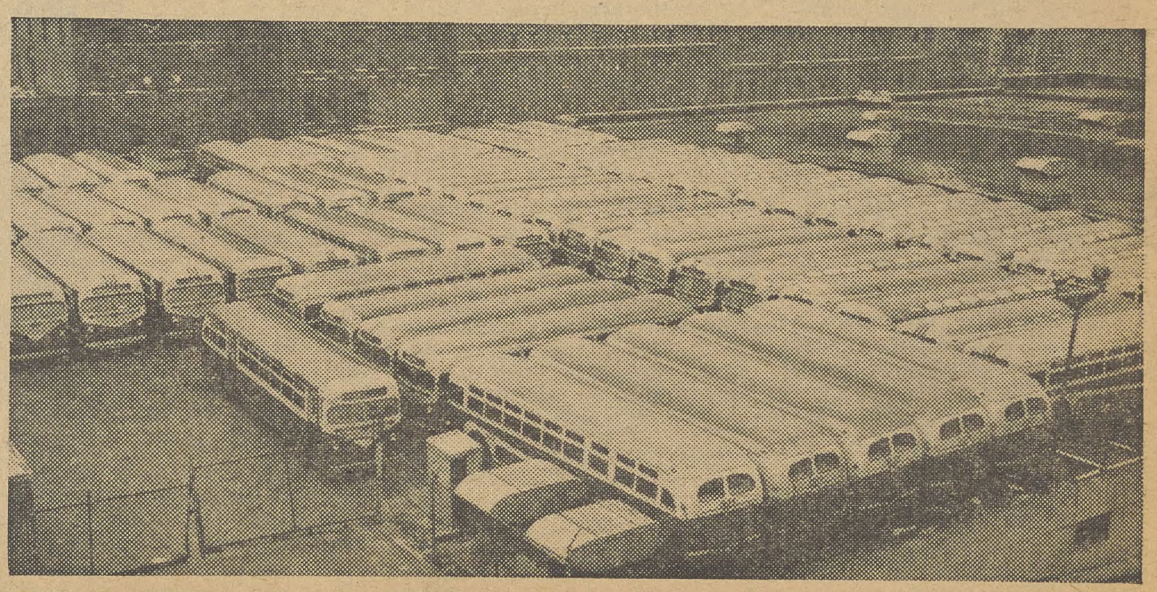
Mayor Impellitteri had spiked negotiations before his special mediation committee when he accused TWU of conspiring with the companies to get a 15c fare. Impellitteri was quick to issue another invitation to the union to appear before the committee, after Haywood declared at a TWU mass meeting that it was time "for you to put an end to this damn collective bargaining by television." (He was referring to an appearance of the Mayor on television.)

He urged the Mayor to call a conference of TWU and the companies. Negotiations were resumed, but after several sessions again broke down when the companies insisted on financial relief before negotiating a settlement.

CIO BACKING was voiced by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president (left), with Quill at rally.



"HE'S NOT HERE," exclaims Quill as he points to chair reserved for Mayor Impellitteri at strikers' rally.



BUSSES, BUSSES EVERYWHERE, but none of them on their routes: Busses fill the yard of one of the struck bus companies as their absent drivers fight for 40-hour week.

CIO Warns On New Price Index

—See Page 3

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'Plenty Of Room Up Front'

Oil Lobby Assault On U. S. Revealed

—See Page 2

Reuther Writes To Ike

—See Page 12

How Transit Workers Feel

"THE SUBWAYS are so jammed that sardines are being turned into flat fish," is the way TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill described this scene (above). Such jams resulted from the New York City bus strike which diverted passengers to the subways. TWU strikers against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. (top, right) and against the eight New York City lines (bottom, right) hold demonstrations. New York strike remained solid in third week. Quill sought to settle the Philadelphia strike which began after last-minute pact was turned down. **(See Page 12.)**

Spingarn Fires Protest—

Oil Lobby Propaganda Assault On U. S. Bared

By MILTON PLUMB

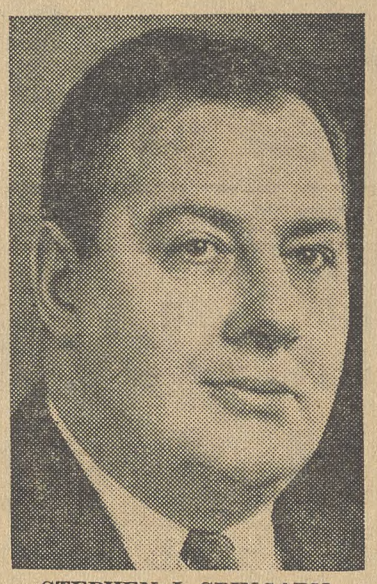
Special interest pressures on the government, particularly over the Federal Trade Commission's controversial report on the world oil cartel, have aroused the ire of FTC Acting Chairman Stephen J. Spingarn.

Determined to protect the public interest, he is fighting back. The oil interests may soon face new charges growing out of their pressure tactics.

Spingarn told the CIO News that he is asking the attorney general to investigate recent oil lobby propaganda criticizing the government. He says it was sent to officials of 67 foreign countries in apparent violation of U. S. law. He has previously requested an investigation of the oil cartel by Congress.

HIS NEWEST move rests upon a provision of the Logan Act which provides for a fine or imprisonment for any U. S. citizen convicted of communicating with a foreign government official with the intention of influencing actions of the United States.

Spingarn quoted an article in the National Petroleum News last Oct. 15 reporting that the California Texas Oil Co. has sent 8000 copies of a 32-page booklet criticizing U. S. government officials in the antitrust proceedings against the five U. S. oil firms "to government officials, editors and molders of public



STEPHEN J. SPINGARN

opinion in 67 foreign countries."

"The attorney general should investigate this world-wide propaganda campaign which criticizes the FTC staff, the Dept. of Justice, the President of the U. S. and U. S. Senators in the most intemperate terms," Spingarn said. "I'm asking him to do so and to take whatever action may be required under the law."

His request is the latest in a series of actions Spingarn has recently taken as part of his self-launched campaign to improve the ethics of business firms dealing with the government. He describes it as "the case of a bureaucratic worm who has taken too much too long and feels that the time is long past when he should have turned."

"Ethics in government is a two-way street," he said. "It relates to the conduct of government officers and employes, but going in the other direction, it also relates to the conduct of citizens and business firms toward their government in their dealings with it. Unethical pressure on government officers is an all too common matter."

WHAT FIRST aroused his ire was the action of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade in directing its blusinessmen members to drum up pressure from Congress against the FTC and Justice Dept. in an effort to get the commission to drop a pending case against the Eastman Kodak Co. The BEFT was the chief lobby behind the price-fixing law passed last year which added billions of dollars to consumer costs.

Spingarn called the situation "blatantly unethical," particularly since the Bureau had previously turned down an invitation to testify before the FTC. He said the effort to stimulate congressional pressure showed "a contempt for democratic government and processes which, carried far enough, could only end in their destruction."

BUT SPINGARN, whose term as commissioner expires next September, didn't stop there. He called a conference of the heads of other independent government agencies to map out a government-wide counter-offensive. There was almost unanimous agreement by his fellow commissioners that propaganda attacks of special interest lobbies are undermining public confidence in government.

Then Spingarn, who had made only one speech in his two years at FTC, took to television and radio and began writing letters to newspapers, as well as a round of additional press conferences, to fight back against the attack from the oil lobby.

So far, however, the only response from Congress has been the announcement that the Federal Trade Commission itself will be investigated. Rep. Wolverton (R. N.J.), due to head the House Commerce Committee, says he plans a series of hearings looking into all business regulatory agencies of the government, including FTC.

IT'S A SELLOUT. This is Inauguration Week in Washington and Republicans, planning a big time, had purchased all available tickets to inauguration events. Mrs. Peter Cameron (left) and Mrs. Ab Hermann check requests. In the background is a photo of Vice-Pres. Nixon.

GOP Congressmen Get Veto On Ike's Job Appointments

LONG-SPUTTERING indignation of Republican congressmen over federal job patronage boiled to a head last week.

The Senate's three top GOP leaders met last week with President-elect Eisenhower, won from him agreement to clear all future federal appointments with Republican members of conference.

Sens. Taft (O.), Knowland (Calif.) and Milliken (Colo.) joined in the session with Eisenhower.

ANYWHERE from 12,000 to 25,000 federal jobs — according to varying estimates — are outside civil service and available for GOP patronage.

The Senate has asked the Civil Service Commission for a complete list of all such openings.

Before he met with Eisenhower a week before Inauguration Day, Taft charged "complete confusion" on who is going to ladle out the job gravy. What Taft and other GOP leaders wanted was the "traditional" claim of Senators and Representatives to "recommend" (or in fact name) all job appointees.

Taft twice has blasted the naming of Martin Durkin, AFL building tradesman, as Secretary of Labor. *(That appointment has prompted the Washington quip that "Eisenhower's Cabinet is composed of eight millionaires and a plumber.")*

After last week's session in New York with Eisenhower, Taft said the "vague and uncertain" patronage situation had been corrected.

Said Knowland: "It was generally agreed to follow traditional methods." In other words, GOP congressmen and senators will handle their own local job patronage, and Ike's formal appointments will be just that.

Taft Still Mad About Durkin

Sen. Taft (R. O.), is still boiling mad about the appointment of Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor by Pres. Eisenhower.

The Senate GOP leader's charge that the appointment was "incredible," first voiced when Durkin was named, is being repeated in rubber-stamped form letters from his office.

Taft also said the naming of Durkin was "exactly as if Ike had continued Dean Acheson as Secretary of State."

Oil-Soaked Hot Potato Dropped In Ike's Lap

THE EISENHOWER Administration takes office this week with one large political hot potato already in its lap. It was dumped there not by the Truman Administration, but by a judge in Federal Court in Washington who happens to be a Republican.

The jurist was Judge James R. Kirkland, who refused to end the international oil cartel investigation on which the retiring Administration had blown hot and then cold.

Specifically, he rejected the oil firms' petition to throw out the action. At the same time he extended the deadline for production of domestic records they had been ordered to produce for the grand jury considering the case from Jan. 14 to Jan. 28.

"This will give the present Administration time to make up its mind what it wants to do," he said, "and the new Administration can also determine whether it wants to act."

THE FURORE started when the National Security Council, after debate reported to have been bitter, recommended to Pres. Truman that the government drop the grand jury probe because trial of a criminal indictment at this time constitutes a risk to the world interests of the U. S. and its relations with many foreign nations.

The President then instructed Atty.-Gen. James P. McGranery to offer to drop the criminal prosecution if the companies agreed to produce in a civil suit all the documents subpoenaed by the grand jury.

In making the offer to attorneys for the companies, Special Assistant Atty. Gen. Leonard Emmerglick stipulated that it had to be accepted by all or none, and asked them to agree not to move to dismiss or amend the skeleton complaint until 60 days after the last document was delivered.

The oil company lawyers put on a fine show of indignation, denouncing the proposal as "outrageous blackmail" and "discourteous and insulting."

'Tidelands' Put In Navy Reserve

IF THE REPUBLICANS give the wealthy off-shore oil lands to the states—as they've promised — they'll first have to take the oil away from the navy.

Late last week, in a dramatic move, Pres. Truman announced he was going to turn the $50 billion oil reserves over to the Navy for defense purposes, through an Executive order.

His action came shortly after two bills were introduced in the Senate to hand the lands, which the Supreme Court has ruled belong to the federal government, over to coastal states.

Forty Senators, led by Sen. Holland (D. Fla.), introduced a bill to give the estimated $50 billion in oil resources beneath the marginal seas to a few coastal states—which really means to the oil industry. The measure is identical with the one Pres. Truman vetoed last year, calling it "highway robbery."

IN THE HOUSE, where similar "states rights" proposals are shaping up, Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) was in such a rush that he proposed by-passing further committee hearings to speed the bill to Eisenhower's desk.

Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) took the lead in the fight to try to save the oil lands wealth for all of the people. He introduced a bill identical with the Administration-sponsored measure rejected last year. This would maintain the federal control upheld by three separate Supreme Court decisions.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) said he would again introduce the CIO-supported "oil for the lamps of learning" amendment. This would earmark federal oil revenue funds for aid to the nation's schools.

(What's ahead on power and resources under GOP? See Page 6.)

Murray Dinner Set

Announcement of the Philip Murray Awards Dinner, sponsored by the National CIO Community Services Committee, was made last week by Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC director. The dinner will be held Feb. 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

CIO Hits 'Confusion' In New Price Index

THE CIO last week warned publication of a new cost-of-living index by the Bureau of Labor Statistics "will create much confusion in the American labor scene."

Emil Rieve, CIO vice-president and chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, charged the board was issuing "a completely new index different in major respects from the two older indexes and not properly comparable with them."

Wage escalator clauses in many important labor-management contracts have been hitched to the cost-of-living index and Rieve observed:

"The announcement . . . will present both trade unions and management with an immediate problem of renegotiating the wage escalator clauses in their current contracts."

Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, branded as "ill-advised" a recent BLS memorandum advising procedures for adapting wage escalator clauses to the new index.

This departure from BLS policy of non-intervention in collective bargaining, Rieve said, "has already been proven to be prejudicial to orderly negotiations based on the merits and equities involved."

The BLS has radically revised "the market basket of goods and services which is being priced," he observed, and plans to measure price changes in small as well as large cities. The result will be an entirely new index, he contended.

"We approve of many of the changes made," Rieve added, but there still are "shortcomings." He cited BLS plans to make frequent revisions in its yardstick.

If these proposals were followed, he said, the index, "instead of serving the collective bargaining parties, would widen the area of conflict and misunderstanding and produce disagreement in an area where none has existed."

Escalator Clauses Must Be Renegotiated Now, CIO Says

The complete text of the statement by Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, dealing with the new consumers' price index, follows:

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the publication of the new measure of changes in consumers prices by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will present both trade unions and management with an immediate problem of renegotiating the wage escalator clauses in their current contracts. The cessation of publication of the adjusted and old indexes with the December information will create much confusion in the American labor scene.

We urge careful study of the change by all groups and the immediate release of additional information by the Bureau of Labor Statistics comparing the old and the new indexes to enable the parties to renegotiate maturely.

Major Changes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is publishing a completely new index different in major respects from the two older indexes, and not properly comparable with them. The market basket of goods and services which is being priced is being radically revised. The purchases of higher-income people than now included in the index are being priced.

The new index will measure price changes in small as well as large cities and will exclude a number of communities formerly studied and include new ones. Different commodities and service are to be priced in different retail outlets by different methods. The base is being changed from the level of 1935-39 to that of 1947-49 so that the new index numbers will be substantially lower than the old.

Consequently, a one - point change will mean a larger percentage change in the revised measure than in the old.

We approve of many of the changes made. Certain items like costs of home ownership, used car and restaurant prices were added at our urging. New methods of construction and calculation are in certain cases distinct advances over the present index. We have furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics with detailed comments on the continuing shortcomings and proposals for improvement.

Taxes Ignored

While some have been followed, we regret that many suggestions have not been adopted.

We strongly urge the parallel publication of another index which takes into account the taxes paid by people since the new index is designed primarily to measure the buying power of net wages.

We are disturbed by the consideration the Bureau is currently giving to the idea of making frequent revisions in the market basket of goods and services since such revisions would have the effect of constantly changing the yardstick by which price movements are measured. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has constantly maintained that the index measures changes in price and not changes in the habits of living. The index has been so defended.

The proposed innovation would radically alter the nature of the index, change the Bureau's position, and complicate the processes of labor negotiations since the parties would not have an index of price changes. Index figures issued subsequent to each periodic revision in the market basket would not be comparable with those of earlier periods. Instead of serving the collective

(Continued on Page 11)

UAW Meets With 3 Big Firms On Cost Of Living Pact Changes

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between the CIO Auto Workers and the major producers to settle problems rising out of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

At the same time, he told a press conference in Detroit, the union is pressing for other revisions in the basic five-year contracts growing out of the inflationary changes in the cost of living factor since they were negotiated. Reuther also is president of the CIO.

THE WAGES of more than one million of the 1.3 million UAW-CIO members are determined in part by changes in the BLS index due next month. Under existing contracts, they gain or lose 1c an hour every time the index figure changes by 1.14 points over a three-month period. At present, 25c an hour of wages are due to this factor.

Reuther told the press conference the union hopes to reach a settlement by Mar. 1, when the next cost of living adjustment is due. He refused to be mousetrapped into threatening a strike against the Big Three if no agreement is worked out.

"WE'RE NOT going to comment on anything so far down the road," he told the press conference when the question was raised. "We have lots of time to work something out, and we are meeting. We hope to have an agreement on the transition from the old index to the new by then, and the other changes are part of the same package."

The transition, he said, is very complicated and "not automatic."

The old index has been used in the auto industry since 1948. It was based on price levels of 1935-39. The last figure, which will reflect prices of certain goods and services on Dec. 15, 1952, will be issued late in January.

The new index went into effect Jan. 1. It is based on price levels in the 1947-49 period, and covers a different selection of goods and services than the old. The first reading, showing costs on Jan. 15, will be made public in February.

The current contracts with the Big Three were negotiated in 1950 and have run about half their courses.

Reuther said he had met with Harlow H. Curtice, new General Motors president, and his predecessor, Charles E. Wilson, on Nov. 21, the day after the latter was designated Secretary of Defense in President-elect Eisenhower's cabinet.

"We had a general discussion about where we are going in America," Reuther reported.

6 Basic Issues On Auto Contracts

The CIO Auto Workers, in addition to BLS cost of living index negotiations, is discussing five other points in its contracts with General Motors, Chrysler and Ford. They are:

- Increasing the annual improvement or productivity wage raise from 4c to 5c an hour.
- Adding to base wage rates 20c of the 25c cost of living allowances now in effect.
- Increasing the $125 monthly pension for retired workers by enough to restore purchasing power to the level of May 1950, when the contract was signed.
- Relaxing compulsory retirement at 68 in view of the manpower shortage.
- Giving skilled workers a pay increase large enough to restore the historic differential with unskilled workers.

Morse Blackballed Off Key Committees By GOP

SENATE Republicans ganged up on Sen. Morse (Ore.) last week for taking a walk on the GOP and backing Adlai Stevenson for President.

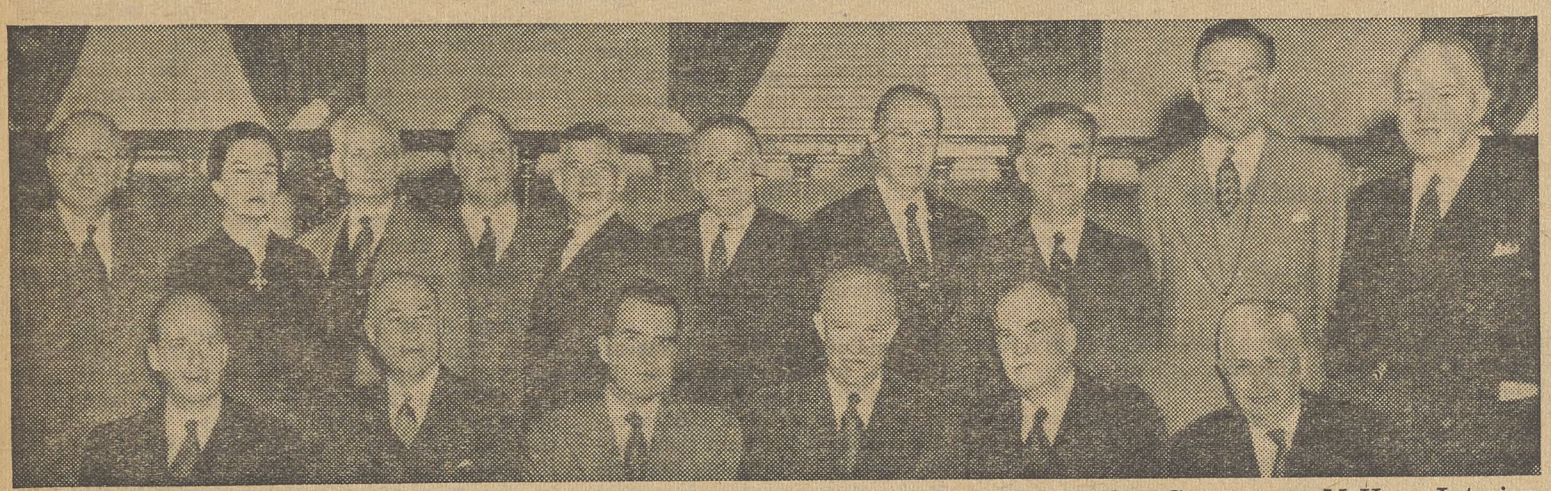
The Senate GOP Conference blackballed Morse from his past positions on the Labor and Armed Services Committees.

Morse's appeal on the latter post was turned down by an 81 to 7 vote.

The GOP Conference left vacancies on the relatively minor Public Works and District of Columbia Committees and Chairman Millikin (R. Col.) indicated the Republicans intended them to "provide a resting place for Sen. Morse."

Morse charged his former party with using "punitive methods" and a "terroristic device to compel compliance and insure subordination." He said Senate rules, not party membership, entitled him to committee membership on a basis of seniority.

"When I took the oath of office, I did not become the property of the Republican Party but the property of all the people of my state," Morse said. "To deny any fraction of the rights of a Senator is to compromise, in the ugliest sense, the basic guarantee without which this republic could not have been born."



THIS WEEK they begin bossing the government. Pres. Eisenhower poses with top brass of new Administration. Seated, from left: Brownell, Justice; Humphrey, Treasury; Vice-Pres. Nixon; Eisenhower; Dulles, State; Wilson, Defense; standing, from left, Dodge, Budget; Mrs. Hobby, FSA; Adams, Ike's aide; Weeks, Commerce; McKay, Interior; Summerfield, Post Office; Benson, Agriculture; Durkin, Labor; Lodge, UN chief, and Stassen, MSA. Photo was snapped at two-day conference of Cabinet and top Administration officials at Ike's New York headquarters.

Rubber Strikes At Des Moines

More than 1300 Rubber Workers last week went on strike to get an acceptable contract at the Des Moines, Ia., plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The controversy centers on "seniority rights, recall rights, transfer policies and balancing of hours," according to URW Intl. Rep. Ray Reasoner.

So Long, Harry

Comes now the week for the little fighter to leave the White House and go home to old Missouri.

After almost eight years in the toughest job in the world, Harry Truman is stepping down from the Presidency.

A few weeks before he died, Philip Murray told HST he was the "best friend labor ever had in the White House."

That was so, because Pres. Truman recognized that in every rivalry between industry and labor—as in the steel dispute last year—the workingman had a case as well as the employer. For that fairness of attitude, he was pilloried time and again by industry and its organizations and the oracles of press and radio.

Beyond the courage which he demonstrated in the steel situation or when the Taft-Hartley campaign was hottest five years and more ago, Harry Truman proved himself as President to be a "best friend" for most Americans.

The people knew that—witness the way the vote went in '48, witness the warm greetings from large crowds which HST received during the political campaign last fall.

At home, Pres. Truman was steady on the beam—building the New Deal into the Fair Deal and setting as our goal a better America of freedom, security and democracy in a world of peace.

Abroad, the Truman years extend from victory in World War II to the building of the United Nations, from the Marshall Plan to the vision of Point Four, from the defeat of the Berlin blockade to the mobilization of the free world's people and resources against the black poison of Communist tyranny and Soviet imperialism.

Many of the goals for which Harry Truman fought—notably, for equal rights for all Americans—are still to be reached. His most courageous action, to stand up to Communist militarism in Korea, is still far from decision.

Now, in the shifting fortunes of American politics, HST is leaving the White House. But while Democrats are stepping down from office, the ideals of American democracy (with a lower case "d") aren't stepping down for anybody. They've had a lot to do with the history of this nation, and more will be heard from those ideals and the men who voice them in the future.

So long, Harry.

Hello, Ike

When HST takes a night train back to Independence, the Republicans will be whooping it up in the midst of their million-dollar inauguration.

After 20 long years, they've earned the whoop-te-do. But the blowout will soon be over, and then Pres. Eisenhower, his Cabinet and administrators and the Republican Congress will have to start performing instead of just promising. Some of those most notable of Eisenhower promises are listed on the opposite page—a good check list for the coming months.

Soon after his election, CIO assured Gen. Eisenhower of support in his "constructive endeavors." And, in correspondence released last week, Pres. Walter P. Reuther offered to the new executive "cooperation in your efforts to bring peace, freedom, security and dignity to people everywhere."

It is in that spirit that we say:

"Hello, Ike."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

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Welcome, Ike!

In Other Words

'Ike Puts Business On Spot'

President-elect Eisenhower's choice of big business men to run top government posts puts business on the spot, says Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington newspaperman, in the following article from The Guild Reporter.

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

THE INTERREGNUM is coming to a close and at long last—20 years to be exact—there is about to be a big shift of power in Washington.

A headline in Fortune says it simply: "Eisenhower Puts Business on the Spot." Fortune checked the record of the 169 cabinet appointments in the past 60 years, years that cover "the blooming of big corporations," and could find only one precedent for the new Secretary of the Treasury, industrialist George Humphrey, and the new Secretary of Defense, General Motors' Charles E. Wilson. The one: Andrew Mellon.

One businessman, according to Fortune, observed to one of the magazine's reporters: "If we don't deliver this time, we'll be back in the doghouse for forty years, instead of twenty." I have a feeling that if big business doesn't deliver this time, it will have had its last chance.

Businessmen, like newspapermen or any other group, have a lot in common—and differ a lot. The biggest industrialists see the importance of exports (autos, for example) to their businesses and hence can understand how vital world trade is both to us and our allies. One big steel leader, however, recently wrote a piece to the effect that the Schuman Plan to pool Europe's steel was still socialism no matter how you slice it. He gave the impression that what really worried him was not the "ism" but the growth of a rival in the world markets.

ON THE other hand some of our "little" businessmen, over whom there is so much wailing at the walls of Congress, are the ones who have lapel-pocket congressmen they run to once the executive branch drops the tariff on the item they happen to make. And soon they are arguing that the flood of cheap foreign imports must be halted or the country's economy will come to an early end.

Well, Ike's boys will have to sweat that one out, too. The gags about the cabinet of "eight millionaires and a plumber" and how the Pentagon's plaza has been rechristened Cadillac Square are good clean fun while it lasts.

Ike will have to struggle with business' desire to let the excess profits tax run out in June, six months before the most recent income tax boost runs out. The GOP tax cutters in Congress are ready with an answer: let them both die in June. Yet any such cut will rob the treasury of billions when we need them for defense regardless of all the water the business methods of Wilson & Co. can squeeze out of the Pentagon's budget, and that ought to be plenty in another year or two or three or four.

If you've bothered to read the recent rush of year-end and new year predictions, you get the idea that everybody, or almost everybody, is bullish about the future. The "atmosphere" in Washington, they say, is going to be more friendly to business. Under this theory American business has been making the biggest profits in history—and the American economy has been going at the highest speed ever, strictly despite Government.

THE KEY to this new era of business-in-Government (or will it be business-in-control-of-Government?) will be how business reacts when cracks appear in the wall. One "expert" says it may come if new auto sales slide in the spring. Others say no worries until fall at least. The real optimists now push off any recession until 1954.

There's a second test of business upcoming: what Ike does about the 136 anti-trust cases which already have been started but not carried through to completion. Of these, the outgoing Democrats list 19 as key cases. The defendants are a roll-call of big business.

Now it may be that the time has come to sit down and reconsider the Sherman and the Clayton Anti-Trust Acts and what they were intended to do. Maybe they don't make sense in the America of 1953. Or maybe they do. Re-examination of this question is certainly sensible, assuming it is not a political re-examination. But that won't tell the new Attorney General how hard to push the 136 cases, how many new men to put in the anti-trust division or which cases to drop outright or by a consent decree.

Few fields offer a firmer check on the sense of responsibility of a big business in this its second chance of our lifetimes than what it does about these cases. I've pasted the list in my scrapbook for future reference.

Inaugural Day Reminder—

Check List On Ike's Promises

This is a momentous week in Washington. . . . Inaugural Day for Pres. Eisenhower and the coming to power of the Republican Party for the first time in 20 years.

For a check list on how the new President and the Republican Party carry out their campaign promises to the American people, here are 10 major promises made by Eisenhower shortly before his election:

1. To Halt Inflation

"I pledge that the full resources of our new Administration will be thrown into the battle against inflation." —Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

2. To Extend Social Gains

"I pledge that the social gains achieved by the people, whether enacted by a Republican or Democratic Administration, are not only here to stay, but are here to be improved and extended."
—Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

3. To Protect Unions

"I pledge that I will support and strengthen, not weaken, the laws that protect the American worker. I will defend him against any action to destroy his union or his rights."—Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

4. To Reduce Taxes

"They say: 'You cannot cut taxes. You cannot end or minimize our Korean losses. You cannot stop inflation. You can't stabilize international relationships.' What kind of stuff is that—don't and can't? Of course, we can." —Hartford, Conn., Oct. 23, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

5. To End Korean War

"The first task of a new Administration will be to review and re-examine every course of action open to us with one goal in view: To bring the Korean war to an early and honorable end. That is my pledge to the American people."—Detroit, Oct. 24, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

6. To Support United Nations

"We will, of course, constantly confer with associated free nations and with the cooperating members of the United Nations. Thus, we could bring into being a practical plan for world peace."
—Detroit, Oct. 25, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

7. To Cut Government Spending

"I tell you from my own experience: Scrutiny of military spending can effect substantial savings in our huge defense program."
—Troy, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

8. To Maintain Prosperity

"I will work unceasingly to build an economy that will maintain for him (the American worker) a high level of wages with steady purchasing power so he and his family can share fully in the comforts of American living."
—Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

9. To Eliminate Corruption

"I pledge a restoration of integrity and competence in our national government. The new

Administration will not tolerate any deviation from an uncompromising code of honesty and ethics in government service."
—Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

10 To Protect U. S. Without Witch Hunts

"I pledge to the American people that the new Administration will stamp out disloyalty in Government and be eternally vigilant in protecting our country from those who would destroy us from within. We will not engage in witch hunts or character assassination."
—Boston, Nov. 1, 1952.

FULFILLED ☐ FAILED ☐

Haywood Rips Soviet Jew-Baiting As 'Red Fascism In Action'

THE LATEST flare-up of Russia's relentless anti-Semitism, the arrests of nine physicians on charges of plotting the deaths of high Soviet figures, was denounced by CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood last week as a "new act of madness from a nation in which normal human decency has long ceased to exist in official circles."

The Russian press and radio said most of the physicians were Jews, and denounced them as members of an "international Jewish bourgeois nationalist organization" set up by American intelligence. They made false diagnoses and gave treatment intended to kill, it was charged.

SOVIET spokesmen said the doctors "confessed" killing Andrei A. Zhdanov, founder of the Cominform, and Alexander S. Scherbakov, a party leader. They were charged with trying to kill Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, Marshal Leonid Govorov, Marshal Ivan Konev, all top military leaders; Gen. S. M. Shtemenko, former chief of the army general staff, and Admiral P. I. Levchenko, a deputy naval minister.

"The emphasis placed by the Soviet leaders on the fact that many of the latest victims are Jewish," Haywood said, "shows the hand of the beast—an anti-Semitic beast trained by Hitler and adopted by Stalin. This is red fascism in action.

"THE CIVILIZED world, and the democratic labor movement, recoil in horror from these obviously absurd charges—many of them four or five years retroactive—and voice their strongest protest against this latest act of inhumanitarian totalitarian dictatorship.

"In the free world, the democratic trade union organizations would be the first to protest any such unthinkable lack of justice and evidence of anti-Semitism by their governments. But the Soviet trade unions will remain quiet, because they are tools of the Communist Party and the Communist state. If the Soviet unions were to act for their members, their leadership would be quickly liquidated.

"It is to be expected that the arrested doctors will be convicted and executed by the Soviet state. There are no fair trials in the Soviet Union. Those whom the dictators have chosen as their victims will have no chance to assert their innocence, or to win acquittal. Those Russians who disagree with the sentence will have no chance to picket the Kremlin to voice their objections.

"BUT throughout the entire free world, people will speak out against this new Soviet horror. We shall protest. We shall condemn a system of government that deprives its people of liberty and justice. We shall voice our sympathy to the exploited Russian people, Jews and Gentiles alike, who suffer at the hands of the Communist regime. And we shall work steadfastly to help those who seek the development of democracy which is the goal, secret or expressed, of decent people everywhere."

East German Reds Begin Jewish Purge

Paralleling recent developments in Czechoslovakia, an anti-Jewish purge is under way in Communist-run East Germany.

Berlin dispatches reported a number of Jewish government employes have been purged from their jobs and jailed.

Charges of "Zionism" have been directed against one former high-ranking East German Communist. And Gerhart Eisler, fugitive from the U. S., has had his propaganda ministry post abolished.

"No, Jarvis, I'm not eating breakfast in bed this morning. I thought I'd try roughing it today."

Truman Sends Health Report To Congress

PRES. TRUMAN has asked Congress "for immediate consideration" of the recommendations of his Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation.

The committee recommended federal aid to states to reduce the cost of health services. In seeking this aid, the President asked for less than the compulsory health insurance he had sought earlier.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the presidential commission, had joined in a minority dissent from this section of the report. The President noted the commission majority felt compulsory health insurance required further study before any final conclusions were drawn.

THE PRESENT proposal for federal aid to states had "the virtue," Truman said, "of affording local and state groups the initial opportunity for the establishment of workable health services plans. It likewise may encourage the most effective use of private and public health facilities at the local level in providing essential health services."

In other medical news, the Federal Security Agency reported that despite the rapid growth of health insurance plans, only 13% of the nation's bill for illness was met by insurance. Out of every $100 spent for sickness, only $13 came from insurance. The balance came out of the family budget.

IN 1951, the report showed, medical care cost Americans $8.816 billion, with only $1.353 covered by insurance. In the same year, $5.4 billion of income was lost through sickness, with insurance covering only 8.4%.

Hospitalization costs in 1951 amounted to $2.471 billion, with only $897 million met by insurance. Physicians' services cost $2.684 billion, with only $456 million covered by voluntary insurances.

AMA Lightly Slaps Doctors' Wrists

When the medical lobby slaps doctors on the wrist, even lightly, it's news.

That's what the American Medical Association did recently. It confirmed reports of labor unions that fees for patients covered by insurance were being hiked up.

It isn't a nice practice, said the AMA. Its president, Dr. Louis H. Bauer, said the doctors ought to be "severely disciplined."

How? Dr. Bauer didn't say. By whom? Dr. Bauer thinks only doctors ought to punish doctors.

McCarran Act Called Naive By CIO Ship Aide

THE McCARRAN-Walter Immigration Act was sharply criticized last week by Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee.

Haddock charged it sets this country up as the "world's district attorney, judge and jury" in efforts to screen foreign seamen entering U. S. ports to keep out subversive or dangerous aliens.

He ridiculed present procedure in which immigration personnel board foreign-flag vessels, asking seamen to admit or deny being Communists. Haddock said he couldn't imagine any Communist agent listing himself as a party courier.

Water, Power, Oil Lands—

Jobs Are At Stake In Battle Over Resources

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A NEW Congress, dominated by economy-minded Republicans determined to give away $50 billion worth of off-shore oil lands belonging to the people, is now in office.

One of the first things to greet it—though not necessarily the first it will act on—was a request from the Reclamation Bureau for funds to get started on nearly $4 billion worth of projects proposed for 17 western states during the coming seven years.

How the reactionary leaders of Congress view the program may provide a tip-off on what the Eisenhower Administration and the Republicans intend to do about millions of dollars worth of other natural resources which are owned by all people.

The greedy and the predatory who were held at bay for two decades by the Democrats figure they're back on top again, and that 20 years of squawking "socialism" will pay off soon.

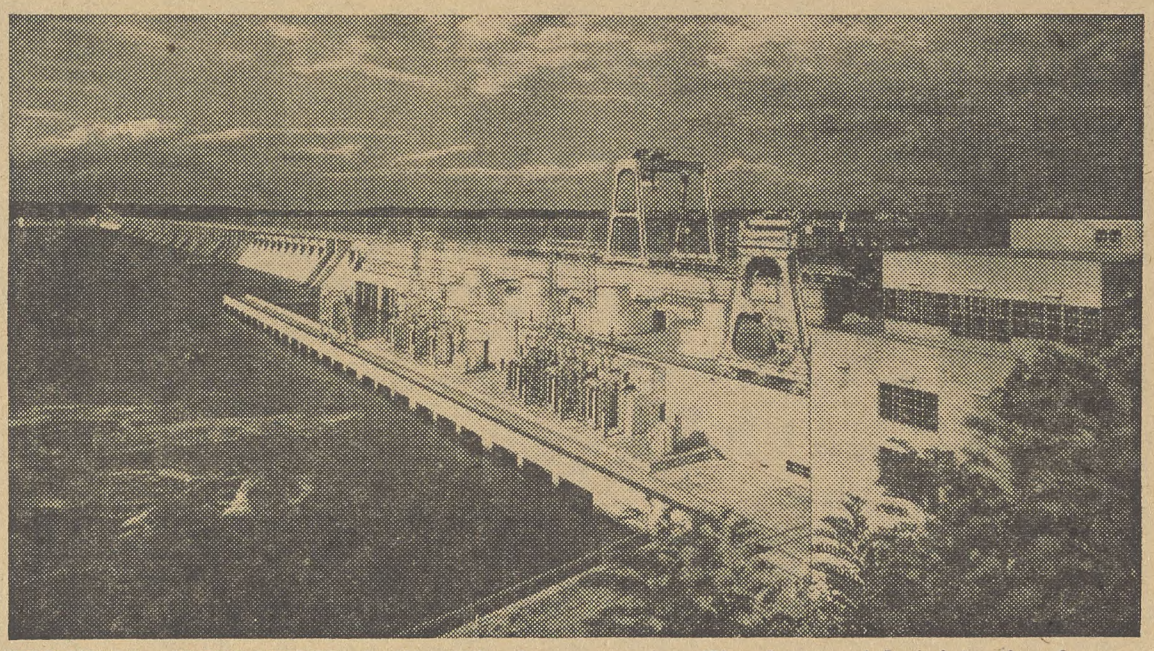
Tidelands Oil

The tidelands oil, Pres. Truman and the Supreme Court say, belongs to all the people, but President-elect Eisenhower and almost any Republican you can name would give it to the private interests via the States of California, Texas and Louisiana.

However, it is only the most spectacular of the national resources which under the GOP may well end up in private hands.

For one thing, there are all the public power projects built by the federal government under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, and the river valley developments of which they sometimes are a part. There are millions of acres of timber lands. There are millions of additional acres that could be used for grazing cattle or sheep. There are irrigation projects, natural parks and forests and monuments, soil conservation programs—the list is long.

The Reclamation Bureau program may offer a clue because in addition to bringing water to more than three million acres of thirsty land and turning them into flourishing farms, it proposes to build 2.8 million kilowatts of additional generating capacity at dams.



FEDERAL INITIATIVE built Wheeler Dam (above), first main-river dam built by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The incoming Eisenhower Administration faces a drive to block federal river development and power projects at dams like this.

THE CIO strongly favors government construction and operation of electric facilities—specifically along TVA lines. This provides for power facilities as one phase of river valley development that takes into consideration erosion, soil conservation, reforestation, waterway transport where feasible, recreation facilities, wild life, agriculture and the effect on residents of the valley.

"We have repeatedly called for the management of all our great river basins and regions on the basis of a comprehensive democratic plan," a resolution adopted at the recent National CIO convention said.

"We have insisted that such a plan must be framed with reference to all the resources of the region. It must be a balanced plan which does not result in the exploitation and development of one resource at the expense of all others. It must consider the interests of all human groups in the region, minorities as well as majorities, and must be developed with a view to the welfare of the nation as a whole."

If government power projects did nothing else they have provided a yardstick by which the rates of privately-owned utilities can be measured. The measuring process has proved pretty embarrassing to the private part of the industry. It showed their rates, in many instances, were far too high, and has often forced them down.

Means More Jobs

Lower power costs have meant more industries, more jobs, more use of electrical equipment in home and farm as well as on the job, and a constantly increasing demand.

Much of the trouble of "sick" New England industry is due to high power costs because private industry, with no government yardstick close at hand, has forced up prices. As a result, in 1951 the average monthly bill for 100 kwh. in New England was $4.28, compared to $3.01 in the TVA area and $3.75 for the country as a whole.

The public utilities barons have had their eyes on federal power facilities for a long time. Now they have important allies—men who loom high in powerful Republican leadership circles.

THEY WANT these facilities, built with money from the pockets of all taxpayers, turned over to them. If they can't get them, they want to be able to buy the power somewhere along the line and sell it somewhere else, so they can make themselves a nice fat profit on the public's investment.

Even Charles E. Wilson, the one-time General Electric Co. president whom Pres. Truman had to kick out as defense mobilizer, wants the federal government to turn over these facilities, including such developments as the Tennessee Valley Authority, to private enterprise or the states through holders of U. S. bonds.

SEN. WELKER (R. Ida.) enthusiastically but vaguely parrotted Wilson's views in a recent radio interview. However, some listeners came to the conclusion he wasn't sure of what he was talking about, as he held up Boulder Dam as an example of what private enterprise could do. Boulder Dam was started by the federal government during the Hoover Administration.

Through subdivisions of the Interior Dept., the people of the United States own or oversee nearly 300 million acres of land in the U. S. and 290 million acres in Alaska. In addition, they own mineral rights on another 55 million acres owned privately. Oil, gas, grazing and timber lands are leased, and last year yielded $64.5 million income for the government.

They Want The Land

The grazing lands are rented on the basis of the number of cattle or sheep they will support without disastrous over-cropping. Land where heavy grass covers are needed to prevent erosion or protect watersheds is not leased. The private cattle and sheep people want it.

Forest lands are leased on a basis pretty much in line with the policy of the CIO and the CIO Woodworkers—to yield a steady crop of harvest timber each year, with selective cutting of individually marked trees.

This policy protects one of the people's most important natural resources, but the big lumber interests oppose it. They want to own it, exploit it and abandon it, as they have done to untold millions of acres from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A lot of Republicans who have friends in the White House and Congress think these things aren't worth preserving—if they can be turned into a profit for private industry.

Greenback Curtain Is Condemned

Giant corporations operating behind a "greenback curtain" of privilege and power are trying to dismantle the federal government, Clay L. Cochran, economist for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, charged in an article in Rural Electrification magazine.

Cochran cited the scheme of former Pres. Charles E. Wilson of General Electric to sell publicly-owned property to federal bondholders. This plan is typical, he explained, of efforts of spokesmen for "private collectivism" to force the distribution of federal powers to states and big corporations. Banks, insurance companies, commercial utilities and high income groups own most of the bonds, he said.

That Man McKay Is Good Friend Of Big Boys

THE MAN President-elect Eisenhower has picked for his Secretary of the Interior is no Harold Ickes or Gifford Pinchot fired by zeal to safeguard the country's natural resources for all the people.

The administrator who will boss the country's public timberlands outside the national forest, its park and oil lands, river and public power developments, the Reclamation Bureau and the Indian Agency and a host of other branches of the federal government, former Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, is primarily a business man.

In private life he runs a Chevrolet agency at Salem, Ore. In Washington, he should fit in nicely with the rest of the businessmen — especially those with General Motors connections — who will bulk so large in the Eisenhower Administration.

As Governor and before that as a State Senator, he has displayed sort of a genius for staying out of disputes. On the Hell's Canyon Dam issue now so important in the Pacific Northwest, no one seems to know just where he does stand, because at different times he has sidled in both directions.

DOUGLAS McKAY
Peace . . . it's wonderful

ON CONSERVATION and development, he is known as a good friend of the private power and lumber interests.

When his appointment to the Cabinet was announced, the Associated Press commented that "he appears to reflect Gen. Eisenhower's views on domestic problems almost exactly." Many of his intimates in Oregon agree, but include international as well as domestic affairs.

One of the things he has taken a definite position on is federal river valley development, and to it he is strongly opposed. He testified vigorously against proposals for a Columbia River Administration before congressional committees in 1949, holding out for federal-state cooperation and creation of an interstate body for valley developments.

His view is that private interests should be given the first chance to develop water resources. If the job is too big, the federal government should take over—but the states should have a voice in actual operations. This means cutting the private companies in some place along the line so they can sell the power to the consumers and "earn" themselves a profit on a public development.

McKay has taken a definite position on tidelands oil. He strongly favors giving the whole $50 billion worth to the states.

On the credit side, he has been a friend of public utility cooperatives, having sponsored one in 1935. In 1949 he was one of the few Republicans in the Oregon Legislature who voted against giving the reactionary Idaho Power Co. the right to build low dams in the Snake River.

Lobbyist Crashes McKay Quizzing

Reporters couldn't get into the closed session of the Senate Interior Committee which last week questioned former Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon about his qualifications to be secretary of the interior in the Eisenhower cabinet—but a registered lobbyist for the Wyoming Wool Growers Association made it.

Sitting in while McKay was being quizzed was Byron Wilson, executive secretary of the association, who was identified as the J. B. Wilson registered as lobbyist for that group. He was interested because as secretary, McKay will control certain publicly-owned western grazing lands upon which sheep and cattle growers have cast longing eyes.

Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.) took the blame for Wilson's presence. He said he didn't know the meeting was closed.

Ohio Council Vows 'Build CIO' Campaign

By AL ZACK

UNITY and a determination to build a bigger CIO in memory of Philip Murray underscored the 14th convention of the Ohio CIO.

Meeting in Cleveland's huge Public Auditorium, the nearly 1200 delegates:

- Cheered pledges of unified leadership made by top CIO officials.
- Mapped plans for a vigorous legislative battle in the 100th Ohio General Assembly, which is Republican by 3-to-1.
- Outlined a state tax program which would take the burden off the little fellow, who has been carrying the big load.
- Bade a fond farewell to Jack Kroll, national PAC director, who had led the Ohio council since 1932 and wouldn't run for reelection.
- Promised more political action, not less, in their marginal state.
- Condemned Sen. McCarthy's financial deals in ringing tones.
- Served notice on employers that there must be better workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation in Ohio.
- Paid tribute to Philip Murray as a man "of courage, faith, humility, dedication and godliness."

Kroll set the tone of the convention in his keynote speech, marking the end of his long service to the Ohio Council. As PAC director, he said, "even if I had known at the beginning of 1952 what the outcome would be, I would not, so far as it was within my power, have altered our course one inch. I would not have spent one cent less or spared one more ounce of energy."

"We put up a damned good fight in 1952. We gained political strength in terms of knowledge, organization and in terms of arousing the interest of people in politics. I don't think any of us should be discouraged by the events of the past year. I think we should be encouraged. We've got a lot to look forward to."

Recalling President-elect Eisenhower's campaign pledges, Kroll said "the election was not a mandate for reaction" but rather "a mandate for progress and it will be a careless politician indeed who ignores it."

The people expect Eisenhower to redeem his campaign promises, Kroll continued, and added, "we wish him well in his task and we offer him our sympathies . . . yes, even our apologies . . . on Sen. Taft. After all, we did our best to spare him that."

He pointed to the 1953 state and municipal elections as PAC's next big task and the convention unanimously called for an all-out drive to put good men into local offices. As Kroll put it, "Government is not just something on top. It runs all the way down from the President to the cop on the beat and the health and welfare of our community depends as much on the cop as it does on the President."

CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, top convention speakers, pledged all-out unity to build the CIO in the Murray tradition.

"The new leadership team in CIO is going to be working together every single minute." Carey pledged, "and the CIO is going to march on to even greater victories." "That," he added to cheers from the delegates, "is the only fitting memorial to Phil."

"What I had to give to Philip Murray," Haywood pledged as the delegates cheered, "I shall give to you, Walter Reuther, as my president."

The convention, by a rising unanimous vote, pledged "our unstinting and faithful support to Pres. Reuther and all the other officers of CIO. Reuther has a real claim upon our fidelity and cooperation, and these we willingly extend him."

IN A memorial session to Murray, Kroll, Father George Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and official spokesmen for the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and smaller CIO unions, praised the late labor leader.

As a "tangible expression of the thoughtfulness and gratitude in our hearts," the delegates contributed $5000 to the Philip Murray Memorial Fund, recommending the fund be used for "institution of a CIO leadership training center."

Elected as Council president to replace Kroll was James P. Griffin, director of USA-CIO Dist. 26 in Youngstown. Jacob Clayman, a Steelworker, was reelected to his fourth term as secretary-treasurer.

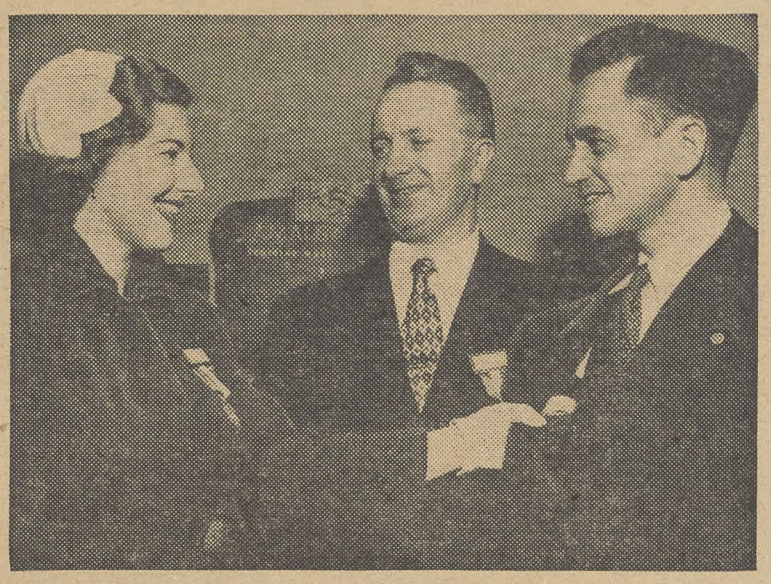
Griffin was nominated by Ray Ross, UAW regional director in southern Ohio, and Clayman by Pat O'Malley, UAW director in the Cleveland region. Both were elected by acclamation.

Plans for an all-out legislative battle, adopted unanimously by the convention, provided for continuation of the 1950 program of weekly visits by large CIO groups to the State House, with weekend legislative institutes in the state's major communities.

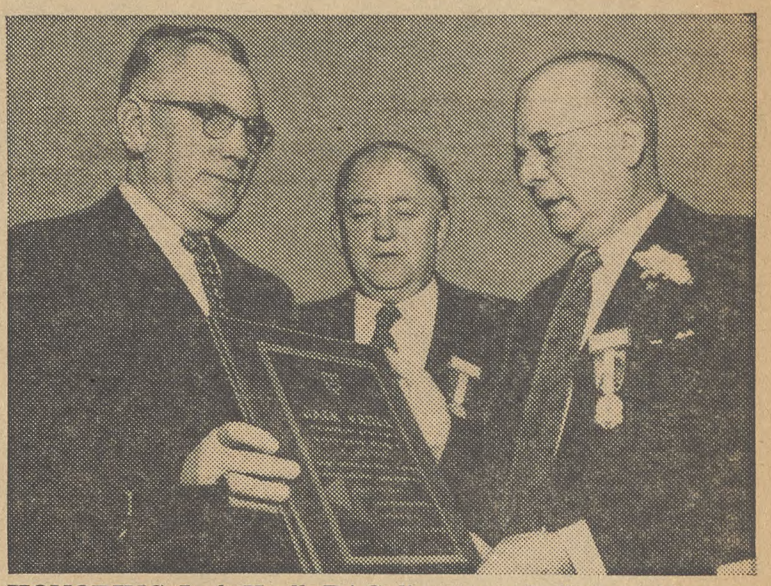
THIS PROGRAM, Clayman said, stopped an avalanche of anti-union measures two years ago, when a top-heavy Republican majority had control of the legislature. "We can do it again," he predicted.

The convention discussed at some length legislative efforts to be made on workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation. Benefits under the latter, the delegates said, are "too low, disqualifications too many, and administration of the law too narrow and technical."

The entire benefit structure under workmen's compensation is "totally inadequate," the convention agreed.



BIG GRINS mean Doris Siegl of the Clothing Workers found a union label in CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey's suit. Pat O'Malley, UAW director, Cleveland, watches.



HONORING Jack Kroll, PAC director, winding up 10 years as Ohio CIO president, are (from left), I. W. Abel, new USA secretary-treasurer, and Allan Haywood.

Annual Wage Set As Target

First resolution adopted by Ohio CIO delegates called for the guaranteed annual wage as "one of the prime ingredients for the growth and maintenance of a prosperous economy."

Saying it was "the next major security objective of the CIO," the resolution promised united support from all Ohio locals to every international union fighting for this goal.

Revamping Of Ohio's Unfair Tax Laws Demanded By CIO

COMPLETE revamping of Ohio's tax structure was demanded by the Ohio CIO convention, following a year-long, independent survey of the state's tax setup.

The survey was authorized at the 1951 convention after CIO demands for a state-conducted survey to tell the taxpayers the truth had been ignored.

The 500,000-member council voted that its treasury, now nearing the $200,000 mark, should finance an impartial, objective survey. Now completed, the survey will be printed and distributed to "all interested in fair taxation."

In a resolution, the Ohio CIO charged the "state's tax burden has been unfairly distributed with an unequal share piled on the shoulders of wage earners."

The Legislature, it charged, "consistently ignored the time-honored principle of 'ability to pay' and had granted tax relief to those best able to pay the cost of government; heaped new taxes on the shoulders of those least able to cope with this burden and encouraged near-bankrupt political subdivisions to treat miserably those unfortunate citizens dependent upon public welfare."

Its study, the Ohio CIO said, showed that in 1930, Ohio property taxes netted $290.3 million. By 1949, "despite vast increases in building and undoubted higher value of property," these taxes drew $313.7 million—an increase of $23.4 million.

IN CONTRAST, sales taxes in 1930 netted the state $38.5 million. By 1949, this income had skyrocketed to $315.1 million an increase of $276.6 million. The survey revealed that 78% of all Ohio tax revenues comes from sales and excise taxes, while the national average is only 59%

To correct these evils, the convention demanded a graduated state income tax on corporation earnings and personal incomes. This, the delegates said, should be modeled after the federal income tax law, containing exemptions for small wage earners, deductions for all dependents, and be imposed on a graduated rate basis.

As soon as this new tax, which the CIO called "a proper and sound method for raising funds," is enacted, the delegates demanded abolition of Ohio's 3% sales tax, prohibition of city payroll taxes (levied on gross incomes of workers but only on net profits of businesses) and repeal of special tax preferences granted corporations.

NEW OHIO CIO officers, Jacob Clayman and James P. Griffin. Griffin is third president of big Ohio council.

'Stand On Side Of Humanism,' Haywood Urges Eisenhower

CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood had a "word of counsel" for President-elect Eisenhower last week. It was to not lend his aid to any legislation that would ban industry-wide bargaining.

Speaking at the Ohio CIO convention, Haywood voiced the hope that Eisenhower "will stand on the side of humanism at all times" and will fulfill his campaign promises to be "fair to labor."

"If you follow the advice of those with foolhardy proposals to destroy national bargaining," Haywood counseled the President-elect, "and they succeed in their goal, I say to you there will be hell in this country."

The other major speaker at the three-day session was CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who observed that with "a new, untried Administration" about to take over in Washington, foreign policy is of vital concern to all Americans. He reaffirmed CIO's determination to fight for two goals, "peace and democracy."

"We reject peace without honor," Carey said. "We abhor the position of those frightened Americans who once were prepared to pay Hitler's price for peace and are now ready to pay Stalin's price.

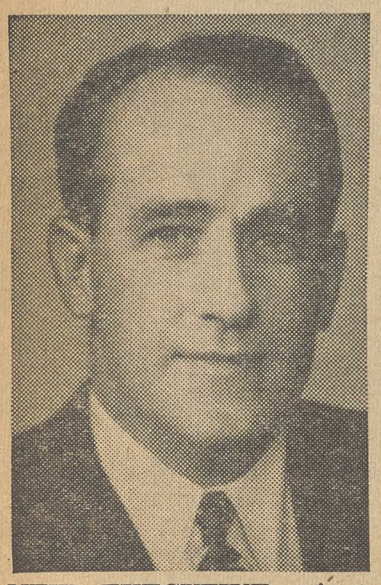
"WE DON'T want peace—if it means giving up one iota of the freedoms which are as American as the Star Spankled Banner or ham and eggs. That wouldn't be peace. It would be slavery."

Robert Oliver, administrative assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, reported on the Mutual Security Administration, on which he represented CIO until recently. In those European countries with weak labor movements, he said, there was "political instability." "They are the weak spots in the defense against communism," he warned.

L. S. Buckmaster, CIO Rubber Workers president, laid the blame for 46,000 AWOL cases in the armed forces, to those Republicans and newspapers which "have demoralized the young men of the nation by telling them Korea isn't worth fighting for and it's only a foolish war."

"I don't want anyone telling my son a war to stop the spread of communism is an unnecessary war," he added.

Textile Parleys Pledge Fight Against Wage Cuts



NEW EXECUTIVE vice president of the CIO Textile Workers is William Pollock, former secretary - treasurer. He succeeds the late Mariano Bishop.

WAGE POLICY for approximately 150,000 CIO Textile Workers was set at two separate conferences in Boston.

A 6.5% wage increase will be sought for 90,000 cotton and rayon workers in March, it was decided by about 400 delegates at one meeting.

Approximately 300 delegates at the other conference called for renewal of some woolen and worsted contracts that expired last week. They pledged resistance to any wage cuts.

The wage demand in the cotton and rayon industry simply will mean restoration of 6.5% wage cut stemming from an arbitrator's decision for the Fall River-New Bedford, Mass., area last June.

Apparently angered by the TWUA demand, the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Fall River Textile Manufacturers' Association last week announced intention to terminate contracts when they expire Mar. 15.

Members of these Massachusetts groups—the pace-setters in the cotton-rayon industry—employ between 20,000 and 25,000 workers.

The associations referred to what they called the "ruinous" labor differential between the North and the South.

They did not comment on a resolution adopted by the TWUA cotton-rayon conference which said employers were responsible in a large degree for the differential because many mills in the South and the North have the same ownership. TWUA said the differential is 5c an hour in comparable jobs.

"WE SAID at the time," said a resolution adopted by the cotton-rayon conference, "that the arbitrator's decision was outrageously unjust; we stand by that opinion.

"True, there was a slump in the industry but the principal sufferers were the workers, who were forced to undergo long periods of unemployment or partial employment.

"The employers—almost without exception—ended the year with a profit, and we might say without any reduction in executive salaries. We have yet to hear a convincing rebuttal to the basic statement we made to the arbitrator a year ago:

"A WAGE cut will not sell a single yard of cloth."

In the woolen and worsted industry about a third of the TWUA members are covered by contracts that expired last week. These contracts renew automatically unless terminated by the employer. Early last week TWUA had received termination notices from only three mills.

The other contracts, including that with the American Woolen Co., the largest employer in the industry, will not expire for two years, but the employers can submit wages to arbitration.

Goldberg Continues As CIO General Counsel

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther announced last week that Arthur J. Goldberg will continue as CIO general counsel, but at his own request will be relieved of staff and administrative work.

At the same time, Goldberg announced he will set up a law office in Washington, outside CIO headquarters, into which he expects to move about Feb. 15.

"Arthur Goldberg's legal work for the CIO has been consistently of the highest quality," said Reuther in his announcement.

"In addition, all of us in the CIO have benefitted by his thorough and expert knowledge of labor, industry, and government, and by his extremely valuable advice and counsel through the years.

"GOLDBERG will handle, in the that he now be relieved of much of the detail work that he has handled for the CIO in the past.

"Goldberg will handle, in the future as he has in the past, matters of legal policy for the CIO. He will supervise the work and activities of the CIO Legal Dept., which will continue to function in our headquarters. He will be available for frequent consultation by the officers of the CIO, the officers of our affiliated unions and the staff of the CIO headquarters.

"Under these new arrangements, we look forward to a continuance of the highly satisfactory mutual relationship that has always existed between Arthur Goldberg and the officials of the CIO."

Goldberg expressed appreciation that Reuther made it possible for him to be relieved of some of the work he has done in the past while he continues as CIO general counsel.

"Under the leadership of Pres. Reuther," he added, "I am confident that the CIO will continue to make great forward strides, and to make available its influence and ideals for the welfare of the entire nation.

"Perhaps more than at any time in the recent past, the CIO has a tremendous role to play in protecting and advancing the traditions and gains of American labor and American liberalism.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
Continues With CIO

"To be associated with the CIO is an honor which I highly regard. I feel certain that the changes in the functions which I proposed and which Pres. Reuther most graciously accepted will not serve to diminish in any way the cordial relationships which exist with the officers and staff of the CIO.

"IT IS MY hope that it will be possible for me to continue to serve this great organization for many years to come."

Goldberg also announced that he had made similar arrangements with the CIO Steelworkers, headed by Acting Pres. David J. McDonald. He has served as general counsel of both the CIO and the Steelworkers for several years.

N.Y. Urban League Labor Unit Gets CIO Backing

THE CIO and the AFL have pledged to support the National Urban League in its efforts "to eradicate every form of discrimination."

The trade union committee of the New York City Urban League has adopted a statement which declares:

"Organized labor will . . . cooperate with the National Urban League in behalf of the cherished goals of the two movements to eradicate every form of discrimination, in industry as well as the community at large; in housing, education, public services, health and welfare, and in recreation."

Labor officials are officers of the committee, including: Secretary, Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City CIO Council; vice chairmen Charles H. Kerrigan, CIO Auto Workers' regional director, and Louis Simon, a vice president of the CIO Clothing Workers and manager of ACWA's New York Laundry Workers Joint Board.

Textiles For Example—

The Profits Of Doom Are Struggling Along

THE COUNTRY'S goldplated manufacturing corporations are doing all right in spite of their howling about taxes, according to the Federal Trade Commission.

Maybe they sounded like profits—er-r, prophets, that is—of economic doom, but their net after taxes in the third quarter of 1952 was at the same level as in the first and second quarters—$2.6 billion—and slighty better than the $2.5 billion chalked up in the third quarter of 1951.

They did even better than the figures make it appear, as their profit level held up in spite of a drop in sales from $61.4 billion in the second quarter to $60.7 billion in the third, a difference of $700 million.

Some did a lot better than others, but 23 classifications showed higher net earnings in the third quarter than in the second. For example the textile industry, which has been fleeing to low wage areas in many cases and winning wage cuts in others, thrived mightily. Textile mill products showed a 43% boost in net between the two quarters, and apparel and finished textiles a 41% improvement.

FTC figures for manufacturing corporations for the second and third quarters of 1952 before and after taxes, with amounts in millions of dollars, are:

Industry Group	Before Taxes			After Taxes		
	2d Q 1952	3d Q 1952	Percent Change	2d Q 1952	3d Q 1952	Percent Change
Food	$ 445	$ 551	24	$ 207	$ 255	23
Tobacco	69	80	16	28	33	18
Textile mill products	148	165	11	51	73	43
Apparel and finished textiles	46	55	20	17	24	41
Lumber and wood products	107	115	7	57	63	11
Furniture and fixtures	56	53	–5	25	24	–4
Paper and allied products	237	241	2	99	107	8
Printing and publishing	97	94	–3	47	45	–4
Chemicals	566	568	0	249	246	–1
Petroleum refineries	602	649	8	485	465	–4
Products of petroleum & coal	23	26	13	9	14	56
Rubber	127	118	–7	46	48	4
Leather	28	40	43	13	19	46
Stone, clay and glass	222	247	11	102	113	11
Primary nonferrous metals	219	175	–20	112	93	–17
Primary iron and steel	150	244	63	110	127	15
Fabricated metal	274	270	–1	128	129	1
Machinery (excl. elec.)	755	565	–25	290	239	–18
Electrical machinery	384	361	–6	131	140	7
Transportation equipment (excl. auto.)	165	153	–7	63	61	–3
Motor vehicles and parts	792	453	–43	262	198	–24
Instruments, etc.	105	108	3	40	41	3
Miscellaneous	64	74	16	26	31	19
All manufacturing	5680	5406	–5	2597	2590	0

CIO Gains 5000 Members In Tennessee Organizing

THE CIO gained more than 7000 new members in Tennessee in 1952—and several important organizing campaigns are under way in 1953.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO Tennessee director, reported the CIO gained approximately 5000 members by winning 24 elections and by gaining voluntary recognition in one case. Elections were held during 1952 in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Union City, Clarksville, Humboldt, LaVergne and Johnson City.

Employment increases and organizing drives in already organized plants were credited with getting another 2000 members.

THREE AFL attacks on the Paperworkers in Knoxville and Memphis and one against the Packinghouse Workers in Memphis were defeated. Employes of the W. C. Bush Co., Nashville, and the Cavalier Corp.'s furniture division, Chattanooga, switched their affiliation from the AFL to CIO.

In 1952 the first Tennessee local of the CIO Electrical Workers was organized following an election victory at the Hunter Fan and Ventiliating Co., Memphis.

A new CIO Council was formed in east Tennessee consisting of CIO locals in Bristol, Johnson City, Kingsport and Greeneville.

The largest organizing campaigns in progress, at the Milan Arsenal operated by the Proctor & Gamble Defense Corp, involves 5000 workers.

TWUA Says AFL Widens Wage Gap By Southern Raids

THE CIO Textile Workers have accused the AFL United Textile Workers of "helping to widen" the North-South textile wage differential.

TWUA's international officers reported to the union's cotton-rayon conference at Boston that the AFL outfit was widening the differential by accepting inferior contracts in the South. The report placed responsibility for the situation on George Baldanzi, former TWUA executive vice president, who switched to the AFL union after an unsuccessful effort to unseat TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve.

"The best AFL contracts in the South," said the TWUA officers, "are no better than those won by TWUA in 1950, while in many others, the wages, workload protection and fringe benefits are substantially inferor."

'In The End We Will Win' Civil Rights

The real meaning of the outcome of the recent unsuccessful fight to amend the Senate rules to end filibusters against civil rights legislation was summed up immediately after the vote in an address by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.). He told the Senate:

"MR. PRESIDENT, I believe with all my heart in majority rule. It is therefore that I accept the decision of the Senate in tabling the Anderson motion. I wish it to be clearly understood that the question of majority rule and lessening the power of the filibuster is so dear to my heart that I shall continue the fight.

"The adoption of the motion to table the resolution of the Senator from New Mexico is implicit recognition of the fact that our main contention that each Senate has the constitutional right to adopt its own rules is sound. No point of order was raised against the Anderson motion.

"A majority of the Senate has laid that motion on the table. I believe the opposition did not dare to raise a point of order because of the fear that such a point against the Anderson motion would have been overruled.

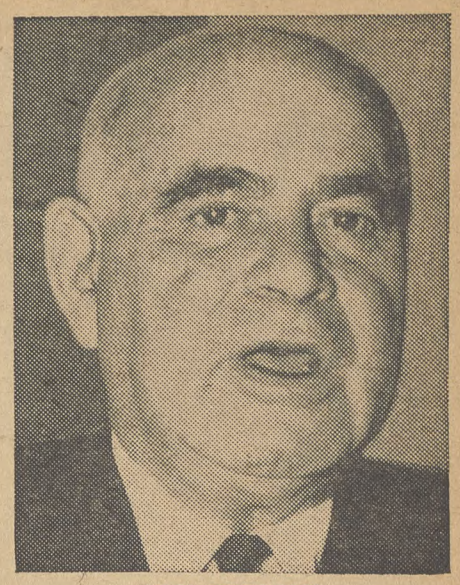
"I am sure that the will of the American people will some day be asserted in the United States Senate. The voice of the people will bring a majority vote on this issue at some future time.

"We have lost the first round, but this is only the beginning of a long and historic fight to establish majority rule in the United States Senate. I believe it to be an incontrovertible fact that the Senate has the constitutional right—even the obligation—to adopt its own rules at the beginning of a new Congress.

"It is incontrovertible because the right to do so is expressly set forth in the Constitution. It is, moreover, basically inherent in the nature of a democratic parliamentary body. That right can never be set aside, whatever the technical grounds. No precedent can be permitted to lie against this basic right, this fundamental characteristic of a democratic body.

"The dead hand of the past cannot be permitted indefinitely to choke the life out of democracy and to thwart not only the will of the majority, but what is fundamentally right and needful. The filibuster must go. The majority must reassert its right to act.

"In the end, we will win. I am confident of that."



SEN. LEHMAN
"I am confident . . ."

CWA Pushes Pay, Membership Drives

ARMED WITH a 10-point program, the CIO Communications Workers last week were getting set to negotiate new contracts for 300,000 Bell System employes.

Ohio Bell will be the first of the A. T. & T. empire to be sent notification of CWA's intention to seek changes in wages and working conditions. The Ohio pact terminates Apr. 11.

CWA has geared a membership drive to coincide with the start of negotiations in the telephone industry. The union also will aim for new pacts covering thousands of workers in the independent companies.

The 10-point program is based on bargaining policy adopted last June at CWA's sixth annual convention at Cleveland and approved by the union's executive board at a recent Atlantic City meeting.

CWA will seek, as a prime demand, increases in basic wages—increases based on economic conditions, living costs and increased productivity. The union's collective bargaining staff under the direction of Vice Pres. John Crull is gathering information for use of CWA negotiators throughout the country.

CWA ALSO will seek shorter wage progression schedules, better company-paid pensions, incorporation of the pensions into the contracts, a hospitalization, surgical and medical plan, better grievance procedure.

Other demands will include: Improved seniority, better union-management relations, and improved clauses on hours of work, shift, job and town classifications, and on transfers and transfer allowances.

Steel Union Wins Vote At Fairless Works

WORKERS at U. S. Steel's new Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., voted almost unanimously for the CIO Steelworkers in a National Labor Relations Board election held last week. The vote was 761 for the USA-CIO to 19 for no union.

Charles Ford, director of the union's District 7, which comprises some 47,000 steel workers in the Philadelphia area, said steps would be taken immediately to conclude an agreement with U. S. Steel.

Fairless Works, "the largest fully integrated steel mill ever built at one time," according to the company, started operation last month. Construction of the plant began less than two years ago. It cost about $400 million.

When the plants gets in full operation, it is said that some five to six thousands workers will be employed at the plant.

Taft Family Buys TV Outlet

The Cincinnati Taft interests last week bought television station WTVN in Columbus, O., for "approximately $2 million." The station was sold by Edward Lamb, Toledo attorney and Erie, Pa., publisher, subject to approval of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Taft family owns the Cincinnati Times-Star and radio station WKRC and television station WKRC-TV. Robert A. Taft, Jr., son of the Ohio Senator, is associated in the radio-television operation.

Rail Union Asks Vote In D. C. Terminal

THE NATIONAL Mediation Board last week told the CIO Railroad Workers that it will act speedily to hold a representation election among the 1200 carmen at the Washington Teminal.

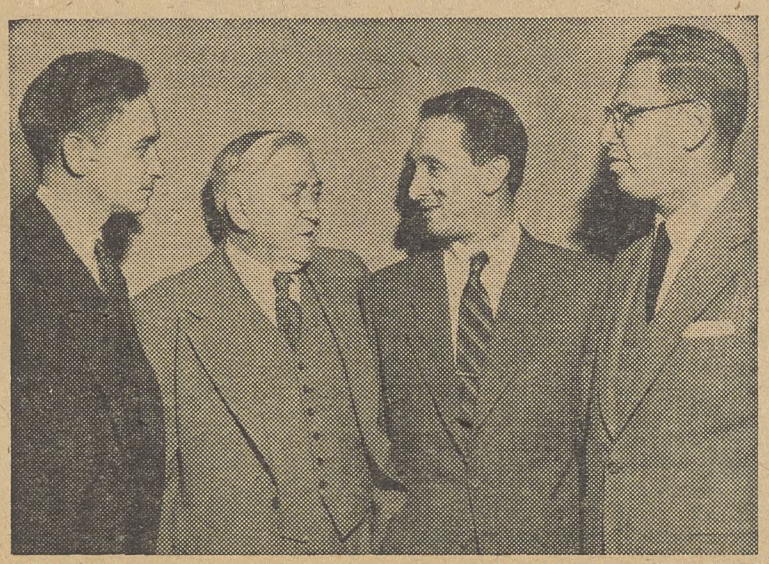
The carmen are now represented by the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Carmen at the terminal which services all railroads using the Union Station in the Nation's capital.

About 1000 of the carmen are Negroes and they have long been dissatisfied with the AFL union, which maintains white and Negro locals.

TWO INCIDENTS brought the discontent to a head. One was the firing of Sylvester Shaw, an oiler at the terminal, on "trumped up" charges, according to Roy Granata, URRWA publicity director. The other is the union shop agreement which became effective last November.

About 300 Negroes have refused to join the AFL union because, under the segregated set-up, the Negroes cannot select their union representative who is chosen by the white local.

The decision of the Mediation Board to hold an early election was made when Granata presented URRWA authorization cards which he said represented between 75% and 80% of the carmen.



WELCOMED to the U. S. was Moshe Bitan, official of Histadrut, Israel labor federation. Left to right, CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Bitan and Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

8 Civil Rights Bills Presented In Senate

EIGHT CIVIL rights bills, aimed at curbing racial discrimination and guaranteeing equality for all Americans, were tossed into the Senate hopper last week.

Authored by eight Senators, led by Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), the measures are "thoroughly consistent with the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties," Humphrey said.

As spokesman for the eight lawmakers, Humphrey noted that the bills, separately drafted and separately introduced, carry out recommendations of the 1947 President's Commission on Civil Rights and subsequent Justice Dept. recommendations. Not included was a Fair Employment Practices bill, which Humphrey said would be introduced at a later date.

The Minnesota Democrat noted the measures were "not a package." "We would welcome enactment of all or any of them," he observed.

CAPITOL HILL observers predicted vigorous opposition by Dixiecrats with a filibuster likely, now that the Senate, under Sen. Taft's leadership, has killed attempts to curb this legislative roadblock.

"We believe that with the cooperation of the majority leadership," Humphrey said, "it will be possible for us to defeat any filibuster or other tactic which a minority may use to stop their enactment."

He noted that "the Republican party now has the responsibility for legislation in the Senate," and added:

"We will judge the good faith of the Republican party campaign pledges by the willingness of the party leadership to join with us in common effort."

Joining Humphrey in presenting the bills were Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.), Lehman (D. N. Y.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Morse (Ind. Ore.), Murray (D. Mont.) Neely (D. W. Va.), and Pastore (D. R. I.).

Here's Program In Summary—

Here's what the eight civil rights bills, introduced last week by liberal senators, would do:

- **Outlaw lynching.**
- **Eliminate the poll tax.**
- **Reorganize the Justice Dept. to protect civil rights.**
- **Bar Jim Crow in interstate transportation.**
- **Strengthen existing civil rights statutes.**
- **Protect the right to political participation.**
- **Strengthen anti-peonage statutes.**
- **Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights.**

Contempt Jails 5 Paperworkers

Five members of the CIO Paperworkers began serving jail sentences last week when a New Jersey Superior Court judge refused to revoke contempt terms.

The charges grew out of disorder that followed efforts of professional strikebreakers to crash a picket line of Locals 297 and 301 of Whippany Paper Co., Whippany, N. J. Pres. Martin Scalley of Local 297 and Pres. Jess Fisher of Local 301 were sentenced to 60 days each. Fifteen day sentences were given former Reg. Dir. Anthony Adamo, Sec. Philip Nobile of Local 301 and George Skurchak, assistant steward of Local 297.

Rent Curbs In N. Y. Backed

THERE WILL be no relaxing of rent control in New York State, if the Democratic Party has its way.

Richard Balch, State Democratic chairman, conferred with legislative minority leaders in both houses of the State Capitol at Albany and then said the party would do "all in its power" to block any relaxing of State residential rent controls.

It had been reported that the State Rent Commission was considering easing rent controls, which will expire June 30 unless extended by the Legislature. Gov. Dewey has declared himself for control extension.

. . . Poor Get Socked

'Tax Relief' Asked For The Big Boys

AFTER 14 YEARS of maneuvering, the "Keep Uncle Sam Poor Club" has the Millionaires' Relief Amendment before Congress. The "Keep Uncle Sam Poor Club" is a combination of the country's most reactionary and wealthiest citizens and their stooges.

The Millionaires' Relief Amendment, also known as the 22d Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, would limit the federal government's taxing power to 25% of income.

If enacted, it would keep the government so impoverished that almost everything except basic administrative functions would have to be abandoned—including the operations growing out of the social legislation enacted under the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Sponsor of the amendment in Congress is Rep. Reed (R. Ill.), a West Chicago lawyer and former prosecuting attorney, and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

His plan is to limit the government to a 25% tax on individual incomes unless three-quarters of the full memberships of both House and Senate vote for a higher levy. Even then, it would not permit levies to go beyond 40%, and would not allow a "spread" of more than 15% between the highest and lowest rates.

PRESENT INCOME tax rates range from 22% to 92%. The difference between their yield and what Reed has in mind would be $16 billion.

To raise it, the federal income tax rate would have to be set at a flat 25% for everybody—for the $400-a-year sharecropper in Mississippi as well as the $4 million-a-year owner of choice stocks and bonds.

Congress also would have to enact a large sales tax, a device frequently foisted on workers and low-income groups in European countries where the wealthy regularly dodge income taxes.

The Reed amendment upsets the longstanding American tradition of taxation according to ability to pay. It would decrease the taxes of the wealthiest and increase those of people who have less—in addition to crippling the government.

The Millionaires' Relief Amendment has a long history. It is generally regarded as the brain child of the Committee for Constitutional Government, the lobbying voice of the biggest of big business, the wealthiest and most powerful citizens, and the far right fringe.

IT FIRST popped up in 1939, when the Wyoming Legislature adopted a resolution calling on Congress to summon a Constitutional Convention to submit to the states an amendment limiting the federal income tax to 25%.

This is a device set up in the Constitution to enable the people to force the calling of a Constitutional Convention when Congress is unwilling to do so. The Constitution says that "on the application of two-thirds of the states," or 32, Congress "shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

The backers of the amendment kept at it over the years. These included the American Taxpayers Association, Inc., and the Western Tax Council, as well as the CCG and the NAM.

THREE YEARS ago, another front organization, the National Committee To Limit Federal Taxing Powers, was formed at a luncheon in Washington at which the hosts were eight Republican representatives, seven of whom are still in Congress.

As of the first of this year 28 state legislatures—only four less than required—had passed the same resolution, although a small number have rescinded it. The change in strategy to the amendment proposed by Reed grew out of fears that a Constitutional Convention might run away and vote to submit all sorts of amendments to the people.

If You Earn $20,000, Reed Plan Would Help

Less than 1% of the country's income tax payers would benefit from Rep. Reed's (R. Ill.) proposed constitutional amendment limiting federal taxing powers to 25%, according to a Treasury Dept. study in 1951.

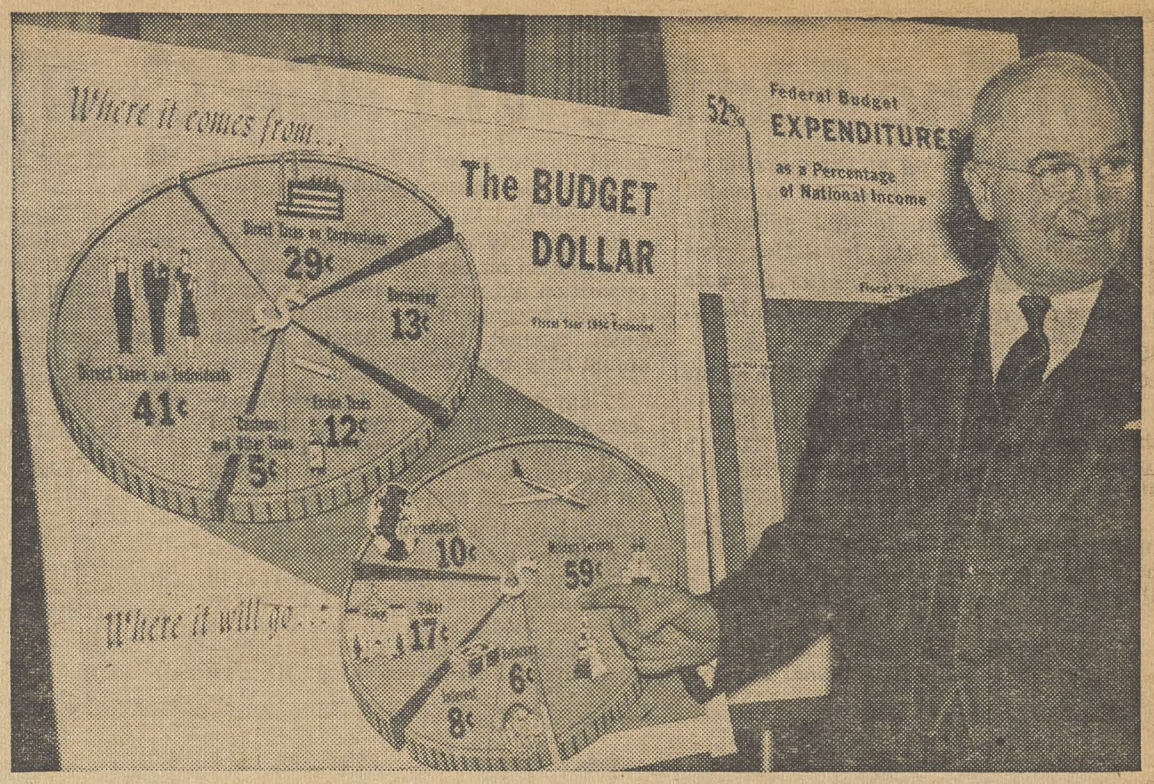
The Treasury estimated that about 400,000 of the 42 million income tax payers, with incomes (for husband and wife) of $20,000 or more, would be benefited. Dean Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard Law School, in an article in the August 1952 issue of the Atlantic Monthly, estimated there would be 450,000 individual or corporate beneficiaries.

President-elect Eisenhower has stated his opposition to the proposed amendment, describing it as too rigid. Sen. Taft (R. O.), GOP Senate leader, as might be expected, went on record as favoring it more than a year ago. The CIO strongly opposes it.

Give For Children

CIO was the largest contributor in the recent Cincinnati Retarded Children's Fund Drive, with unionists contributing $2000 of the $20,000 raised.

APPOINTED — John G. Werner has been named to the new post of community services director of the Wisconsin CIO Council. He is a Steelworker and was Milwaukee PAC chief.



WHERE IT COMES from and where it goes was explained by Pres. Truman as he briefed reporters on the $78.6 billion budget he recently submitted to Congress. Only $2.6 billion was earmarked for social security, health and welfare, and $268 million for labor. A lot of Republicans said they'd cut budget $7 billion but don't say how.

Letter Threatening Reuther Brings Cleveland Arrest

THE FBI announced last week in Cleveland that it had arrested a retired telegrapher for sending a written threat to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Held in lieu of $2500 bail was Everett Richard Williams, 70, charged with writing the threatening letter Nov. 10. The FBI said Williams admitted the charge but claimed he was drunk at the time and meant no harm by it.

The FBI said most letters of this type were ordinarily regarded as the work of cranks, but special effort was made to apprehend Williams because of the 1948 attempt on Reuther's life. At its request to the Auto Workers, all letters of this type are turned over to the FBI, as was done in this case as a matter of routine.

Jobless Reserves Up

State reserves for payments of unemployment insurance now total a record $8.4 billion, an increase of $500 million in the past year, according to the U. S. Labor Dept.

CIO Upholds Picketing Right In High Court

THE CIO last week urged the U. S. Supreme Court to uphold the right of a worker to refuse to cross a picket line without risking the loss of his job.

In a friend-of-the-court brief, filed in the case of the National Labor Relations Board vs. Rockaway News Supply Co., Inc., the CIO argued for the traditional right and duty of all union members to respect picket lines, even when the employer being picketed was not their own.

In the Rockaway case, the union member who respected the picket line was discharged, an action which the CIO brief charged was a violation of the Taft-Hartley law.

RESPECTING a lawful picket line, the CIO contended, "is one of the most sacred obligations attendant on union membership." It is an obligation, the brief noted, which the courts had recognized repeatedly as "a bona fide trade union tactic."

"If employes of secondary employers are to be subject to discharge for their refusal to cross a picket line in the course of their duties, it is clear that many such employes will hesitate to cross picket lines and the effectiveness of the picket line will be seriously and substantially diminished. To that extent also will the striking union's chances for attainment of the objects of the strike be diminished," the CIO observed.

Pointing out that "virtually all trade unions are impelled on innumerable occasions to resort to the strike and picketing," as "weapons which are the lifeblood of the trade union movement," the CIO contended:

"An adverse decision . . . will cut a vital artery and seriously hamper concerted activities of all trade unions."

The CIO brief was filed by Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Asst. Gen. Counsel Elliot Bredhoff.

Jobless, Disability Gains Urged By New Jersey CIO

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council submitted a 46-point legislative program to Gov. Driscoll before he presented his annual message to the Legislature last week.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman said the program, which was adopted by the State CIO Legislative Committee, included eight changes in the unemployment compensation law and nine in the temporary disability benefits act.

The program calls for increasing the maximum unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits to $45 weekly for single workers and $5 more for each dependent up to four dependents for workers with families. Workmen's compensation maximums would be raised to $50 for single workers, plus the same dependency benefits proposed in the other two laws.

Other proposals would:

- Enlarge the Public Utility Commission from three to five members with two to represent labor and consumer interests.
- Tax corporations doing business in the State 7% on corporate net profits exceeding $10,000 annually, repeal "the millionnaries' tax relief" memorial to Congress which would limit the federal government's taxing power to 25% of the income of any individual or corporation, and repeal the 3c per pack cigaret tax.
- Make five changes in the voting laws including reducing the voting age from 21 to 18, providing more evening registration facilities and granting workers two hours time off with pay to vote on election day.

CIO Disavows Miami Paper's Claim Of Support

THE "UNION RECORD," a paper published at Miami, Fla., has been asked "to discontinue any articles or editorials which might convey the impression" that the paper is a "CIO publication."

The request was contained in a letter from CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl to Arthur Beckerman, publisher of the paper.

Cowl said that while the CIO had never endorsed the paper, it had come to be regarded as an official CIO publication.

The CIO official added, however, that "this situation is rapidly leading to various complications which are at variance with CIO policy."

He asked that the paper publish an article citing the letter, so that "our members . . . and your advertisers" will know that CIO has no connection with the paper.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

LAST WEEK the writer had the pleasure of addressing two splendid state CIO conventions in two different parts of the country.

The first was the Ohio State convention in Cleveland, where the delegates assembled showed that the Ohio movement is on its toes and rendering real, effective service to our membership in that state.

The writer pointed out the great contributions the labor movement of that State has made. It was there the miners union was born in 1890—in Columbus—the same city and State where, in 1898 they established the first interstate contract and the eight-hour day.

From Ohio's sons came two great leaders of the miners union —Thomas L. Lewis and William Green, president and secretary, respectively. William Green, of course, went on to become president of the American Federation of Labor in 1924, a post he held until his death two months ago.

The State CIO Council has given some of its leading figures to National CIO. High among them stands Jack Kroll, for many years president of that Council, who succeeded the great Sidney Hillman as director of PAC and did—and is doing—a mighty good job in addition to his own duties with his own union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

With regrets, the Ohio convention learned that Brother Kroll would not be a candidate again for presidency of the State Council. The delegates showed their esteem for Brother Kroll and his wife by presenting them with a beautiful plaque, a television set, and a book signed by every officer and delegate present.

The writer pointed out the great unions that had grown up in Ohio and their great achievements there, and compared conditions with those that had previously existed there. With real pleasure I paid tribute to Jack Kroll and Jake Clayman for the wonderful stewardship they have given our movement in Ohio.

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THE DINNER held in honor of Brother Kroll was a touching scene and showed the love and affection he had won in the hearts of the men and women of CIO in Ohio. Jack will continue his other work untiringly and faithfully.

In his stead was elected another great trade unionist as president—James P. Griffin, director of the United Steelworkers. He lives and breathes trade unionism and will render valiant service to our movement in this new capacity.

From Ohio I went to Richmond, Va., and in the hall of the great Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, I attended and addressed the Virginia State Council convention. I met with delegates of all races, creeds, and colors. There too they had a firm resolve to carry out the program of democracy, freedom, and security for all peoples, as proclaimed by CIO.

All the Council officers were re-elected unanimously. This was the best answer to the vicious and cowardly attacks made by people outside our movement upon Pres. Charles Webber.

In both conventions I brought attention to the great services rendered by Philip Murray, and reminded the delegates of our indebtedness to him. I called for maximum unity among all organizations, representatives, and members so as to give Pres. Walter Reuther, who now carries the responsibilities left by the death of our great leader, that wholehearted support he needs and should have.

I called for the fullest cooperation in assisting one another, in activizing our membership and officers to build all our unions stronger—as the real answer to the great problems we will meet in the days ahead.

In both conventions, delegates responded heartily to this call for unity and action.

In that spirit, let us all rededicate ourselves to make this declaration a living reality, by building together—by helping one another to "Roll Our Union On."

★

DIR. CHARLES FORD of CIO Steelworkers, Dist. 7, reports that in a representation election at the new Fairless Works of the U. S. Steel Co., Morrisville, Pa., the workers favored the Steelworkers by a vote of 761 to 19 against and 1 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the IUE-CIO won a smashing victory at the Casco Co., Bridgeport, Conn., by a vote of 841 to 487 for no union, 18 challenged, and 14 void. IUE Rep. Tom Williams and CIO Field Rep. Frank Avellone directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO-LIU 78 won a representation election at Value-Pak, Brawley, Calif., by a vote of 40 to 9 for no union. Local Reps. Ben Perry and Clayton Coon handled the drive.

Exec. Sec. George Maher of the CIO Broadcast Engineers and Technicians reports that NABET-CIO has won a resounding victory in Canada. The official results of a nation-wide election conducted by the Canadian Labor Board among engineers and technicians employed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. show that the vote was 338 for NABET-CIO and 74 for no union, out of a total of 418 eligible voters.

A great deal of credit for this victory goes to the CIO Steelworkers in Canada, who undertook the initial organizing work, and to Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor for his interest and cooperation in the entire campaign.

Unmask The Klan, Says Virginia CIO In Plea For U. S. Law

IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT of a federal law unmasking the Ku Klux Klan was demanded by the Virginia State Industrial Union Council at its 12th annual convention in Richmond last week.

The resolution would make it a federal offense for any group of persons to wear masks or other disguises when assembled for the purpose of taking the law into their own hands.

WEBBER

The Virginians also demanded a federal FEPC law plus outlawing of poll taxes, lynching and segregation on buses, trains and in places of public assembly. They also demanded federal aid be withheld from schools practicing segregation.

The three - day convention heard Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, insist that unionism is democracy's greatest bulwark and the only way through which the working man can reach higher standards.

"IT IS the earnest desire of the CIO to make democracy work better and bring a higher standard of living everywhere," he said. "This is the best answer to communism."

State Pres. Charles C. Webber, reelected for his seventh term, urged that during 1953 the Virginia CIO dedicate itself to the following program:

- Securing increases in pay, because of a rate of output per man hour that "has been rising at an average of about 4% a year."
- Securing a change in escalator clauses to meet the effect of increased taxes on the purchasing power of members.
- Securing the guaranteed annual wage.
- Endeavoring to persuade management to shift from a high price—high profit philosophy to "narrower profit margins and high volume sales in mass markets."

Webber called for a campaign to educate members who have been "organized" but not "unionized" and the 200 delegates called for plans for political education classes and a monthly newsletter.

The convention endorsed a program of community service and called on the council to name a community services committee in Virginia to work with all unions to promote increased interest in this activity. It also authorized a change in the annual convention dates to bring the sessions into the late summer period.

James H. Boyette was reelected secretary-treasurer and the delegates chose a slate of vice-presidents to serve during the coming year.

LEGISLATIVE program of Sen. Taft was denounced by Dan Powell, Southern PAC director, at the Virginia CIO convention.

State Drives Urged For Election Reforms

CIO UNITS in the 43 states where legislative sessions are underway have been urged to campaign for improved registration and election laws.

In a letter to all state, county, and city CIO councils, as well as CIO regional directors and PAC officials, CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged a campaign for CIO objectives.

They outlined three major points:

1. Adoption by all states of a uniform primary law under which candidates will be chosen in open and direct primaries, in which all the voters can participate and in which all interested persons can place their names before the public.

2. Adoption by all states of a uniform permanent registration law, designed to facilitate, rather than hinder, free voting by all citizens. The recommendation urged that registration periods be uniform throughout the nation.

3. Adoption by all states of a uniform law covering conduct of elections. The recommendation urged that hours of voting, provisions for absentee voters and other items be the same throughout the nation. It urged that election laws make voting easier as well as protect the integrity of the ballot.

The joint letter urged CIO units to examine the primary and registration laws in their own states and explore the chances of translating these recommendations into law.

Attempt By Mill Aide To Smear Webber Rejected

VIRGINIA CIO convention delegates last week scornfully rejected an attempt by big business to smear their president, Charles C. Webber.

Kingpin in the smear attempt was W. C. Daniel, personnel director of a big textile plant, where Webber had aided in organizing workers. Now on a year's leave of absence with pay to serve as national vice-commander of the American Legion, Daniel had recently flung mud at Webber.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Daniel had charged Webber with Communist connections, charges which Webber had categorically denied years before and had proven to be utterly false. Webber's record proved he had been a long-time, vigorous anti-Communist.

After hearing the charges and Webber's letter regarding them which had been sent to Reuther, the delegates unanimously re-elected Webber to his seventh term as state CIO president.

Escalator Clauses Must Be Renegotiated Now, CIO Says

(Continued from Page 3)

bargaining parties as the index has done over these many years, it would widen the area of conflict and misunderstanding and produce disagreement in an area where none has existed.

The parties to contracts with automatic wage adjustments based on earlier Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes will immediately have to renegotiate their agreement to relate wages to the new index. More is involved in this procedure than mere mathmatical conversion from the old to the new index.

MANY CLAUSES have become obsolete and in others the formula for relating wages to changes in the index number have become inadequate to implement the intent of the parties through the course of the last several years. Collective bargaining is required for the renegotiation of such clauses.

The Bureau's recent issuance of a memorandum on procedures for the adaptation of wage escalator clauses to the new index is a regrettable and ill-advised departure from its traditional policy of non-intervention in collective bargaining matters which has already been proven to be prejudicial to orderly negotiations based on the merits and equities involved.

It is inconsistent with the Bureau's expressed intention of confining its suggestions to "procedures to provide the arithmetic necessary to carry out the decisions of the users." Such procedures cannot be developed without full cognizance of the collective bargaining background and context and the purposes of the parties.

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research will continue to send our affiliates information on the new index as it is made available by the BLS so as to assist our affiliates in determining their policies in regard to adaptation of wage escalator clauses to the new index. Our Research Dept. will also give advice as requested on the issues and on calculation problems involved.

TWU Seeks Strike Pacts In New York, Philadelphia

THE CIO Transport Workers last week were engaged in two major strikes—one in Philadelphia and the other in New York City—and were trying to settle both.

Approximately 10,000 workers last week struck the Philadelphia Transportation Co. Another 8000 TWU members have been on strike since Jan. 1 against eight New York City bus lines. All firms are privately owned.

The strike against the Philadelphia company occurred after a union membership meeting voted down an eleventh-hour settlement recommended by TWU Pres. Michael Quill and Local 234's executive board, which approved the agreement by a 28 to 7 vote.

In both cities TWU seeks the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay. In New York City, the union demands include five to eight hours of guaranteed overtime and a 25c an hour cost-of-living increase. In Philadelphia TWU aims include a pay increase to compensate for shorter hours.

TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber (left) and Pres. Quill lead pickets in New York.

Last minute negotiations were undertaken in Philadelphia to avert the walkout, which was scheduled to occur on the expiration of a "Danbury-hatters type injunction." Both sides left the meeting with the apparent belief that an acceptable agreement had been reached.

The settlement provided increases ranging from 16 to 21c an hour—8c to be retroactive to Dec. 8 and the other raises to be effective at stipulated dates in the future. After September the employes would work alternately 40-hour weeks and six-days of 44 hours or more. By June, 1954, all would be on the five-day, 40-hour week.

Despite the recommendations of Pres. Paul O'Rourke of Local 234; John F. O'Donnell, the international's counsel, and TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, the more than 2000 members at the meeting rejected the settlement. (Quill was en route to New York City to attend a meeting of Local 100's enlarged executive committee in connection with the bus strike.)

UPON LEARNING of the Philadelphia membership's action, Quill said Local 234 was violating international union's constitution. He proposed a secret ballot of the full membership on the proposed settlement, which was planned for the weekend.

"The agreement arrived at between the union and the Philadelphia Transportation Co. came as a result of 15 weeks of negotiation," the TWU president declared. Each member of the negotiating committee was polled and they were unanimous in their decision to recommend this agreement to the executive board and to the membership.

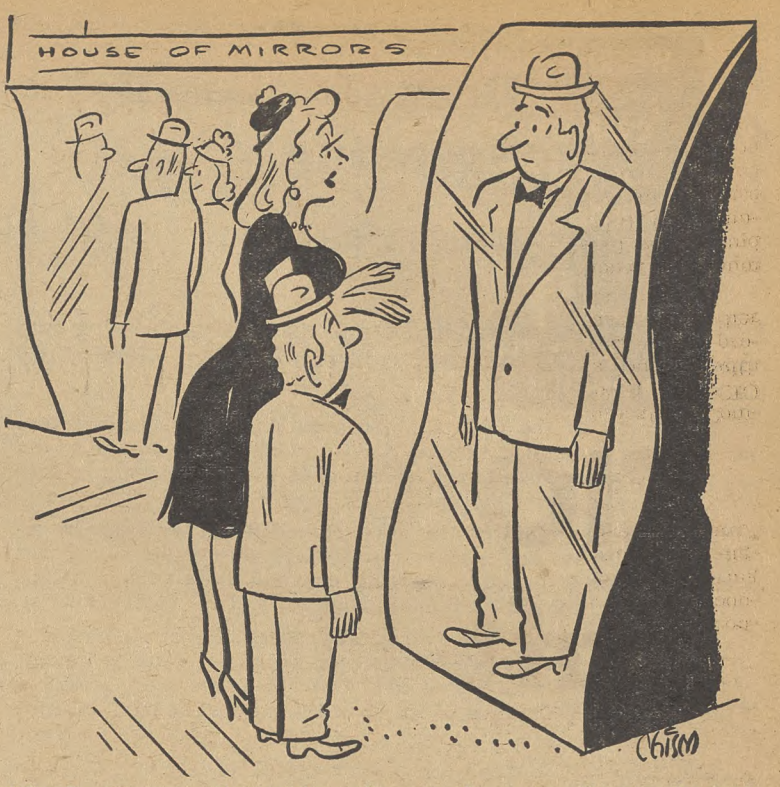
"The executive board of Local 234 approved the agreement by a vote of 28 to 7. A howling mob in the front seats of the mass meeting never gave the membership an opportunity to hear the details of the proposed contract. This is not trade unionism. This is anarchy."

IN NEW YORK City the settlement of the strike was largely in the lap of the bus companies and the Board of Estimate. The city officials had declared themselves in favor of the 40-hour week with no reduction in take-home pay and were willing to forego a $3 million annual franchise tax, but insisted that the bus fares should not be increased.

The companies said they would have to have a fare increase to meet the union's demands. The state began an investigation of the companies' finances.

Two companies proposed arbitration, but the Board of Estimate said that plan was "loaded down with impossible limitations and conditions."

Quill likewise did not favor the plan because it left the choice of the arbitrator to Mayor Impellitteri who before the strike began accused the union and the companies of conspiring to raise the fares.



"Gosh, Homer, I could really go for you if you looked like that."

Reuther Letters To Ike On Labor Dept. Listed

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week released the text of letters he had exchanged with President Eisenhower concerning appointment of a CIO person as Under Secretary of Labor.

Prior to Eisenhower's appointment of Lloyd A. Mashburn of the AFL to that post, Reuther had suggested a CIO appointee "to further strengthen the work of the Dept. of Labor."

In releasing the correspondence, a CIO spokesman observed:

"The CIO is not interested in patronage. It will judge the Eisenhower Administration by its actions as they affect the welfare of the American people and not by the number of appointments which CIO representatives may receive to public positions."

The exchange began on Dec. 31, with Reuther's commendation of Eisenhower's appointment of Martin Durkin of the AFL as Secretary of Labor.

CALLING the appointment "a wise selection," Reuther added, "a man from the ranks of organized labor will best equip the Dept. of Labor to discharge its responsibilities in interpreting the problems which our nation faces in this important field."

He then added the suggestion that a "competent person" from CIO be named to the under secretaryship.

On Dec. 18, Eisenhower replied with warm congratulations on Reuther's election as CIO president.

The new President said he intended to leave appointment of Durkin's principal aides up to the new Secretary, as was his custom in other departments. "While I have, of course, advised with him and retain the ultimate power of selection, yet obviously the success in a particular department will depend upon team work among its top leaders."

EISENHOWER suggested that "while I would be glad to talk to you at any time about the matter," he advised Reuther "to present your views to Mr. Durkin." He added, "If you should like to come to New York for a chat, you have only to call Mr. Vandenberg in my office here in the Commodore Hotel, and he will arrange an early meeting."

On Jan. 5, Reuther's first day in the office following his release from the hospital, he thanked Eisenhower for his "generous words of congratulations." "I pray," Reuther added, "that I shall have the strength and the wisdom to prove worthy of your confidence."

On the matter of the Under Secretary, Reuther said, "I am following through with Mr. Durkin as per your suggestion."

"Please be assured," he concluded, "of my wholesome cooperation in your efforts to bring peace, freedom, security and dignity to the people everywhere."

Nixon-Type Private Funds Hit In Bills Before Senate

MEMBERS of Congress and high government officials would be required by law to file public financial reports, showing assets and sources of income, if a bill in the Senate hopper becomes law.

The measure was introduced by Sens. Morse (Ind. Ore.), Douglas (D. Ill.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) and would govern all officials making $10,000 a year, plus military officers from colonels up.

Morse noted he had introduced similar measures since 1947, all of which had failed to pass. Financial affairs of high public officials were prominent in the 1952 campaign news, after Vice-Pres. Nixon's $18,000 private fund from California millionaires was exposed.

ON FILING the bill, Morse said:

"I believe that the American people would feel very much more assured that there was not corruption in government if high government officials, including members of Congress, were required to make public the sources and amounts of their incomes."

He added, "I believe that no man should run for public office unless he is willing to disclose to the American people the source of his income."

Nixon-type private funds would be outlawed under a bill introduced by Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.).

Neely's measure would make it a penal offense for members of Congress to accept money from constituents to finance official duties. He said it was aimed at funds like that used by Vice-Pres. Nixon.

Said Neely, "My motive is to insure that no one on the government payroll is also on the payroll of millionaire special interests."

UPA Moves Offices

The CIO Paper Workers last week moved its national headquarters to 1029 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Telephone number, unchanged, is STerling 3-8230.

'Tis A Sin And A Shame,' Says Minister Of GOP Capitol Guzzlers

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS in the 83rd Congress last week were in hot water—or maybe hot Toms and Jerries—as their $150,000 club with a bar and lounge was opened right across the street from the Capitol.

Financed by prominent Republicans, the new Capitol Hill Club was attacked by Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, president of the Washington Ministerial Association, as "a sin, a shame and a blight upon the country."

The "sin and shame" were disputed by Rep. Auchincloss (R. N. J.), president and organizer of the club, who said he planned to invite Dr. Shirkey to have lunch with him at the club.

Auchincloss said to be a member of the club you must be "a gentleman or a lady, you must be a Republican, and you've got to have 50 bucks."

The three-story club has three sedately decorated dining rooms, a lounge, a small men-only bar, and a special dining room for women. Bells summon members of Congress to the Capitol when their presence is required.

Victory-happy Republicans are now reported to be eying an adjacent seven-story building, to cost more than $1 million, which would house their national committee and affiliated bodies.

Wage Unit Okehs AP Pay Raises

The Wage Stabilization Committee has approved the CIO Newspaper Guild's contract with the Associated Press which provides wage increases and other pact improvements.

The basic national minimum for newsmen is $110 weekly, and in eight cities is $131. Other improvements include an increase in top severance from 36 to 46 weeks, four weeks' vacation after 15 years, and four weeks' pay for maternity leave.

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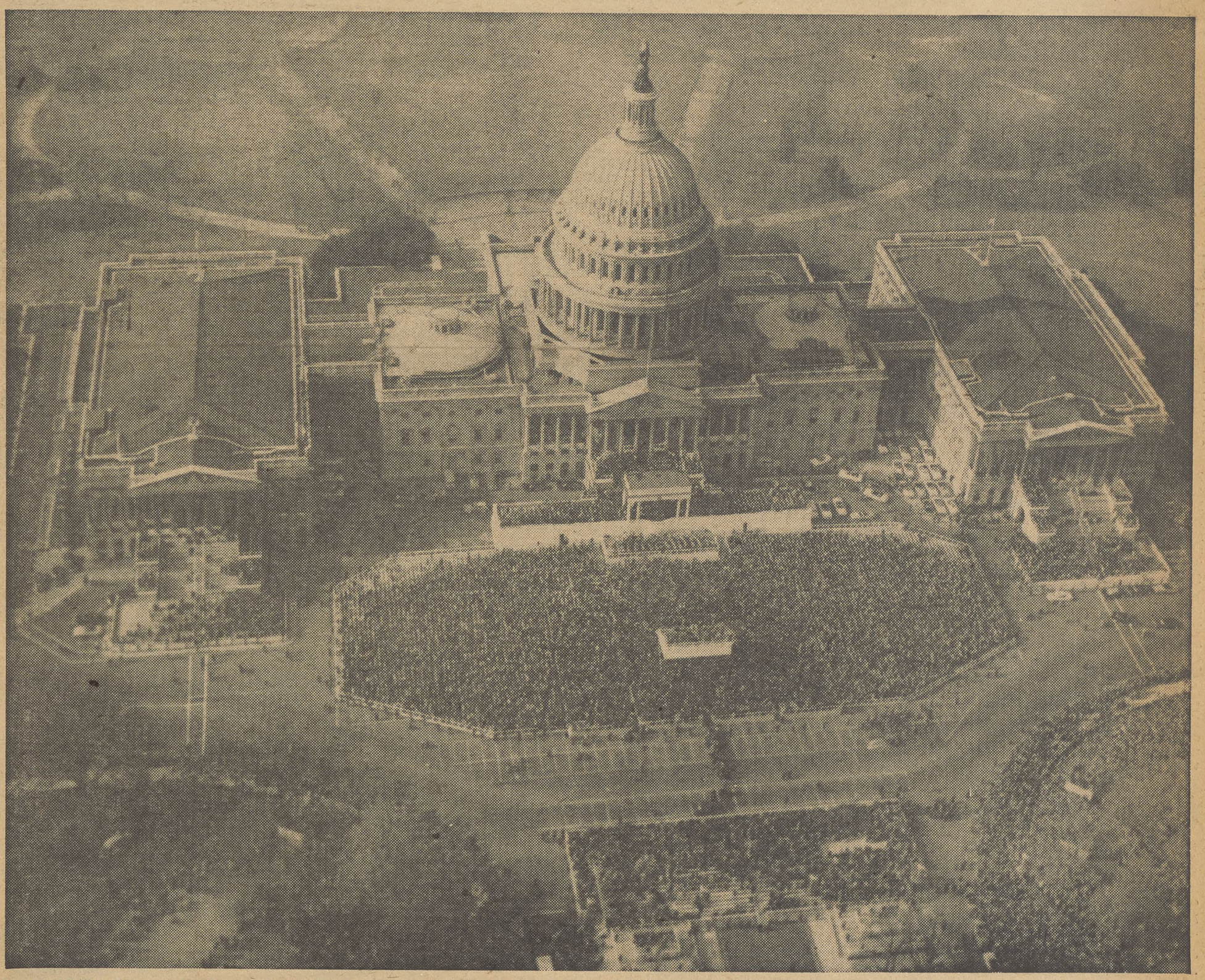
CIO Plans Campaign To Ease Taft-Hartley Act Restrictions

—See Page 3



LOOKING DOWN on the big scene—an overhead view of the Nation's Capitol and the crowded plaza as Dwight D. Eisenhower becomes 33rd President of the United States. (For news story, text highlights and inauguration picture page, see Pages 6-7.)

TWU Near Pact In Bus Strike

—See Page 3

Here's The Lineup For T-H Hearings

—See Page 12

Senate To Vote On 'G M Charlie'

—See Page 2

'G M Charlie's' Cabinet Job Is Delayed

"What's good for General Motors is good for the country."

That's what former GM Pres. Charles E. Wilson reportedly told the Senate Armed Services Committee when asked in a closed hearing if he thought it proper to pass on General Motors contracts as defense secretary while owning about $2.5 million in GM stock.

The result was a week's delay, while the Eisenhower Administration pondered ways Wilson could become Pentagon boss and keep his GM stocks. The law seemed clear. It forbids all officers of the government from doing business with firms in which they retain an interest.

Late in the week, Wilson reversed himself, agreed to sell his GM stock and pay the heavy taxes involved.

THE WHITE HOUSE at once sent his nomination to Capitol Hill and hearings were scheduled as The CIO News went to press.

Senate leaders of both parties, who had blocked earlier confirmation of Wilson, indicated he'd pass inspection if he sold his stock. They had repeatedly said their opposition was a matter of principle and not an anti-Wilson campaign.

"This is a government of laws, not of men," prominent Senate

CHARLES E. WILSON
A question of the law

figures had observed again and again as the Wilson forces sought ways to circumvent the law.

The opposition began when it was learned that one of Wilson's first duties as secretary would be to rule on a GM demand for a 100% increase in the profits rate on government contracts estimated to amount to almost $5 billion.

Chairman Saltonstall (R. Mass.) originally scheduled a resumption of hearings for last Wednesday, then put them off until Friday, and finally called off that session.

Pres. Eisenhower waited to formally submit Wilson's nomination to the Senate, although he announced publicly that he had selected Wilson for the defense post shortly before his trip to Korea. As prospective defense secretary, Wilson went along on the inspection tour.

Saltonstall refused to conduct further hearings until Wilson's nomination was formally submitted. Wilson had testified earlier under an informal arrangement intended to speed confirmation of Cabinet appointees. All other Cabinet members were approved last week.

IN HIS TESTIMONY before the committee, Wilson is said to have refused to give up his stock on grounds that taxes alone would make this course prohibitive. Wilson also reportedly revealed that he is entitled to 1800 more shares of stock and $635,000 in cash between now and 1957 under a GM bonus arrangement.

A number of Senators were angered when he indicated that he intended to keep his stock but not disqualify himself from acting upon matters touching GM's interest.

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), who touched off the controversy by calling attention to the law forbidding government officials from dealing with firms in which they are "directly or indirectly" interested, questioned whether Wilson could voluntarily disqualify himself in all matters concerning GM, or whether the President could disqualify him by executive order.

Both schemes had been suggested as possible solutions to the dilemma.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) declared that, if approved, Wilson "would be behind the eight-ball before he starts. He's bound to be suspect no matter what he does." Millions of Americans, he said, would not be satisfied even if Wilson were "disqualified" as defense secretary in any matters involving General Motors.

HE ALSO pointed out that the attorney general might be placed in an "embarrassing" position if Wilson were called as a witness in the government's anti-trust suit against Dupont and General Motors.

The committee considering Wilson's appointment was said to have before it a suppressed 1951 staff report which bluntly charges General Motors with "taking advantage of an emergency situation to reap exorbitant profits from the government."

GM IS reported seeking to boost its profit on government contracts from the present 6% to 12%. According to disclosures by Columnist Drew Pearson and the Bell Syndicate, in separate articles, the report shows how GM has pyramided profits by giving subcontracts to its own subsidiaries. One of these in turn would add a profit, then pass it on to a second subsidiary, which would take another profit to boost GM income at the taxpayers' expense.

General Motors is estimated to have 60% of the government's defense contracts on a dollar basis. Yet through the pyramiding process, according to the report, GM sometimes added as many as three profits to one contract.

The report also charged corruption among GM executives, saying that one of the biggest subcontractors built homes for them at cost in order to get their business. It said the profit rates were particularly excessive since GM is using "millions of dollars of facilities" owned by the government.

The Law And Charles Wilson

The law which has held up confirmation of Charles E. Wilson, former General Motors president, as Secretary of Defense was first passed in the 1870's and last revised in 1948. The present wording:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent or member of, or directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of any corporation, joint stock company or association, or of any firm or partnership, is employed or acts as an officer or agent of the U. S. for the transaction of business with such business entity, shall be fined not more than $2000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

The intent of Congress in this regard is shown in at least 16 separate statutes. Other prohibitions include:

- Members of Congress cannot take compensation for services in connection with a contract with or claim against the government. The penalty for violation is a $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment.
- Government officials or employes are forbidden to accept compensation for prosecution of claims against the government, subject to a $10,000 fine and one year.
- The Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the U. S. are forbidden to engage directly or indirectly in trade or commerce, to purchase public lands, or to own "in whole or in part" any sea vessel, subject to a $3000 fine and disqualification from future tenure of public office.

HST's Navy Oil Reserve Order Is No. 1 Headache For Ike

LOOMING as the No. 1 headache for the new Administration is off-shore oil, now in the possession of the Navy as a reserve for national defense use.

In his last week in the White House, ex-Pres. Truman transferred title to the oil lands to the Navy, saying it would be "the height of folly" for the federal government to "give away" off-shore oil and then buy it back at "stiff prices" for the armed forces.

Oil lobbyists and their spokesmen on Capitol Hill screamed. They had publicly predicted early action to turn the valuable lands over to three coastal states, Texas, California and Louisiana.

During the campaign, Pres. Eisenhower reiterated the oil lobby argument, despite a series of U. S. Supreme Court decisions upholding the Truman theory that the oil belonged to the federal government. It was this campaign promise to wealthy oil interests which won Eisenhower the support of conservative southern Democrats like Gov. Shivers and Sen. Daniel of Texas.

In the first days of the 83rd Congress a score of bills were introduced by senators eager to serve the oil interests, which would benefit to the tune of untold millions from such action.

The Truman order, which served to bring the oil steal into the public eye, was his last blow in a long fight to preserve resources belonging to all the people. It served to put the new Administration squarely on the spot, Capitol Hill observers agreed.

Two courses were open to Pres. Eisenhower and the GOP Congress.

First, would be for Eisenhower to issue an executive order of his own countermanding the Truman order. To do this, Eisenhower would have to argue convincingly that a publicly owned resource, needed for national defense, should be given to the oil companies and then purchased back at high prices.

Second, would be for Congress to pass bills like those Truman vetoed twice, giving the lands to the three states. This, too, might be embarrassing for Eisenhower, elected on an anti-corruption pledge, for the oil lands are far more valuable than "mink coats" he condemned in the campaign.

Among the off-shore oil bills in the congressional hopper was one introduced by Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.), which would give a share of the oil royalties to neighboring states with the balance going to the federal government, a proposal similar to statutes governing public-owned lands in the other states.

Another introduced by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) would earmark federal royalties from these lands for education—the so-called "oil for the lamps of learning" bill.

Oil Lands Value Set At $265 Billion

No one knows just how much oil lies in the off-shore fields, mistakenly referred to as "tidelands oil."

Newspaper estimates have ranged from $40 to $60 billion.

Ex-Pres. Truman, in his last statement on the subject, estimated 100 billion barrels of oil lay beneath the seas.

With crude oil prices in Texas standing a $2.65 a barrel, that would put the wealth of the off-shore lands at $265 billion.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"I Know, But It Makes Me Feel So Self-Conscious."

Fortune Expects More GOP Corruption Than Under HST

Fortune Magazine, the $1.25 a copy organ for big business, had the following to say about "Republican corruption" in its January issue:

"THERE WILL be some—maybe quite a lot. The Republicans have never run the Big Government before. Furthermore—let's face it—the fact that a great many middle-eschelon bureaucrats of the New-Fair Deal era regarded the businessmen as an enemy of the people made them (among other things) less susceptible to money corruption than some of their replacements probably will be.

"Actually, there was surprisingly little corruption under Truman—per billion dollars of federal spending, but a great stench was raised about it in the campaign, and the Republican Administration could be badly hurt if it considered that its mandate on this issue was merely a mandate to rummage through the files and turn up more peccadilloes of the Truman Administration.

"When the first Republican is caught with his hand in the till, the Republican Administration should move so fast and hard and loud that the Democrats are left with their mouths hanging open."

SURE OF VICTORY in their strike against eight private bus lines in New York City, for the 40-hour week with no pay loss, TWU members give 48-hour week decent burial.

TWU Near N. Y. Bus Pact; Settles In Philadelphia

THE CIO Transport Workers last week settled a four-day strike of 10,000 members in Philadelphia and appeared to be on the way to an agreement to end a three-week walkout of 8000 bus drivers in New York City.

A pact with the Philadelphia Transportation Co.—which eventually will give the TWU the goal of both strikes, the 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay—was approved by a vote of 5343 to 2255.

The strike began after a mass meeting of about a quarter of the members of the Philadelphia Local 234 rejected the settlement, which TWU Pres. Michael Quill, Local 234 Pres. Paul O'Rourke and other union negotiators wrested from the management a few hours before the strike deadline.

FOUR DAYS after the Philadelphia settlement, Quill accepted Mayor Impellitteri's arbitration plan in the New York tieup. Both Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and the executive committee of the New York City CIO Council had urged acceptance of the proposal.

Under the plan TWU will name one arbitrator, the eight struck bus companies — all privately owned—will choose another, and the union and the bus lines will agree on a third.

Quill said he accepted the proposal subject to five conditions recommended by Haywood. A chief one was that the arbitration stipulation "clearly recognizes the right of the men to the 40-hour week without any reduction in take-home pay."

Haywood also said that "the striking bus workers be awarded retroactive pay from the day they return to work," arbitration of "all other issues," and the selection of "a CIO leader with a knowledge of the transit industry as one of the arbitrators."

Quill said the only thing that stood in the way of a union back-to-work vote was the refusal of the companies to agree to the five conditions.

By midweek last week two of the companies accepted the plan, the largest with reservations.

THE PHILADELPHIA settlement provided increases ranging from 16 to 21c an hour—8c to be retroactive to Dec. 8 and the other raises to be effective at stipulated dates in the future during the two-year pact.

After September the operators will work alternately 40-hour weeks and six-days of 44-hours or more. By June, 1954, all will be on the 40-hour week. Maintenance workers are now on the 40-hour week.

Other improvements included a ban on the extension of one-man operations, boosting pension payments from $125 to $135 a month and life insurance from $1000 to $1500.

Reuther Meets Press—

CIO Plans Drive To Ease Taft-Hartley Restrictions

CIO WILL SEEK full voice for the nation's millions of mass production workers in the Eisenhower Administration's Labor Dept. and will press in the 83rd Congress for amendments removing some of the restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Act.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther so disclosed last week, in his first Washington press conference since election to that post.

Much of Reuther's conference was centered on CIO's legislative program in the new Congress.

"We are," he emphasized, "going to continue to work for the ultimate repeal of T-H because it is a basically unfair law.

"WITHIN THAT framework, we are going to work for specific amendments which will make that law more workable in terms of practical collective bargaining.

"We want to make T-H a more workable and just law."

Reuther's press conference followed a one-day meeting of the CIO Executive Committee, comprising the executive officers and vice presidents.

While in Washington, the CIO president and other officers scheduled a meeting with Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), new Labor Committee chairman.

While Reuther refused to discuss specific T-H amendments at this time, he emphasized that those proposed by Sen. Taft (R. O.) were "completely inadequate."

"That does not mean some of his amendments are not acceptable and desirable," he observed, "but none of them get at the fundamental ills of Taft-Hartley."

The CIO president specifically condemned the 80-day injunction in so-called national emergency strikes. "It doesn't take responsibility to the bargaining table," he said.

HE EMPHASIZED CIO would suggest "practical machinery" to meet national emergency situations, saying CIO recognized "the needs of the nation."

But, he insisted, "they must define national emergencies" and he singled out the Dunkirk Steelworkers case as an example of a strike enjoined when there "was no national emergency." (In this case, a Taft-Hartley injunction has been returned against a single plant employing 1500 workers.)

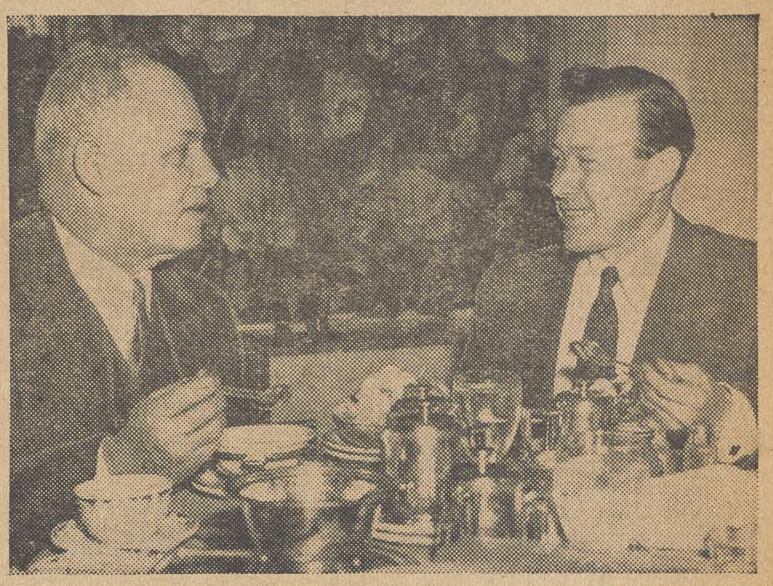
Reuther told reporters CIO would press for a representative in the Labor Dept. for "we represent the great bulk of the workers in mass production industries where most defense orders are being filled."

CIO is familiar with the problems of these workers and has contacts not matched by any other group in the country, he continued. "We have a unique contribution to make," he said. "We are not motivated by patronage."

BEFORE it names a representative, Reuther said, CIO wants assurance he "will have responsibility, status and a voice in policy decisions." CIO would not be satisfied, he added "with a title, a good salary and nothing more."

Reuther said he would meet soon with Martin Durkin, the new Secretary of Labor, to discuss CIO's role in the department.

"Our evaluation of what's good or bad in the new Administration," he told reporters, "will not be based on the number of CIO persons on the federal payroll. We'll judge it by what they do on the basic problems before the American people and wage earners particularly."



CIO HOST TO AFL.—The new president of CIO, Walter P. Reuther, was host to George Meany (left), new AFL president, at lunch in Washington. They discussed informally resumption of negotiations by CIO and AFL committees on labor unity.

CIO, AFL Boards Get Plan For New Labor Unity Talks

PROPOSALS for renewed discussions toward a united labor movement in America will come before meetings of the CIO and AFL executive boards early next month.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany at a Washington luncheon last week discussed a resumption of labor unity discussions.

They agreed, Reuther told a press conference later, to recommend that executive boards of the two labor federations authorize a resumption of the negotiations.

Proposals to set up a representative joint committee "to explore ways for a united labor movement" will come before the CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington on Feb. 5-6, Reuther said. They also will be presented to the AFL Executive Council meeting to be held the same week.

If approved by the two boards, Reuther said he and Meany had suggested that the first meeting of the joint committee be held late in February.

TWU MEMBERS vote by a majority of more than two to one to accept settlement ending strike against Philadelphia Transportation Co. Agreement gives them eventually the 40-hour week with no loss in pay—the strike goal.

Pain For Isolationists

Pres. Eisenhower's Inaugural Address brought no happiness to the strong isolationist wing of the Republican Party.

With its emphasis on America's role in international affairs, the speech must have stuck in the craw of those influential Republicans who believe that the ostrich has the right idea. Clearly, Ike does not believe that America's future can be protected by placing our head in the sands.

The inaugural address spoke in general terms, and in general terms it sounded much like Harry Truman and much like Eisenhower before his nomination. But to carry that program through, in practical detail, will require some smart action to sidestep the Taft-Jenner school of congressional isolationists.

We hope that Ike's follow-through will be as good as the wind-up.

Promise vs. Performance

There's often a big gap between promise and performance.

Take Cadillacs, for instance. According to the ads—which is all we know about them—Cadillacs come with a promise of near-perfection.

Yet when former GM prexy Charles Wilson stepped into his own Cadillac to go to the Inaugural Ball, his car broke down—and he had to hitch-hike the last few blocks.

We've noticed some other recent gaps between promise and performance.

All summer long, the Republicans promised they would drive the minks out of Washington. But the society writers tell us more minks converged on the capital for the GOP festival than at any time in recent years.

All summer long, the Republicans promised that their election victory would end bungling in Washington. The handling of the Charlie Wilson case looks as though that's one campaign promise that has yet to be redeemed.

Taft-Hartley

The CIO convention in December pledged itself to work for the ultimate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Ultimate" may be a long way off—at least two years, in view of the composition of the present Congress, a Congress dominated by conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats.

But Taft-Hartley is up for amendment. Pres. Eisenhower has pledged three rather minor reforms in the law. Republican Senators and Congress are talking about other changes, some possibly good, some obviously bad.

In that situation the CIO Executive Committee acted with wisdom and a sense of reality in announcing that CIO witnesses before the Senate and House Labor Committees will call for amending Taft-Hartley.

Pres. Reuther has announced that the CIO won't be satisfied with inconsequential or white-wash amendments of this basically bad law. We shall do our best to win much needed reforms and improvements in Taft-Hartley. No law on the books is more in need of changes, pending its eventual removal from the statute books.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVI January 26, 1953 No. 3

Pres. Eisenhower's Pledge

In Other Words—

Laughs Behind The Iron Curtain

The article below is from "Laughter Behind the Iron Curtain," in Field Reporter, bi-monthly publication of the State Dept. The author is John K. Jacobs, a member of the Voice of America staff.

By JOHN K. JACOBS

ACCORDING to a story going the rounds in Rumania, an old woman who had lost her cow enlisted a policeman's aid in finding it.

"Couldn't you announce it on the radio?", she asked.

"Of course," replied the policeman. "We'll do our best."

"Oh, thank you, sir," said the woman. "And could you also have it announced on the Voice of America—just to make sure that *everybody* hears it?"

It is not by accident that the Voice of America is associated with humor in Rumania, or in any other Iron Curtain country. For every day the Voice uses satirical sketches and political jokes and songs to discomfit the occupants of the Kremlin and their obedient proconsuls in satellite nations.

THIS STRESS on humor, which is usually more biting that whimsical, follows a well-established tradition. The humorist has always been a potent force against tyranny and, under totalitarian tyranny, the whispered joke is one of the few gestures of resistance still available. From Voltaire to Chaplin, satirists have numbered pomp and power among their primary targets. Like them, the Voice holds that dictators are in many ways ridiculous—as well as frightful—phenomena.

Voice of America broadcasts use humor in many ways. Most commonly it appears, not separately as a joke or satire, but in the form of barbs woven into a commentary. The comic elements are used not so much to make people laugh as to illuminate and dramatize what the Communists do or attempt to do—situations which, if treated factually, would seem both dull and complex for most listeners.

When, for example, the Soviets presented their recent note on a German peace treaty, the Voice described it as "one of the crafty contraptions of that crafty inventor Andrei Vyshinsky—a note "as tangled as a basket of eels, and as slippery."

"But let us bare our arms to the elbows," the broadcast continued, "plunge them in and grasp the first Vyshinsky eel. Lo and behold! It turns out to be an old friend. This slippery, writhing customer, thrashing about so actively you cannot tell his head from his tail, is none other than the argument about the agenda."

The commentary went on to show what was fishy about this typical Communist agenda tactic which placed the peace treaty first; formation of a German government to negotiate the treaty second; elections third, and investigations to see whether such elections were possible fourth.

ANOTHER WAY VOA uses humor is by needling the Communist leadership. The Voice is always solicitous, for example, when some prominent Communist fails to receive birthday greetings from the Kremlin, and reminds him that the downfall of the Czech gauleiter, Slansky, was preceded by similar oversight by Stalin.

In another macabre jibe at the precariousness of public life in satellite countries, East German Pres. Wilhelm Pieck is pictured walking in the park surrounding his mansion with his eager assistant, Otto Grotewohl. They see a body dangling from a tree.

"Look!" says Grotewohl, "it's our activist, Adolph Pennecke!"

"Well, I'll be darned," says Pieck, "he's two years ahead of schedule again."

Even an obituary column could be brightened up with the story of the old woman who, when asked by a news vendor why she carefully examined the front page of Pravda every morning, replied: "I am looking for a death notice."

"But Mother," said the puzzled paper-seller, "obituaries are always on the last page."

"The death announcement I am waiting for," she replied, "will be on the front page."

Then there is the story of the Soviet citizen who was asked if he would like to see his great leaders and their families.

"Indeed, yes," the citizen replied, "it would be wonderful to see Beria's widow at Stalin's funeral."

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

DESPITE the glowing accounts of continued prosperity appearing in the nation's newspapers, American businessmen quite generally see economic clouds on the horizon.

In a recent survey of 373 business leaders conducted by the New York Journal of Commerce, most of them (93.2%) expect a recession by 1955. A large proportion (83.9%) expect a post-defense recession to hit next year. A third (37.3%) think it so close upon us that it will strike this year.

Businessmen now have control of the new Administration. This makes doubly important their attitude concerning what role government should play to prevent any decline in employment.

First column of a new feature

During the years of the New Deal and the Fair Deal the impression was given that the business community was united in condemnation of many policies of the last 20 years. They denounced them as "meddling," and said that the "Welfare State" was leading to socialism. These business leaders have felt that "government which governs least governs best."

The Journal of Commerce survey reported also what businessmen thought government should do in the event of a recession. Over two-thirds (67.4%) said "cut taxes," while over one-half (55.5%) said "increase public works." Obviously some wanted both, which could only be applied while government operated in the red (deficit financing), an operation which they have soundly condemned in the past.

OVER ONE-THIRD (36.9%) of the business leaders envisaged government acting to "liberalize depreciation" by increased tax allowances for wear and tear on equipment and buildings. A total of 13.9% proposed that government "cut the work week" to spread employment, while 11.2% would ride out the storm by "letting things take their course."

Most of the businessmen felt that business, alone, could not handle a post-defense slump. Well over half (58%) said that the government should act whenever unemployment first shows signs of increasing, or when it reaches three million. Another one-fourth (25.8%) wants the government to step in when unemployment reaches five million. Only one-tenth (10.6%) remain in the "laissez faire" school, saying the government should not step in at all.

More than one-half of those surveyed believe that the recession will be of "moderate severity," while one-fifth say it will be "minor" and one-sixth think it will be "quite severe."

UNDER THE 1946 Employment Act the federal government has the responsibility "to use all practical means . . . to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power." In the past many business leaders have objected to the government using direct methods for doing this. Rather, they have advocated indirect controls over the supply of money, interest rates and tax policies. Or, they have asked that government "quit meddling."

Today the business community stands divided. The new Administration of business leaders will have the responsibility for heading off a recession. Many businessmen would still have it rely on indirect measures with as little direct government action as possible.

Now, having the responsibility of government power, more and more businessmen feel that they cannot enjoy the luxury of theories. In the event of a slump the Administration will feel strong pressures to act in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act. How it acts may be the major test of the Eisenhower Administration.

'Youth Wants To Know' But Joe Fails To Show

SEN. McCARTHY (R. Wis.) last week failed to show up to answer questions from teen-agers on an NBC television program. He said he got "confused" over the time of the show.

What he missed was a thorough going over by panel members on "Youth Wants to Know." The kids were loaded for bear.

While Moderator Theodore Granik sweated, the youngsters tossed questions like these at McCarthy's empty chair:

Aren't McCarthy's own finances part of "the mess in Washington" about which Republicans talked during the campaign?

Has he done any good with his charges or has he mostly sowed "dissension and disunity"?

Did he try to head off the recent Senate report which asked a lot of unanswered questions about McCarthy's finances?

(Editor's note: That was another quizzing at which McCarthy failed to show.)

A Last Interview—

Truman Sits Hard On Those Who'd 'Put Labor In Its Place'

THE MAN whom the late Philip Murray called the "best friend labor ever had in the White House," moved back to Independence, Mo., last week.

Before he left 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. he summed up his views on the turbulent labor scene during his nearly eight years in the White House.

In a special interview with John Herling, veteran labor reporter, ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman echoed the views of CIO leaders on the "labor vote."

"Nobody can deliver the labor vote," he told Herling. "And it's a good thing that can't be done."

Herling's copyright story, distributed by Labor Press Associated, quoted Truman as saying:

"That independent attitude of the rank and file is a very good thing for democracy . . . It's clear that nobody can deliver the labor vote with block and tackle. Anybody who says he can, doesn't know the American people. I'm glad the leaders can't deliver the vote."

Truman called establishment of the National Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Act the outstanding contribution, in the labor field, of the Democratic Administrations of the past 20 years. Herling wrote:

"Under the NLRB, he (Truman) said, things were arranged so that neither labor nor management could 'dictate to the country that labor-management relations would be conducted for the selfish interests of any group, instead of for the welfare of the country'."

'Two Things Are Sure'

"When the welfare of the country is at stake," ex-Pres. Truman said, "drastic measures should be applied, no matter who is hurt. Two things are sure — management can't browbeat labor and make labor accept such treatment. The other is that labor must not be strong enough to browbeat management and make the public suffer on that account."

Herling said Truman referred to the last two steel strikes "when management tried to make labor accept unfair contracts."

"I wouldn't let them do it, through any act of mine," Truman observed.

"Labor knows all that," said the former President. "Labor has been fairly treated by me." Herling quoted him as saying he hadn't always agreed with labor and gave "them a kick" when he felt it was "coming to them."

Very earnestly, Herling said, Truman "lifted a warning finger against people who are always 'trying to put labor in its place.'"

"GOODBYE," former Pres. Truman waves to Washington crowd a few minutes after the Eisenhower inauguration.

Taft-Hartley, Truman said, was a determined effort to do just that. If some of these people had their way, they would have taken labor and the rest of the country back to the "yellow-dog contract and the unrestricted use of the injunction against labor unions. Some people tried to get me to use the injunction when it wasn't necessary. I wouldn't do it," he told the labor reporter.

Herling said the ex-President agreed there was no doubt that Taft-Hartley would have hobbled unions in a big way, if it had been administered during the past five years under a President with a different philosophy.

"Remember," Truman said, "you can have a good law, but a bad administrator could make it work badly; the results are poor. On the other hand, you have a poor law and a good administrator, and things turn out all right."

Herling quoted Truman as believing Taft-Hartley was meant to be the first stage of even more drastic anti-labor legislation and that Truman hoped he had stopped that drive.

As to the future of labor-management relations, Truman told Herling he believes they "are definitely on the mend—and they can be improved continually if people don't interfere with the wrong kind of legislation." He recalled the early bloody struggles of the trade unions and compared them to recent, violence-free strikes. "There's improvement, all around, on that score," Truman said.

A New Front For Labor Foes

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

MEET "OPERATION AMERICA, INC.," a new face for the same old anti-labor groups. "Operation America," says its founders, will co-ordinate the activities of other groups with similar objectives "to promote constitutional government and to help get rid of subversives in education and government."

If this sounds familiar, it should be, for Arnold Kruckman, public relations man, who is president and one of the founders, told Congressional Quarterly that he is getting support from—among other—the big shots of the National Economic Council (Merwin K. Hart, executive head); Committee for Constitutional Government (Edward A. Rumely, its active head); and the Foundation for Economic Education (headed by Leonard Read).

Kruckman says several members of Congress have contributed funds, and that Rep. Smith (R. K.) and Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.) have permitted the use of their mailing lists for sending out "Operation America" informational material.

Kruckman says that Sen. McCarthy has done "a fine job" in cleaning out subversives in the government. He believes Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith have been "much maligned." He opposes US participation in the United Nations and "any other scheme involving world cooperation," considers the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "a bottomless pit."

The group, Kruckman reported, has already received requests to alert its members and client groups to any attempts to expand international cooperation, set up an FEPC, broaden social security benefits, or repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

During the 1952 campaign, "Operation America" sent out lists of all candidates, rating them on the basis of whether they were "altogether American." The group is now planning a third conference to develop closer coordination with the "grass roots." Another conference is planned to map strategy for fighting subversion in the nation's schools.

A drive for funds is planned "to help keep America altogether American"—as defined by such groups as the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council, and the Foundation for Economic Education.

The Great Aginners

Hart of NEC is known as a friend of Spanish dictator Franco, a friend of Gerald L. K. Smith, is reputed to be an anti-Semite, has no use for the term "democracy." He's against public housing, civil rights legislation, TVA, Point Four, etc.

The CCG has spent millions attacking labor, the New Deal and the Fair Deal. It has its own fronts, such as Fighters for Freedom, America's Future, etc.

The FEE tries to influence the "influencers." A survey in 1950 showed that FEE had distributed four million books, pamphlets and leaflets in four years, had planted articles in at least 389 newspapers and magazines.

Those are the groups for which "Operation America" is being the "sentinel."

Pomp And Circumstance—

Ike Says A Prayer And Becomes President

GEN. DWIGHT David Eisenhower last week became the 33rd man to serve as President of the United States.

His inauguration, in the brilliant sunlight of an unusual Washington winter day, was marked by the combination of solemnity and carnival spirit traditional to the day.

More than 100,000 persons, many of whom stood for hours, witnessed the solemn moment when the reins of government passed from the Democrats to the Republicans, after nearly 20 years.

Another 750,000, many of whom paid $15 for a seat, watched a 4½-hour inaugural parade, which typified the half-peace in which the nation lives.

MARCHING units ranged from tight-lipped, tough-looking veterans of Korea, to high-stepping, bare-legged drum majorettes still in high school. There were floats typifying the nation's deep-seated religious background and, only minutes later, the world's first cannon for firing atomic shells rumbled past the reviewing stands.

And there were bands, mink coats, shiny autos, sheriff's posses, tanks, elephants and Republicans galore in the line of march.

The 62-year-old five-star general, who had first marched in an inaugural parade in 1913 when he was a West Point cadet corporal, was solemn as he took the oath of office, and grimly serious as he read his inaugural speech.

OATH to "preserve, protect and defend" U. S. was administered to Pres. Eisenhower by Chief Justice Fred Vinson. At left, ex-Pres. Truman; at right, Vice Pres. Nixon.

After a firm handshake with ex-Pres. Truman and a quick kiss for his wife, Pres. Eisenhower uttered a "little prayer of my own," written that morning. It besought Divine aid that his Administration might be of "service to the people."

His prepared speech was a fervent plea for free world unity in time of peril. It marked a complete break with the historic Republican isolationism and in many ways was a reiteration of the Truman foreign policy.

EISENHOWER pledged his Administration to a tireless, uncompromising quest for an honorable peace and dedicated it "to our faith that the future shall belong to the free."

There was a complete absence of specific views on legislation and virtually no mention of domestic affairs, with aides saying he would be specific in his first "State of the Union" message to Congress.

While early reaction to his speech was generally favorable, some Republican die-hards privately told newsmen they weren't happy with his views, since they followed the Truman policy.

After the ceremonies and a Capitol Hill luncheon, the new President, seated beside his wife in an open Cadillac, led the huge parade down historic Pennsylvania avenue. On reaching the White House, the Eisenhowers went immediately to the presidential reviewing stand and took the salutes of the parade units until long after dark.

In the parade were hundreds of shiny, new autos (most of them General Motors products) and GM publicity men let it be known that the company had shipped 150 cars, complete with drivers, to Washington to take part in the ceremony.

The nation's voteless capitol had decorated the parade route with a lavish hand and an estimated half-million visitors flocked to the city for the ceremonies, which ended with a double-header inaugural ball. So many of the visitors arrived in private planes that the Washington airport officials closed off one runway as a parking area for planes.

AT THE INAUGURAL balls, final event of the day, GOP efficiency experts had the tickets badly scrambled, but the dance floors were so jam-packed dancing was difficult. It was a white tie and tails affair, with elaborate gowns and luscious minks winning the raves of Washington society reporters.

As Dwight David Eisenhower began the tough duties of President, Harry S. Truman, now just a citizen, took the evening train for Independence, Mo. Some 5000 Washingtonians jammed the platform at Union Station, to cheer, shout and sing "Auld Lang Syne."

And many of them had tears in their eyes as the train pulled out, eight minutes late because there were so many Truman well-wishers.

Ike Pledges 9 Principles In 'Our Labor For World Peace'

"In pressing our labor for world peace," Pres. Eisenhower said in his inaugural speech, his Administration would be guided by the following nine principles:

● Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself.

In the light of this principle, we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations, and so to make possible drastic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such effort are that—in their purpose—they be aimed logically and honestly toward secure peace for all; and that—in their result—they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

● Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. For in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.

● Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can help defend freedom in our world, we view our nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens and of every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort of himself.

● Honoring the identity and heritage of each nation of the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions.

● Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burdens in the common defense of freedom.

● Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that encourage productivity and profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

● Appreciating that economic need, military security and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the Western Hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose.

In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the Western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

● Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

● Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

Mink Makes Social Whirl Comeback

The much-maligned mink—a major Republican campaign issue in 1952—has made a dramatic comeback into Republican Washington.

Here are the details, as reported by the Washington Star society page's story on the inauguration:

"Mrs. Eisenhower . . . wore a mink coat . . .

"Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, strikingly pretty in a . . . mink jacket . . .

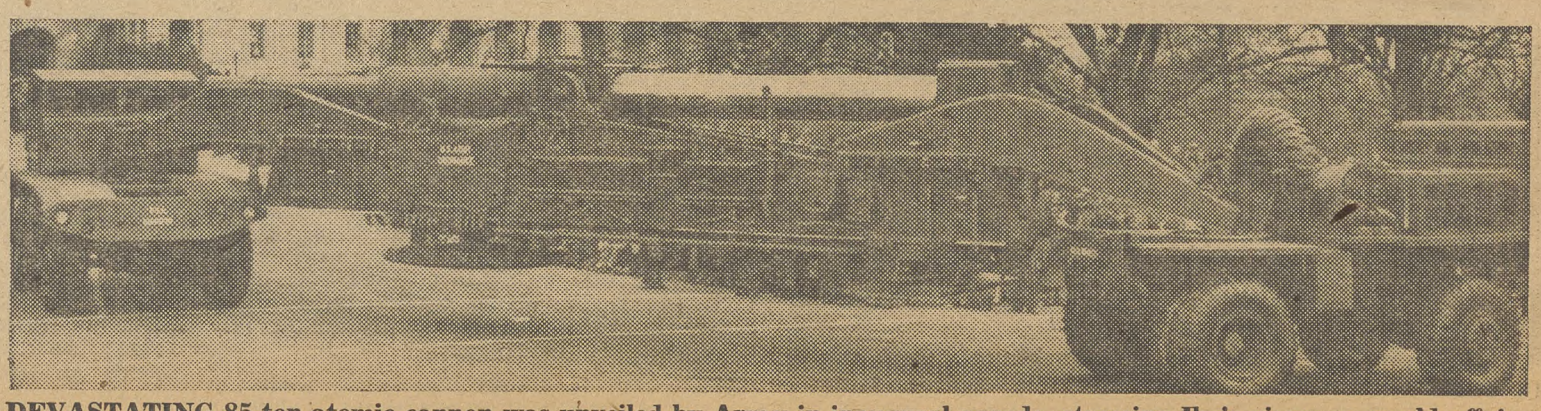
"Mrs. Taft . . . was wearing a mink coat.

"Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, the Senate's only woman member . . . wore a short mink jacket . . .

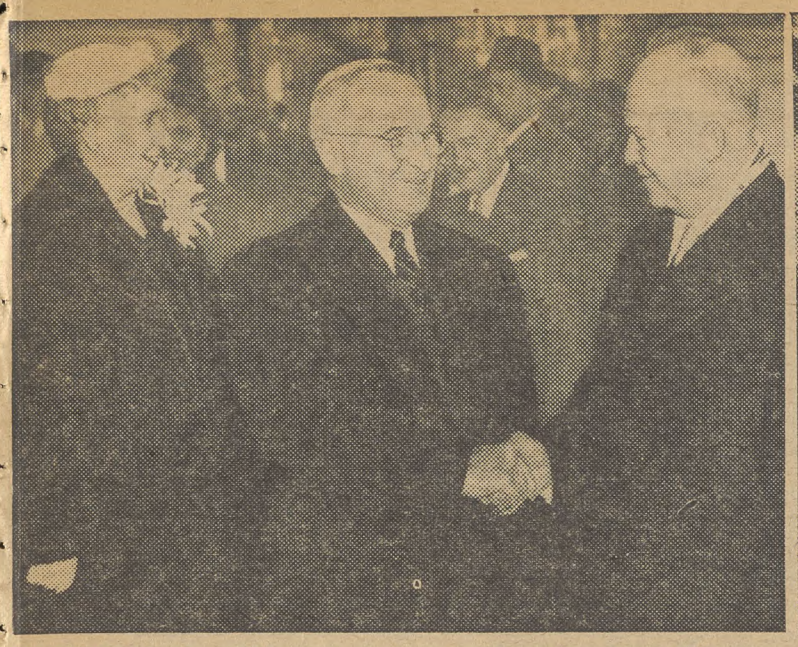
"Mrs. John Foster Dulles, wife of the Secretary of State, wore a mink coat.

"Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, wife of the Secretary of Defense-designate, also wore mink . . .

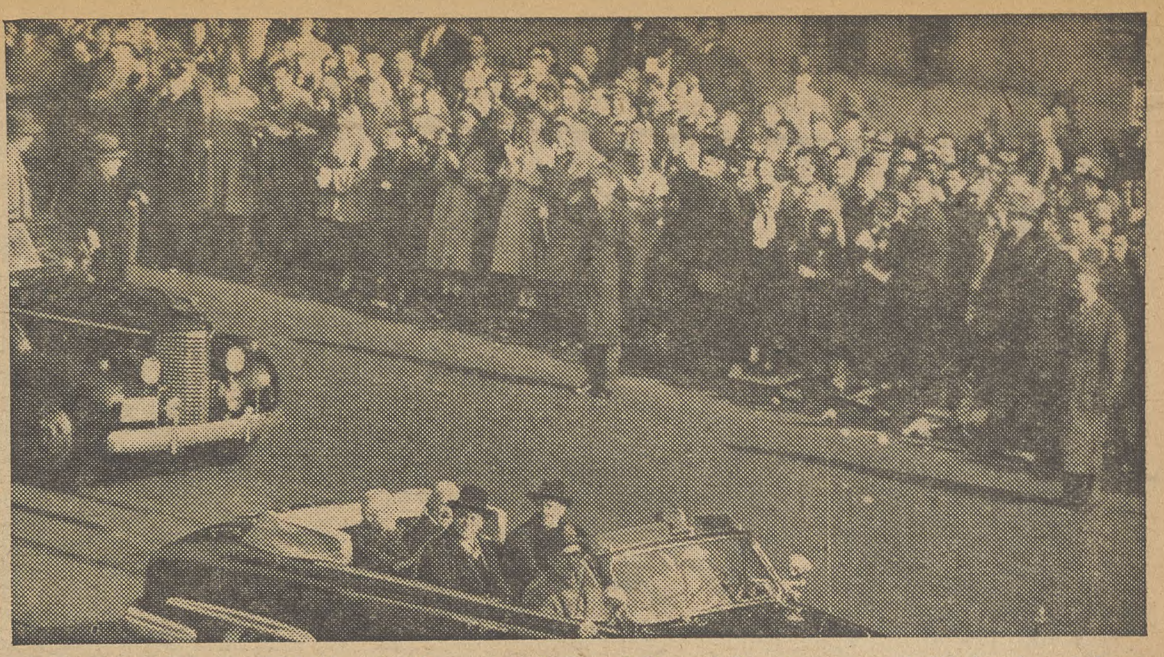
"Most of the women in the (diplomatic) corps, as well as many in the crowd, were warmly garbed in either mink or Persian lamb."



DEVASTATING 85-ton atomic cannon was unveiled by Army in inaugural parade, stressing Ike's views on world affairs.



OUTGOING Pres. Truman welcomes incoming Pres. Eisenhower before leaving White House. Mrs. Truman at left.



RIDE TO THE CAPITOL—Soldiers saluted and Secret Service men (left) kept watch as Truman and Eisenhower rode up Pennsylvania Ave. to Capitol inauguration.

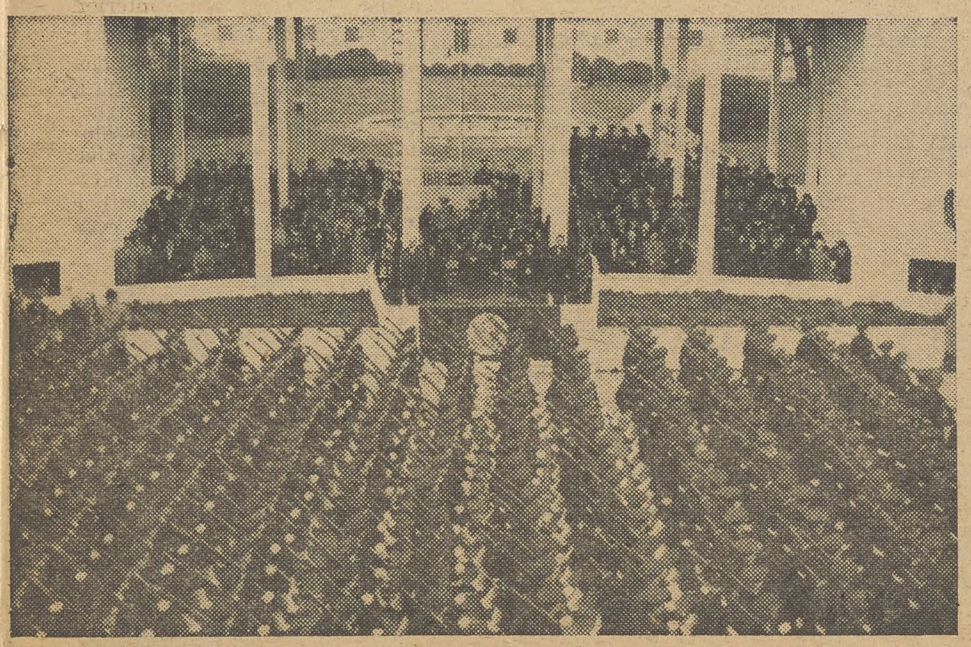
★★★★★★★★★★★★

Ike's Big Day

★★★★★★★★★★★★

A WAVE from Ike for applauding crowds.

CROWD of 100,000 on east plaza of Capitol watched Pres. Eisenhower take oath from Chief Justice Fred Vinson.



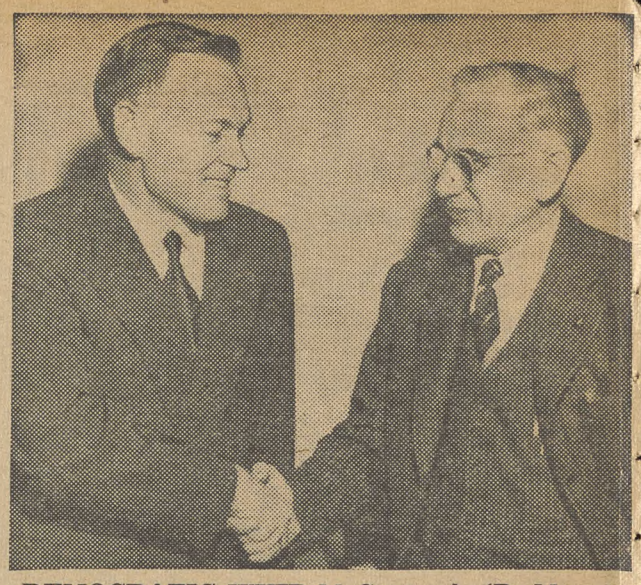
PRECISION MARCHING of Annapolis cadets was highlight of long parade through downtown Washington and past the White House.

SMILING THROUGH—Plain citizen Harry Truman, the Missus and Margaret wave goodbye to Washington on departure for Missouri.

A Day With CIOer In Congress—

ADVICE from his namesake, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D. Wash) opens a busy day for new Rep. and ANG-CIO member Don Magnuson.

CONSTITUENT, Miss Marjorie Pearson of Olympia, Wash., interviews Magnuson about a job in his office. She got it.



DEMOCRATIC WHIP McCormack (D. Mass.) welcomes Magnuson to the liberal minority in Congress. Both had CIO-PAC endorsements.

Rent Boost Drive Fought By N.Y. CIO

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council has warned against relaxation of that state's rent control law, charging such action would create "a social and economic calamity."

At a recent two-day legislative conference in Albany, attended by 70 top CIO leaders representing a million members, the New York CIO warned dropping controls on residential housing would "put hundreds of thousands of families at the mercy of profiteering landlords."

CIO Pres. Louis Hollander also urged retention of controls on New York City business rentals. Dropping of controls, he said, "would hit thousands of small business firms, the backbone of the state's economy . . . and would represent a completely unwarranted bonus to landlords at the price of destroying many businesses and thousands of jobs they provide."

New York State rent control law expires on June 30 unless renewed by the Legislature.

IN OTHER ACTIONS, the New York CIO called for a full investigation of the State's judicial system. Hollander expressed hope the probe will bring "not just minor repairs but a major overhauling of the entire system from the magistrates to the highest court."

He asserted that "some candidates for the judiciary are bought and sold." "We must," Hollander said, "act forcefully on the basis of a complete and searching investigation to restore the kind of judiciary which will inspire the full respect and confidence of the people."

Demands for upward adjustment of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other social insurance programs, also featured the CIO legislative program. The delegates called for strengthened civil rights laws and permanent voter registration.

IN THE FIELD of unemployment insurance, the meeting called for an increase of benefits to $35 a week, plus an extra $4 for each dependent up to a limit of three. It urged benefits be paid for a maximum of 36 weeks and that disqualification red tape be slashed.

The changes, the meeting said, would "restore sound insurance principles to the financing of unemployment insurance and increase the protection which the program affords individual workers and the economy of the state."

It proposed increases of workmen's compensation benefits to $40 per week with the same dependency benefits proposed in unemployment insurance law. The CIO also called for expanded rehabilitation program on a permanent basis.

Humphrey Named By Stockholder In Coal Mine Suit

SEC. OF THE Treasury Humphrey got something besides Senate confirmation to his post in the Eisenhower Cabinet last week.

He and two others were charged with "wrongfully" dominating the management of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. in a stockholder's suit filed in Pittsburgh by Abram J. Berkowitz, of Brookline, Mass. Until his appointment to the cabinet, Humphrey was chairman of the boards of both the coal company and the M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland.

Berkowitz charged him with dominating the coal firm in the interests of the Hanna Co. Named with him were Pres. George H. Love of Pittsburgh Consolidation and R. L. Ireland, Cleveland, Hanna vice president and chairman of the Pittsburgh Consolidation executive board.

Thanks For Smokes, Veterans Tell CIO

Thanks for the free smokes, a project of the Michigan CIO Council to help hospitalized veterans, continue to flow into that council.

The project, which began in 1941, is financed by contributions from local unions and councils.

Typical of the thank-you letters was the following from the VA Hospital, Iron Mountain:

"On behalf of the hospitalized veterans, we extend our thanks and appreciation to the members of your organization for this generous gift, and we wish to assure you that this holiday season was made brighter because of it."

Magnuson Beat GOP Tide To Become Second CIOer In 83rd Congress

EX-PRES. TRUMAN is reported to have jokingly said that he was planning, upon leaving the White House last week, to change his name to Magnuson, move to the state of Washington and run for the Senate.

His quip referred to the election last Nov. 4 of Don Magnuson, veteran CIO Newspaper Guild member, as the state's representative-at-large, as well as to the better-known career of Washington's senior senator, Warren G. Magnuson. Both are Democrats, but are not relatives.

One of the Evergreen State's top newspapermen, Don Magnuson scored one of the nation's big political upsets in winning election. Although voters in each of Washington's six congressional districts sent a Republican to Congress, he won his statewide seat by campaigning strongly on the Democratic platform, including repeal of Taft-Hartley.

The man he defeated was a seasoned veteran of Republican politics—Albert F. Canwell. He was widely known throughout as former chairman of the state un-American activities committee.

On the other hand, 1952 was Magunson's first year in politics. The first time he ever ran for public office was when he filed in the primary last July and won an easy victory over six other Democratic candidates.

He spent only $600 in the primary and the total cost of his November election was under $6000. These expenditures were considerably under those of most of the other representatives from Washington, although his campaign had to extend over the entire state while the others worked within limited congressional districts.

NEVERTHELESS he piled up over 515,000 votes to eke out a 10,000-vote victory despite the general GOP trend. Gov. Stevenson, in contrast, lost the state by 80,000.

Magunson, who calls himself a Fair Deal liberal, last week paid tribute to CIO-PAC for its part in bringing about his victory. He said the help given him by Sec. Harold Slater and other officers of the Washington State CIO Council had been "very effective."

Magnuson's own compaign was really a family affair. Resigning from his post as general assignment reporter with the Seattle Times, he stumped the state with his wife and their four children, Craig 16, Terry 13, Joel 6 and Mary 5.

Craig, a young mountaineer, stoutly climbed Washington's peaks in his father's behalf and was the reason why "Elect Magunson" signs were found atop some of the state's highest crags. The other children actively distributed campaign leaflets.

HIS WIFE, the former June Von der Hellen, was his general assistant. She, too, is a former Seattle Times reporter and, like her husband, belonged to the CIO as a member of the Newspaper Guild.

A graduate of the Univ. of Washington in 1931, Magnuson won many newspaper awards, including a special $100 Heywood Broun Award from the ANG-CIO in 1948.

Racial Barriers Cracked At Omaha Education Meet

THE FIRST inter-racial union education conference in Nebraska was staged in Omaha's Hill Hotel by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Sponsoring it were the Iowa, Nebraska and Omaha CIO councils. Attending were about 100 delegates from locals of the Packinghouse Workers, Steel Workers, Auto Workers, Brewery Workers, Clothing Workers, Transport Workers, Textile Workers and Rubber Workers, and the three councils.

Labor's role in political action and in international affairs bulked large during the two days of classroom lectures and workshop discussions. The election results were analyzed and future union political activities were outlined.

Sessions on labor's international role were helped by Moshe Baram, head of Histadrut, the Israel federation, in the Jerusalem district.

The "commencement" speaker was Hew Roberts, professor of adult education at the Univ. of Iowa. He pointed out that both the United Nations and the UNESCO are being attacked by the same people who are attacking the public schools.

THE FACULTY for the school, in addition to Baram, included George Guernsey, associate director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in charge of education; Ben Segal, associate director of education; Esther Murray, of the CIO Political Action Committee; Brownie Lee Jones, of the American Labor Education Service; Joe Glazer, URW education director; Hi Kornbluh, of the UPWA; Sec.-Treas., Ken Everhart of the Iowa CIO Council; Intl. Rep. Robert Johnson, UAW-CIO, and Cliff Tilton, of the URW.

Ship Workers Win Approval Of 20c Hike

WHEN THE CIO Shipbuilders started negotiating with the Bethlehem Steel Co. for members in eight East Coast shipyards back in December 1951, they figured they were in for a tough time.

But they didn't figure they wouldn't get their raises until the middle of January 1953.

However, that's the case. The Wage Stabilization Commission on Jan. 19 approved pay boosts of 20c an hour for mechanics and 10% for other workers, and made them retroactive to Apr. 14, 1952, when the previous contract expired. The settlement was reached on Aug. 27, 1952.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said approval means immediate increases for 31,000 members and eventual boosts for 30,000 other members employed by 50 smaller firms which have asked authority to follow Bethlehem's lead as they have in the past. He estimated the value of the settlement at $15 million a year.

Under the new schedule, first-class mechanics get $1.80 to $2 an hour, handymen $1.56 to $1.72, and laborers $1.36 to $1.49.

Protest To The Russians—

...Then The Peep-Hole Slammed Shut On 16th St.

THE SOVIET Embassy in Washington had some unwelcome callers one day last week—about 50 members of Jewish labor, fraternal and social organizations who wanted to protest against the surge of anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia and its satellites.

They decided not to picket when police informed them of the District of Columbia ordinance prohibiting such action within 500 feet of an embassy. They knew they were not going to be admitted to the presence of Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, because he had rejected their telegraphed request for a meeting.

So a small group headed up the circular driveway to the closed doors of the white stone building on 16th St., less than a block from the Statler Hotel where the Republicans were still celebrating the inauguration of Gen. Eisenhower. William Wolpert, executive secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, New York, rang the bell. A peep-hole opened.

"I have a message for his excellency, the Ambassador," Wolpert said politely.

"You were told once before that you would not be received," came a voice from inside. The peep-hole slammed shut.

Wolpert stuck the message—one of protest—in the metal guard protecting the knob. The group walked back to the street and joined the rest of the protesters, who were organized by the Jewish Labor Committee, and headed for the Capitol. There, in the Senate caucus room, they conferred later with a group of senators and representatives.

The protest likened the persecution of Jews under the Soviet to that by the Nazis under Hitler.

"We accuse the Stalin regime," it said, "of a deliberate plan to complete that destruction which Hitler began. Where Hitler drove the Jews to destruction in Treblinka and Auschwitz, it is now our fear that the Soviet government will drive millions into the slave camps in the wastes of Siberia.

"We are deeply disturbed and call the attention of the world to the tragedy of people in condemnation . . .

"We are certain that the masses within these countries (behind the Iron Curtain) themselves condemn these atrocities and genocide. Our condemnation is directed to the government and the regime, and in our name, as well as in the name of those who are enslaved, we appeal for the lifting of the curtain which hangs over this giant Soviet factory of lies, libels and degradation of human dignity."

The protest demanded an end of calumnies against the Jews, the halting of their deportations to Siberia, an investigation by the United Nations, and freedom to emigrate for those who want to leave Russia or a satellite.

Members of CIO and AFL unions were among those protesting.

Terror Grows

Terrorism against Jews in Russia and the satellite states continued last week on a scale that sent hundreds of additional refugees to safety in western Europe.

In East Germany, a pitiful 2800 Jews who survived Nazi concentration camps were visited by flying squadrons of Communist police. Their papers and identity cards were seized and they were ordered to stay close to home on the ground they had been aided by the American Joint Distribution Committee, branded a spy outfit by the reds.

In Hungary, Dr. Lajos Stoeckler, head of the Budapest Jewish community and administrator of AJDC funds in the country, was arrested.

More Protests

Several prominent Americans who have been active in urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the condemned atomic spies, oppose with equal vigor the persecution of the Jews in Russia and other Communist states.

"It goes without saying that the perversion of justice which manifests itself in all the official trials staged by the Russian government . . . deserves unconditional condemnation," replied Dr. Albert Einstein to a query from the New Leader, New York liberal magazine.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, who helped make the first atom bomb, told the magazine that the Rosenberg case "fades to complete insignificance compared to the Prague trial, the attacks on the nine doctors, and the imminent anti-Semitism in the USSR."

IWA Asks 22.5c Boost In Northwest Pay Talks

THE CIO Woodworkers, at a wage policy conference in Portland, Ore., voted last week to ask a pay increase of 22.5c an hour and a six-hour day with pay for eight hours from some 400 employers in five Pacific Northwest states.

The demands are part of the union's plan to secure an adequate annual income for its members, explained Pres. A. F. Hartung. Many loggers work as long as 14 hours a day, including unpaid travel time, during part of the year, he said, but have no work at all in winter. Unless they get more pay for shorter hours, he claimed, they cannot earn enough in a year to maintain themselves and their families.

The union's proposal would make a new rate of $3.025 an hour, with 22.5c applied on an hourly basis to all piece workers.

The IWA conference also voted to ask for a revision of paid vacation clauses in present agreements. They now yield one week after one year and two weeks after three years, based on the number of hours worked. The union proposes to get the same schedule on the basis of seniority, and to add provisos for three days after six months, four days after nine months, and three weeks after five year—all based on seniority.

Contracts expire Apr. 1. Negotiations are due to begin about the middle of February.

On the East Coast, the IWA filed an unfair labor practice charge in the Baltimore office of the National Labor Relations Board against a lumber firm at Waverly, Va., owned by State Sen. Garland Gray of Virginia. Gray closed his plant six days after the union won an NLRB representation election by a vote of 99 to 8.

Auto Union's Growth Told

THE NET WORTH of the CIO Auto Workers increased 50% in the year ended Nov. 30, 1952, the six-month report of Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey to the international executive board revealed.

The union, Mazey reported, is "now in the best financial condition in its history."

Its net worth increased from $9,099,187 on Nov. 30, 1951, to $13,625,986 last Nov. 30, the report showed. Liquid assets in the same period rose from $5,950,551 to $10,342,132.

The international union strike fund, which stood at $4,686,914 on Nov. 30, 1951, grew to $7,091,724 a year later, Mazey reported. In December, he added, 1,346,140 members paid dues, more than in any other month.

It Happened In Bessemer—

Jailbirds Refused To Scab-And City Workers Win Walkout

"It's bad enough to be a prisoner—but we ain't gonna scab on nobody."

That's what the men in the Bessemer, Ala., jail said when the town fathers tried to get them to haul garbage during the first strike of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in Alabama.

This unexpected help, backstopping the full support of the CIO unions and regional office and the Steelworkers and the Miners in the area, spelled victory after three days on the picket line for the city's street, sanitation, water and cemetery workers, members of GCEOC Local 1411.

The walkout ended on the basis of a signed contract—the first the GCEOC has won in the State—that met all the workers' demands and included the check-off.

LOCAL 1411 was organized in November, largely through the efforts of Van Jones, USA-CIO representative in the area and chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Bessemer CIO Council.

Twice during December the local wrote Mayor Jap Bryant to ask a conference. Neither time did he reply. Other efforts were made to set up a meeting, but came to nothing.

On Jan. 12 the workers voted to strike. Two days later they walked out and manned picket lines at various city installations.

The next day, the City Commission passed a no strike-no picketing ordinance. It provided that if the strikers did not go back to work they would be fired, and that if they kept on picketing they'd be given six months in jail.

CIO State Dir. Carey Haigler, who also is a member of the GCEOC executive board, heard about the ordinance in his office in nearby Birmingham and hurried over to join the picket line. He and Jones notified Bryant they were marching with the strikers and invited him to test the new law, but Police Commissioner J. B. Parsons refused to make any arrests.

THE EFFORT to make prisoners move garbage came when some merchants complained it constituted a fire hazard. They didn't think it was quite as much of a peril when the city workers threatened to picket them too.

A meeting was set up and on Jan. 17 City Commissioners Raymond Parons and Herman Thompson signed the peace pact.

Jones declared that never in the past had Bessemer labor rallied in support of a group of strikers as it had for the City Workers. USA-CIO and UMW leaders and Sec.-Treas. S. P. Robinson of the local CIO Council issued statements of support and walked picket lines.

"Their help was invaluable," declared Jom Battles, GCEOC staff representative in Alabama, "and cannot be over-emphasized."

FIRST STRIKE of CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee in Alabama was won by these members of Bessemer City Employees Local 1411 despite threats of jail for picketing. Local CIO, Steelworkers and Miners gave full support; so did prisoners in city jail, who indignantly refused to scab.

Big Illinois CIO Convention Joins T-H Drive

By BOB BOLLARD

THE "MOST outstanding convention" of the 330,000-member Illinois CIO Council was held last week in Peoria, with 543 delegates in attendance.

Focus of the three-day session was on Taft-Hartley, the Washington and Illinois legislative scenes and political action. Chief speakers were Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) and CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

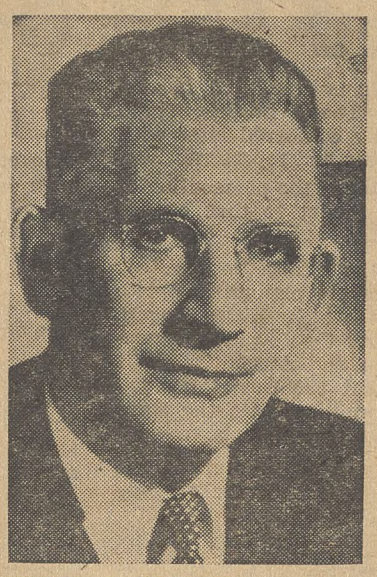
Douglas proposed five ways to improve Taft-Hartley through amendments and the convention unanimously adopted a resolution pledging "to seek the ultimate repeal" of the law.

Labeling the present national emergency provision of T-H "not fair and not effective," Douglas suggested a new method, such as proposed by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.). The Morse proposal would allow public seizue of an industry for at least 30 days during which the President could make changes in wages and hours but not in working conditions and the union shop.

"THE PRESENT law's 80-day cooling-off period is rigged against labor," Douglas said, "because employes are forced to work under conditions to which they object strenuously enough to call a strike."

Other Douglas proposals would:

- Permit strikers to vote in collective bargaining elections in a strike-bound plant.
- Ease clauses prohibiting secondary boycotts.
- Extend the non-Communist oath to employers and include a non-Fascist oath.
- Require employer associations to file financial statements similar to those required from unions.



KEEP A CLOSE watch on Pres. Eisenhower but "give him a chance to make good," Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) told big Illinois CIO convention.

In his keynote speech, Illinois CIO Pres. Joseph Germano, director of USA-CIO Dist. 31, discussed CIO's role in the 1952 elections.

"We make no apologies for our activity on the political front," he said. "We carried most of those precincts where CIO members live and worked in on election day."

In a challenge to Republicans in control of Congress and the Illinois State House, Germano said: "I challenge them to make it a necessity for us to support them in the next election. If they do the kind of a job that they can do, and pass legislation for all the people, I'll be out supporting the Republican party in the next election."

"OUR JOB is not going to be an easy one in the next four years," he continued, "but let's remember that we have just changed Administrations and not form of government—and nobody is going to take away our basic rights."

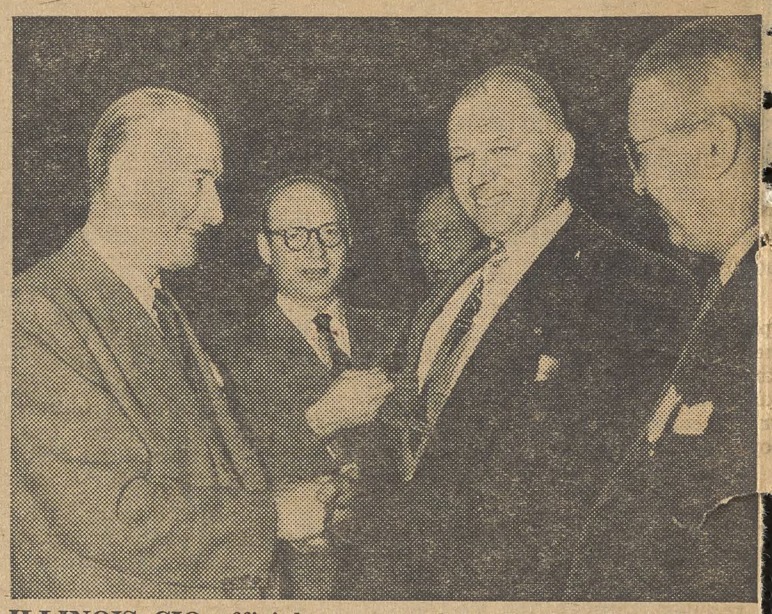
His caution was seconded by Sen. Douglas, who said "we should give him (Pres. Eisenhower) a chance to make good." But, Douglas added, the Administration should be watched with a careful eye so that "when we think they are grieviously wrong, we should criticize."

Darrell Smith, assistant director of National PAC, described Illinois PAC activity "as one of the most effective neighborhood organizations in the entire country." He called upon liberals to "do what we can do to encourage young, aggressive, tolerant citizens to get interested in politics and build to revive the Roosevelt-Truman philosophy" in the Democratic party.

A SPECIAL memorial session for the late Philip Murray, at which recordings of the Atlantic City convention memorial were heard, marked one afternoon's session.

On the state legislative front, the delegates demanded improvements in the state workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws and called for reapportionment of the state's senatorial districts.

Ellsworth Smith, secretary of the Chicago CIO and of the state Community Services Committee, called the Illinois CSC activities, "second to none in the entire country."



ILLINOIS CIO officials congratulate Steelworker Vincent Pleszewski (center) on winning prize suit in CIO Clothing Workers union label contest at Illinois CIO convention. From left; Council Pres. Joseph Germano, USA-CIO Dist. 31 director; Sam Smith, Chicago ACWA Joint Board acting manager; Pleszewski, of USA Local 65; and Council Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott.

Haywood Sees 'Hell To Pay' If Bargaining Is Curbed

BIG BUSINESS lobbyists, intent on scrapping national bargaining, last week had a stern warning from CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

"Let them try to scrap it and there will be hell to pay," he told the Illinois CIO convention in Peoria. "The time has come when the Kings of Industry must learn and understand that they are servants of the people."

Haywood recalled that "I was living right here in Peoria when Phil Murray called me to come to Pittsburgh to help in the giant crusade to organize the steel industry."

In an hour-long speech, in which he paid touching tribute to the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, Haywood reviewed the 17-year record of gains of the CIO.

"Our union has brought new progress and more achievement and a higher standard of living to the people of this country than any other organization I know of. And the best way to secure our unions, to maintain our gains and standard of living is to build our unions, expand them and strengthen them in every village and hamlet of this country," he said.

Report To Ike Urges U. S. Enforce Bias Ban In Defense Contracts

A REPORT calling for steps to end discrimination by government contractors was placed on the desk of Pres. Eisenhower last week. It was left there by outgoing Pres. Truman the day before he left office.

Prepared by the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, the report accused nearly all federal agencies of failing to enforce the requirement in practically all government contracts that the contractor will not discriminate in employment because of color, religion or national origin.

Such a provision has been required since 1943 in all government contracts for more than $1000. The committee found, however, that the non-discrimination clause has been "almost forgotten, dead and buried."

Of 28 agencies surveyed, only two were found by the committee to "have made more than a token effort" to require compliance. It said that "in many cases even the will has been absent to require contractors to meet their obligations under it."

GOVERNMENT procurement in the last fiscal year involved more than six million purchase transactions totalling more than $41 billion.

"If every industrial and commercial firm doing business with the federal government lived up to the letter of the non-discrimination clause in its contracts," the committee said, "bias in employment would be a problem of the past. Government contracting is so far-reaching and widespread that millions of Americans in every trade and occupation are brought within the scope of the provision."

THE COMMITTEE deplored discrimination as wasteful and expensive for all segments of the nation's economy and said bias "is particularly damaging at a time when America has great need for the skills and talents of all its citizens."

"Men under the obligation to bear arms and to serve in defense of their country should have the right to qualify through merit for the economic benefits from its production lines, business offices and professional opportunities," the report said.

The committee made 22 recommendations for administrative, legislative and educational steps to bring about compliance. It said better enforcement would aid defense production "by promoting the most effective use" of the nation's manpower.

THE LABOR Dept., it said, should be designated to receive and investigate complaints of violations and be made responsible for preliminary efforts at conciliation, mediation and persuasion to win compliance. If it failed, the case would be referred for enforcement to the agency which granted the contract.

It proposed that enforcement be obtained "through termination of contract, injunction or disqualification from future contracting." The committee recommended that the contract clause be strengthened.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who served as a member of the 10-member group, joined in signing the report. George L-P Weaver, assistant to the CIO secretary-treasurer, testified in behalf of CIO at the hearings.

CIOer In Korea Gets Second Award

Another decoration was bestowed on a Detroit member of the CIO Communications Workers who comes from a virtually all-CIO family.

He is Capt. Joseph J. Allen, who won his second oak leaf cluster for outstanding performance of duties in flights over enemy territory in Korea.

Capt. Allen is a liaison pilot and spotter for the 145th Artillery Battalion. His two brothers and a sister are also members of Local 4000 of the CWA-CIO.

'Old' BLS Index Bows Out With A Slight Decline

THE "OLD" consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics made its exit last week with a small but welcome drop from the previous reading.

Showing the costs of goods and services on Dec. 15, the figure declined six-tenths of a point, or about three-tenths of one percent—from 191.6 to 191.0—from the level of Nov. 15.

The drop made the average for the year 190.6, an increase of about 2.5% from the 1951 average of 185.9.

The major decline in the articles and services that make up the market basket was in food, which dropped one percent. This put food one percent below the level of Dec. 15, 1951, but still left it 13.2% above the pre-Korean figure.

The BLS is now using its new index, which reflects the prices of a different assortment of goods and services than the old. The communities in which the articles are priced also have been changed, and now include smaller cities as well as large industrial centers. The first new figure, showing prices on Jan. 15, 1953, will be issued in February.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.6

Period		Index
1950:	June 15	170.2
1951:	June 15	185.5
1952:	Jan. 15	190.2
	Feb. 15	188.3
	Mar. 15	188.4
	Apr. 15	189.6
	May 15	190.4
	June 15	191.1
	July 15	192.4
	Aug. 15	192.3
	Sept. 15	191.4
	Oct. 15	191.5
	Nov. 15	191.6
	Dec. 15	191.0

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THREE GATHERINGS were held during the last week, which the writer attended, that involved a lot of sentiment and future action for and in our movement.

I attended a memorial meeting in honor of our beloved and departed leader, Philip Murray, in his home town in Pittsburgh, where those who had worked and lived with him and knew him intimately had gathered together in tribute to this great departed CIO. Philip Murray lived all that Pittsburgh and its area typify in the movement today. Throughout his career, he never forgot the people he came from.

Every speaker dealt with that phase of Phil Murray's life—his visits to miners on week ends, or to a small gathering of steel workers, chatting with them and living their problems, their hopes and dreams for future years.

Every worker in the Pittsburgh area knows the gains he has received through the overcoming of industrial tyranny and armed coal and iron police. And every one of them knows that it was through the blessing of a strong trade union movement that he and his fellow workers have attained greater security for themselves and their families.

"More carpets on the floor, more pictures on the wall, more music in the home"—these aims were expressed in higher wages, shorter hours, vacations and holidays with pay, and the great human accomplishment of pensions from industry and hospitalization and insurance for the worker and his family, plus the elimination of the many evils that prevailed prior to unionization.

Speakers, beside the writer, were Chick Federoff, old buddy of Phil's and our regional director in Pittsburgh; Jim Thimmes, CIO Steelworkers' vice-president who also read a message from Steelworkers' Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, in California attending NAACP affair on behalf of Phil; and that gallant champion of labor who stood with workers in their crises in darkest hours, and Phil's close friend, Father Charles Owen Rice.

It was a solemn and impressive occasion, demonstrating the profound respect the common people of Pittsburgh had for Pres. Murray. We were pleased and proud to see among those in attendance official representatives of the Mine Workers, American Federation of Labor, and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

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LEFT PITTSBURGH, the writer proceeded to one of his old stamping grounds, Peoria, Ill., to attend the convention of the Illinois State CIO Council, where he met old associates, miners and others, and addressed the gathering. The officers of the State CIO are doing a remarkable job. Joe Germano, of Steel, is president, and Maurice McElligott, of Amalgamated, is secretary-treasurer; they are ably supported by their associated officers.

This convention was the largest Illinois CIO has ever held. Throughout the proceedings, the spirit of Philip Murray was felt everywhere.

My comments on keeping the movement united in support of Pres. Walter Reuther and in adherence to CIO policies were received with enthusiasm. The delegates responded to my call to build stronger all our CIO unions, to continue—and make even stronger—the bond among them, to help one another in every way so that we might meet the challenge of the times.

Leaving Illinois, the writer journeyed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he met with the heads of our unions there. We broke bread together and discussed the question of unifying the total force of our State and local councils and the necessity of laying out plans for fullest cooperation among our unions in organizing drives and other matters of interest to CIO and its membership in that great State.

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THE CIO REGIONAL office at Charleston, W. Va., reports that in an election at the Adams Bakery, Portsmouth, O., the workers favored the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union by a vote of 42 to 4 for no union. This campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Edgar Johnson.

Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that in a representation election at Globe Wireless, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., the workers picked the CIO Communications Workers over the American Communications Association (Independent) by the following vote by 111 employes in New York, San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands: CWA-CIO 66, ACA 15, no union 18, challenged 1 and void 1. CWA Rep. Bucky Bowen directed the San Francisco phase of the campaign.

CWA-CIO now looks confidently forward to the pending election involving employes of McKay Radio, All-American Cable, and Commercial Radio.

Sec. Treas. John C. Lawson of the CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers reports that in a representation election at the Muskegon, Mich., distribution plant of the Huron Portland Cement Co., the workers voted for CIO unanimously. Intl. Rep. Robert Kurtz organized this group.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that the CIO Rubber Workers won a representation election at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Corp. (warehouse) at Elizabeth, N. J., by the following vote: eligible 46, CIO 45, AFL 1. URW Rep. John Baldante conducted this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the General Metalsware Co., Portland, Ore., by a vote of 34 to 18 for the AFL. The CIO regional office assisted the Steelworkers in this drive.

Textile Union Wins 5c Raise For 16,000 Yarn Workers

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week won an average 5c hourly increase for 16,000 members.

The increase is provided in a two-year contract with the American Viscose Corp., the nation's largest producer of synthetic yarn.

The contract provides a flat 5c an hour raise for non-incentive workers, and an increase of 3c an hour in the base rates of incentive workers. The latter will raise average hourly earnings by more than 4c, TWUA said. The pact has wage reopenings Nov. 30, 1953, and May 31, 1954.

The union's American Viscose Advisory Council recommended acceptances of the terms to locals in Marcus Hook, Meadville and Lewistown, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Roanoke and Front Royal, Va.

In another development in the textile industry, the policy committee of the TWUA's woolen and worsted conference met in New York City last week to consider the American Woolen Co.'s notification that it wants to reopen negotiations and cut wages under two-year contract.

"SINCE ALL the other companies except American Woolen recognize that lower wages would not be a solution to the problems they face, I do not see how American Woolen can justify its demand for a wage cut," TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve told the committee.

Following the meeting the committee announced that all other major employers in the field and all but a handful of smaller ones have assured the union of their satisfaction with existing contracts despite the industry's depressed condition.

The committee found that the mills in filing notices of cancellation—if the contracts expire this year—or of wage reopening—if the agreements run another year—frankly said they were merely "protecting themselves" against the possibility that American Woolen would succeed in driving down wages.

A number of other large mills, including three in Passaic, N. J., whose contracts expire Mar. 15, have notified TWUA that they want to renew their contracts without any pay cuts. These mills—Botany, Forstmann and Gera—employ more than 10,000 workers.

Tobin Ups Wage Base In Textiles

A SERIES of new minimum wage orders was issued last week by retiring Sec. of Labor Tobin, as he left office.

The orders affect workers in plants having government contracts above $10,000 and are provided for under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Tobin ordered a $1 hourly minimum rate, effective Feb. 21, in the cotton and rayon mills, where the previous wage floor had been 87c per hour. Ten Georgia textile manufacturers, whose average wage is the lowest in the country, immediately filed suit in Atlanta, Ga., to block the order.

THE SUIT was filed under the Fulbright amendment to the 1952 Defense Production Act, which CIO had opposed. It will be the first legal test of this statute.

Northern textile manufacturers generally pay the $1 minimum, but 16% of the employes of southern manufacturers now get less than $1.

Tobin also proposed a 15c increase in minimums in the woolen and worsted industry, setting the new rate at $1.20. CIO Textile Workers, who had urged a $1.26 rate, were "disappointed," Pres. Emil Rieve said.

THE RETIRING secretary also proposed a new minimum of $1.11 an hour in the paper and pulp industry, where minimums now stand at 75c. CIO Paperworkers, who had urged a higher minimum, said they expected no industry opposition to the proposed order. Exempt in this industry were producers of paper bags.

In the metal business furniture industry, Tobin proposed upping the minimums from 75c to $1.10 an hour.

WSB Appeal Yields $215,000 To TWUA

An appeal from a Wage Stabilization Board ruling has won more than $215,000 in back pay for some 15,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers in the dyeing, printing and finishing trade in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

IUE Asks Westinghouse For Better Pension Deal

THE CIO Electrical Workers have presented proposed changes to better pension and insurance sections of the contract to the Westinghouse Corp.

Management has agreed to study the improvements and meet with the IUE-CIO Westinghouse Negotiating Committee later in January.

Proposed by the union was an increase in pension benefits to provide $2 a month for each year of service up to 30 years, plus primary social security benefits.

The IUE wants pension benefits at 65 for workers with a minimum of 10 years service, with improvements extended to workers already pensioned.

The insurance proposals would increase sickness and accident coverage to $42.50 a week for 26 weeks, plus a number of fringe increases. The IUE wants the health and welfare coverage extended to pensioners, dependents of female workers and employes on leave of absence for union business.

Joining the Westinghouse negotiating committee in submitting the proposal were IUE General Counsel Benjamin Sigal and Joe Swire, IUE-CIO pension department director.

Lawmaker Is Indicted For Oil Leases

REP. McMILLAN (D. S.C.), Dixiecrat former chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge that he illegally leased government oil lands.

According to the indictment prepared by the Justice Dept., McMillan in 1950 executed a three-year lease on approximately 1480 acres in Duchesne County, Utah, with the Interior Dept. A federal law forbids members of congress from entering into contracts with the U. S.

McMillan told reporters that he bought the oil rights to the land at a cost of 50c an acre. The Interior Dept. cancelled his lease late last year when it found he was a member of Congress.

McMillan, who is a graduate of the Univ. of South Carolina Law School, said he could find no basis for the theory that a congressman can't take a noncompetitive bid for oil rights. The grand jury, however, returned its indictment just two hours after he testified before it.

The offense charged is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a maximum fine of $3000. The law was enacted to prevent government agencies from being exposed to political pressures from congressmen wanting government contracts.

ACW Wins N. Y. Strike

UNION recognition and a standard market agreement were won by 350 members of CIO Clothing Workers Local 239 in a two weeks' strike at the Whitestone and Jamaica, N. Y., plants of the Kent Stores, Inc.

The company operates a large cleaning and dyeing chain.

Jack Cohen, manager of Local 239, said the agreement the strikers ratified last week includes a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, paid holidays and vacations, social welfare insurance and free medical service under the union plan.

5 Leaders To Get Murray Awards

Five public figures and organizations will receive Philip Murray Awards at the annual dinner of the National CIO Community Services Committee on Feb. 2.

CSC Dir. Leo Perlis said reservations for the dinner, to be held Feb. 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, can be obtained from the Community Services Committee.

The awards, in honor of the late CIO president, will be presented "as a token of the everlasting gratitude of the American working people for an outstanding contribution to their health and welfare," Perlis said.

T-H Debate Is Coming Up Fast— Here Are Key Committee Chairmen

By MILTON PLUMB

SEN. SMITH
New chairman of Senate Labor Committee

1-26

Sen. Smith

Senate Labor Committee Chairman

SEN. H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R. N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, regards himself as a "middle of the roader" on labor-management issues.

He believes that "the two great problems facing the Eisenhower Administration are peace on the world front and peace in management and labor relations."

Smith, who has served in the Senate since 1944, has consistently told CIO representatives in New Jersey that he is "a friend of the working man" and that he is against restrictive labor legislation. This did not prevent him, however, from voting for Taft-Hartley and to over-ride the presidential veto.

In other key labor votes, he has generally sided with Sen. Taft (R. O.), a close personal friend. Smith's record includes support of amendments to remove employers from liability under the Walsh-Healey, Davis-Bacon and Fair Labor Standards Acts; to take 250,000 workers out from under the protection of the wage-hour laws, and to take 750,000 workers from under Social Security.

Today, however, in his new role as chairman, he is calling for "teamwork" and "maturity in our industrial relations."

Urged Changes In T-H

And during his campaign for re-election last November, Smith urged several changes in Taft-Hartley to revise some anti-labor sections and make it fairer to unions. Among them were the lifting of the ban against strikers voting in union representation elections.

He also recommended reducing the period for joining a union from 30 days to 7 days in union shop contracts, and a redefinition of the term "foreman" to make sure that it excluded from union membership only employes who were an integral part of management. He defended, however, the ban on closed shops and the use of 80-day injunctions to delay strikes in national emergency disputes.

Smith has said that he favors the union shop as a "middle way" between the open and closed shop. He has advocated a profit-sharing system for industry, under which workers would share losses in poor years as well as profits in good periods.

Before the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act was passed in 1932, Smith went on record as opposing "the abuse of injunctions." He since has come to believe that the government should have the power to seek injunctions against strikes or lockouts in national emergency disputes.

Smith has also indicated that he is opposed to filibusters and that he favors some form of FEPC legislation. However, in the showdown on changing the Senate filibuster rule in the opening week of the 83rd Congress, he broke with his New Jersey colleague, Sen. Hendrickson (R.), and supported Taft's move to table the motion.

On foreign affairs, Smith, who is third ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has more frequently disagreed with Taft. He has favored the Marshall Plan, reciprocal trade and the North Atlantic Treaty.

Smith has been a member of the Senate Labor Committee since 1945. During that time he was regarded as responsive to Taft's influence.

Rep. McConnell

House Labor Committee Chairman

THE NEW REPUBLICAN chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., is a trained economist with a reputation of having a deep religious conviction against deliberate unfairness to any group.

He has declared himself opposed to "union-busting tactics" and says he wants "a reasonable and human approach" to labor legislation. He advocates "equalizing" the Taft-Hartley Act to make it fair to both labor and management.

McConnell has a conservative background, stemming from a career as an investment banker. His home is in Wynnewood, Pa., a wealthy Philadelphia suburb. Even so, his views may be called "liberal" in contrast with those of the reactionary Dixiecrat, Rep. Barden (D. S.C.), who headed the House labor group in the last Congress.

McConnell supported the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and voted to override ex-President Truman's veto. He likewise opposed attempts to repeal the law in 1949, but supported amendments to it. Now he wants a change.

"We are certainly going to make changes in this law," he predicts for the present session. "What I'd like to see is a simple law, as brief as possible and written in language anybody could understand, under which labor and management could get along amicably and settle their own differences as much as possible without government interference."

McConnell advocates giving the President a variety of alternative methods for settling national emergency strikes.

He would retain the injunction powers of Taft-Hartley, perhaps with minor modifications. But he has indicated opposition to government seizure of plants in so-called national emergency disputes. He suggests the law might authorize the President to name a board of inquiry or apply to Congress for remedial legislation.

"No one has yet come up with a sure answer to these big strikes," he acknowledges. "I think we should encourage the participants in these labor-management disputes to try to work out their own problems wherever possible."

Favors More Flexible Law

A more flexible law with a "keep 'em guessing" approach might spur both unions and management to make a greater effort at settlement, McConnell believes.

Last year McConnell sponsored and pushed through Congress the federal mine safety bill providing for strict federal inspection of mines and giving federal inspectors power to order mines closed for violation of safety rules.

"Some folks in my district didn't like it when I took it upon myself, as a Republican, to get the federal mine safety bill through the last Democratic Congress," he has been quoted as saying. "But I figured preventing mine tragedies by stricter inspection was more important than whether people liked me or disliked me."

This independence may reflect itself in his handling of T-H changes. Instead of accepting the proposals of Sen. Taft (R. O.) for "noncontroversial" amendments, McConnell says he doesn't have a fixed idea about the changes he will sponsor.

McConnell has been on the Labor Committee since 1944 when he was elected to Congress.

REP. McCONNELL
New chairman of House Labor Committee

Chairmen Of Senate Committees

Agriculture and Forestry — Sen. George Aiken (Vt.)

Appropriations — Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.)

Armed Services — Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)

Banking and Currency—Sen. Homer Capehart (Ind.)

District of Columbia — Sen. Francis Case (S. Dak.)

Finance—Sen. Eugene Milikin (Colo.)

Foreign Relations—Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.)

Government Operations—Sen. Joseph McCarthy (Wis.)

Interior and Insular Affairs—Sen. Hugh Butler (Neb.)

Interstate and Foreign Commerce — Sen. Charles Tobey (N. H.)

Judiciary—Sen. William Langer (N.D.)

Labor and Public Welfare—Sen. Alexander Smith (N. J.)

Post Office and Civil Service—Sen. Frank Carlson (Kans.)

Public Works—Sen. Edward Martin (Pa.)

Rules and Administration — Sen. William Jenner (Ind.)

Where To Write

Address all representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Address all senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Here Are Members Of Labor Committees

The members of the new Senate and House Labor Committees in the 83rd Congress are as follows:

SENATE

Chairman, Sen. Alexander Smith (R. N. J.); **Republicans:** Robert Taft (O.), George Aiken (Vt.), Irving Ives (N. Y.), William Purtell (Conn.), Dwight Griswold (Neb.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.); **Democrats:** James Murray (Mont.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Matthew Neely (W. Va.), Paul Douglas (Ill.), Herbert Lehman (N. Y.), and John Kennedy (Mass.).

HOUSE

Chairman, Rep. S. K. McConnell, Jr. (R. Pa.); **Republicans:** Ralph Gwinn (N. Y.), Wint Smith (Kan.), Carroll Kearns (Pa.), Harold Velde (Ill.), Clare Hoffman (Mich.), Charles Kersten (Wis.), E. Y. Berry (S. Dak.), William Harrison (Wyo.), Albert Bosch (N. Y.), Joseph Holt (Calif.), John Rhodes (Ariz.), S. Wainwright (N. Y.), P. Freylinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.); **Democrats:** Graham Barden (N. C.), Augustine Kelley (Pa.), Adam Powell (N. Y.), Wingate Lucas (Tex.), C. H. Bailey (W. Va.), Carl Perkins (Ky.), Charles Howell (N. J.), Roy Wier (Minn.), Carl Elliott (Ala.), Phil Landrum (Ga.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), and Howard Miller (Kans.).

Chairmen Of House Committees

Agriculture — Rep. Cliffo Hope (Kans.)

Appropriations — Rep. Taber (N. Y.)

Armed Services—Rep. D Short (Mo.)

Banking and Currency—Re Jesse Wolcott (Mich.)

District of Columbia—Rep. Si Simpson (Ill.)

Education and Labor—Rep. S. K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)

Foreign Affairs—Rep. R. B. Chiperfield (Ill.)

Government Operations—Rep. Clare Hoffman (Mich.)

House Administration — Rep. Karl LeCompte (Ia.)

Interior and Insular Affairs—Rep. A. L. Miller (Neb.)

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Rep. Charles Wolverton (N. J.)

Judiciary — Rep. Chauncey Reed (Ill.)

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Rep. Alvin Weichel (O.)

Post Office and Civil Service—Rep. Edward Rees (Kans.)

Public Works—Rep. George Dondero (Mich.)

Rules—Rep. Leo Allen (Ill.)

Un-American Activities—Rep. Harold Velde (Ill.)

Veterans Affairs—Rep. Edith Rogers (Mass.)

Ways and Means—Rep. Daniel Reed (N. Y.)

N. J. Vote Reform Proposal Backed

The New Jersey State CIO Council has commended Gov. Driscoll for asking legislation to make voting easier in his annual message to the Legislature.

Driscoll asked the Legislature to set up an absentee ballot procedure for civilians, and to remove "needless impediments."

Taft Takes Over Driver's Seat As Hearings Near On T-H Changes

—SEE PAGE 3

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EXCLUSIVE—

Blue Book Of Blue Chip Firms Features Ike's Top Appointees

—See Page 2

END OF STRIKE: CIO Transport Workers get ballots on ending the month-old strike against eight New York City bus lines. They voted 4313 to 994 to accept a union-approved plan to submit the dispute to arbitration. Full bus service was restored by last weekend. (See story on Page 11.)

Ike's Cabinet, Top Appointees Fill Pages Of Blue Book Of Boys With Blue Chips

Here are the corporate and some other connections of some of the top figures in the Eisenhower Administration as listed in Poor's Register of Directors and Executives for 1950, the blue book of the boys with the blue chips. In several cases they have since cut all business ties.

John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State

Partner, Sullivan & Cromwell; executive committee member and director, American Banknote Co. and Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada; director, American Agricultural Chemical Co. and Babcock & Wilcox Corp.; trustee, Bank of New York & Fifth Avenue, and Rockefeller Foundation.

George M. Humphrey
Secretary of the Treasury

President, executive committee member and director, M. A. Hanna Co.; president and director, Lake Erie Harbors, Inc., and Hanna Iron Ore Co.; chairman of the board, executive committee member and director, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co.; chairman of the board and director, Susqehanna Anthracite Co., Douglas Mining Co., Hanna Ore Mining Co. and Renton Investment Co.; chairman of the executive committee and director, Industrial Rayon Corp. and National Steel Corp.

Director, Hanna Furnace Corp., Eastern Steamship Co., La Belle Steamship Co., Donner-Hanna Coke Corp., Great Lakes Steel Corp., Hanna Lands Co., Michigan Steel Corp., Midwest Steel Corp., Weirton Steel Co., National City Bank of Cleveland, Forest City Live Stock and Fair Co., Virginia Steamship Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., National Steel Products Co., Weirton Coal Co., Consolidation Coal Co., Hanna Exploration Co., Pittsburgh Coal Co., Hanna Coal & Ore Corp., North Western-Hanna Fuel Co., Tri-County Lands Co., National Mines Corp., Coal & Ore Investment Co., Hanna Coal Co., and Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd.

Charles E. Wilson
Secretary of Defense

President, chief executive officer and director, General Motors Corp.

Robert T. B. Stevens
Secretary of the Army

Vice president, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants; chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co. and Federal Reserve Bank of New York; trustee, Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Roosevelt Hospital, New York; director, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Textile Banking Co., Textile Realty Co., Textile Securities Corp., Textile Trust Co., Textile Trust Corp. of New York, Textile Trust Corp. of Delaware, Textile Trust Corp. of Georgia, Textile Trust Corp. of South Carolina, Textile Trust Corp. of North Carolina, Textile Trust Corp. of Alabama, Textile Trust Corp. of Virginia, Textile Trust Corp. of Tennessee, Textile Trust Corp. of Mississippi, Textile Trust Corp. of Florida, Textile Trust Corp. of Louisiana, Textile Trust Corp. of Texas, Textile Trust Corp. of Arkansas, Textile Trust Corp. of Missouri, Textile Trust Corp. of Kentucky, Textile Trust Corp. of Oklahoma, Textile Trust Corp. of Arizona, Textile Trust Corp. of California, Textile Trust Corp. of Oregon, Textile Trust Corp. of Washington, Textile Trust Corp. of Idaho, Textile Trust Corp. of Montana, Textile Trust Corp. of Wyoming, Textile Trust Corp. of Colorado, Textile Trust Corp. of New Mexico, Textile Trust Corp. of Utah, Textile Trust Corp. of Nevada, Textile Trust Corp. of Hawaii, Textile Trust Corp. of Alaska, Textile Trust Corp. of Puerto Rico, Textile Trust Corp. of Virgin Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Guam, Textile Trust Corp. of American Samoa, Textile Trust Corp. of Northern Mariana Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of Virgin Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of Guam, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of American Samoa, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Textile Trust Corp. of Commonwealth of Trust Territory of the Pacific

Taft Takes Driver's Seat For T-H Hearings

SENATE Republican Leader Taft, who gave up the chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee to accept the top GOP post, last week climbed back in the driver's seat on labor legislation in Congress.

The co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act was named chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee that will hold hearings on proposed changes in his law. In this post, he will be able to exercise strong veto powers over all amendments he opposes.

Even before Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) of the full Senate Labor Committee announced Taft's appointment to head the subcommittee, Taft had indicated that he would have a dominant voice in shaping congressional labor policies.

The Ohio Republican jumped the gun on Pres. Eisenhower by filing five separate bills proposing a total of 16 amendments to the present law without waiting to get the new President's views on labor legislation. These are expected to be disclosed in his State of the Union message this week.

Although Taft's position in the Senate gives his proposals the appearance of reflecting GOP policy, Taft acknowledged at a press conference that he had not discussed the amendments in detail with Eisenhower before filing his bills. He said he did tell the President, however, that the bills met two objections Eisenhower made to the law during his campaign.

Piddling and Trivial

Most of Taft's amendments are the same ones contained in a Taft bill which passed the Senate in 1949 but died in the House. His new proposals were described as "piddling and trivial" by the CIO Legal Dept., which added that they are "completely inadequate" for making Taft-Hartley acceptable to organized labor.

Taft has suggested that the Senate Labor subcommittee might take his and other suggestions and write its own bill. Smith has expressed opposition to "wide-open" hearings and has not yet set a date for whatever hearings the Senate group will hold. He is reported, however, to be planning to start them about Mar. 1.

In contrast, Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced that he will begin lengthy hearings on all phases of Taft-Hartley during the week of Feb. 9. He said his group will go through the entire law "systematically" and that all interested parties would have full opportunity to tell how the act affects them.

"It is the intention of the committee to present to the Congress a full and open record of the overall operations of this controversial legislation," McConnell declared.

Only after the hearings are over, McConnell added, will the committee "endeavor to write a bill containing amendments based on this testimony." He made clear that he intends to give separate and extensive consideration to the T-H injunction barring strikes for 80 days in national emergency disputes.

Injunctions Condemned

McConnell previously had differed with Taft's contention that no change should be made in this provision. All branches of organized labor have bitterly assailed it as working one-sidedly against labor. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther recently pointed out that it actually has provoked many strikes because industry depended on the use of an injunction to prevent a walkout instead of trying to reach a settlement.

In his campaign Eisenhower proposed that the non-Communist oath requirement should also be required from employers. He likewise objected to the T-H provision which prevents strikers replaced during a walkout from voting in NLRB representation elections, branding this a "union-busting" device.

One of Taft's amendments would repeal this section of the law, allowing replaced strikers to vote. Taft emphasized, however, that he does not personally favor this step and was proposing it only as a "concession."

"I still think the original approach was right, but I don't think it is important enough to keep on arguing about it for years," the New York Times quoted him as saying.

Typical Gimmick

Taft's amendment extending the non-Communist oath requirements to employers actually goes beyond this and contains a gimmick greatly broadening its application to unions. Instead of signatures of union officers as at present, the oath would also be required from all members of "policy-forming and governing bodies of the union."

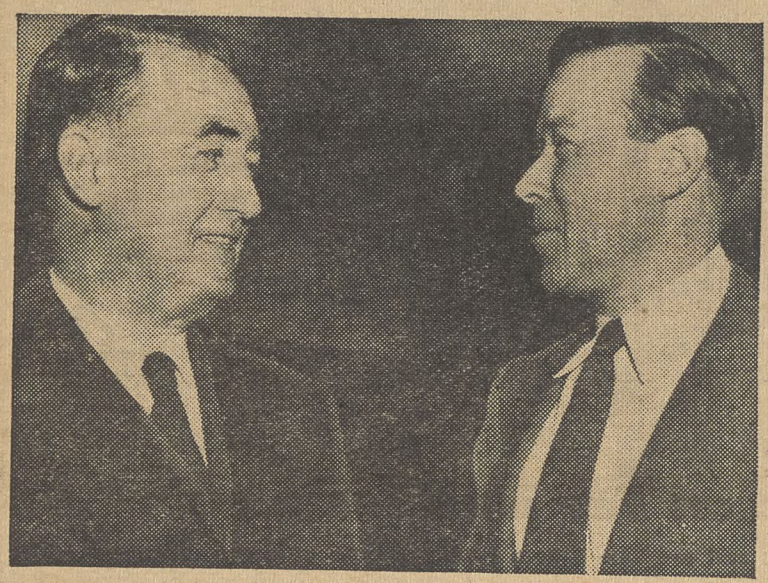
Since under most union constitutions the entire membership is the principal policy-forming and governing body, this provision might be interpreted to require the oath from every member.

Taft's proposal also would expand the oath itself to provide that those taking it do not believe in "seeking by force or violence to deny other persons their rights, under the Constitution of the United States." This apparently is an ambiguous attempt to take into account, without spelling out, the demand of Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) that a non-Fascist oath be written into the act.

Taft admitted that the non-Communist oath requirement has "practically broken down." He added that "the whole subject will have to be gone into deeply" by the Senate Labor subcommittee. In a recent report, the House Un-American Activities Committee condemned the T-H oath requirement as working in practice to aid Communists, and urged its repeal.

Big business organizations, meanwhile, are readying an all-out fight to make the law even more anti-labor than it now is. Over 700 industrialists met at the National Industrial Relations Conference in Cleveland under sponsorship of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and came up with a demand that the anti-trust laws be extended to apply to labor unions.

Summing up developments, the Wall Street Journal said "it's clear enough that Mr. Taft is going to have more to say than anybody about what's done to his law." It also predicted: "The revised law will still be a lot more palatable to management than it will be to union leaders."



CONFER ON LABOR DEPT.—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin chat after Washington luncheon on CIO representation in Labor Dept. Reuther said CIO is ready to propose Labor Dept. aide if he "will have responsibility, status and a voice in policy decisions."

Taft Proposals In Digest—

Here are some of the main changes in the Taft-Hartley Act proposed in bills introduced last week by Sen. Taft:

"UNION-BUSTING": Eliminate T-H prohibition against discharged strikers voting in plant elections on which union should represent workers. Lifting this prohibition, as Pres. Eisenhower has suggested, would help, but it would still leave the cards stacked against the union, since NLRB decisions under the Wagner Act also allowed scabs to vote in such cases along with discharged strikers. Another desirable change, but not of major significance, would strike out T-H provision that if a union fails to give notice before striking, the strikers lose their status under the act as employes.

NON-COMMUNIST OATH: Require management officials as well as union officers to file non-Communist affidavits before they could use the NLRB. This also was called for by Pres. Eisenhower during the campaign, and while it may make the provision less of an affront to unions, it is of little practical importance. Taft's proposal, however, also would broaden the union-oath requirement to include all members of "policy-forming and governing bodies."

SECONDARY BOYCOTTS: Eliminate T-H requirement making the NLRB get an injunction from a district court in all secondary boycott and jurisdictional strike cases. This provision is clearly desirable, although it is of most significance to the AFL, since CIO unions are seldom charged with secondary boycotts or jurisdictional strikes.

Another desirable amendment would relax prohibition against secondary strikes or boycotts by permitting workers to refuse to handle work, but it falls far short of adequately liberalizing T-H secondary strike or boycott provisions.

UNION SECURITY: Permit employers to refuse to checkoff fines and assessments, and require only the checkoff of dues. This is clearly undesirable, since it would weaken a basic union security measure.

Taft also would amend the union security provisions to permit unions to seek the discharge of persons expelled from membership as Communists, and would permit union shop contracts in the building and construction industry to require union membership after 7 instead of 30 days. The latter goes part of the way toward meeting the needs of workers in the building trades, but does nothing for other unions in sporadic employment industries, including maritime and others.

NLRB: Enlarge the National Labor Relations Board from five to seven members and provide that board powers can be exercised by any four instead of three members as at present. While enlargement of the board may be desirable in the interests of faster handling of cases, the requirement of four members' participation would prevent the speeding up that might result from more members. Taft said it would speed up GOP "control" of the NLRB.

Taft also wants to separate the office of the general counsel from the board, which would only increase the present divided authority under T-H. In 1949, Taft supported the Thomas-Lesinski proposal to end the separate status of the counsel and make him simply an employe of the board; now he wants to make the counsel overshadow the board in importance.

It's GOP vs. GOP As Congress Feuding Starts

REPUBLICANS in Congress took turns belaboring Pres. Eisenhower—and each other—on policy matters last week even before the new President set his Administration's tone in his first State of the Union message.

The message was due on Feb. 2. Meantime, there were these developments:

1. Chairman Reed (R., N. Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, where tax legislation starts, stated flatly that his committee, when it meets on Feb. 16, will approve an 11% income tax cut, effective June 30. Any delay in House passage, he declared, would be "over my dead body."

Speaker Martin, ignoring the funereal implications, promptly announced the House must "do some budget-cutting" before considering lower taxes (as promised by Eisenhower in the campaign). This is a process that takes months. Eisenhower is reported to be thinking along the same lines, but Reed consulted neither him nor Martin. Democrats on the committee indicated they would support Reed.

2. Committees in House and Senate gave Eisenhower a direct slap by refusing him power to reorganize government agencies on the same basis as former Pres. Truman.

The present act, which dies April 1, requires a constitutional majority—218 votes in the House, 49 in the Senate—to kill a specific reorganization plan. Republican-controlled committees, over Administration and Democratic objections, approved bills to let simple majorities—as low as 110 in the House and 25 in the Senate—kill a proposed plan.

3. Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich) of the House Banking Committee, with no guidance formal or informal from the White House, predicted that wage and price controls will end on or before Apr. 30, when the present law expires. A standby law—on which Eisenhower likewise has been silent — would "do more harm than good," Wolcott said, because it would not allow business, industry and agriculture to plan ahead.

Reuther On Radio, TV Twice In Fortnight

CIO PRES. WALTER REUTHER will be heard on radio and television twice in the next two weeks.

On Saturday night, Feb. 7, excerpts from a talk by Reuther before the National Press Club will be heard on the ABC radio network. Reuther's talk will be aired at 6:45 p.m. E.S.T. in the time segment usually filled by Robert R. Nathan, noted economist, who broadcasts for the CIO.

On Sunday, Feb. 15, Pres. Reuther will appear on the CBS television show, "Man of the Week." The program is seen on many CBS TV stations at 3:30 p.m. E.S.T. Reuther will be interviewed by a group of leading Washington newspapermen.

The 'Independent' Voter

During the campaign, the Republicans paid of lot of attention to getting the support of the independent voter.

One Independent whose vote they certainly have not captured is that of the militantly independent Senator from Oregan, Wayne Morse.

Morse, the one Republican in the Senate with a consistently liberal voting record, hopped off the GOP elephant in mid-campaign. He indicated, in no weasel words, that he was fed up with official GOP appeasement of the McCarthy's, and with slippery compaign tactics in general.

When Congress opened, the Republican leadership had decided that the Oregon Senator would be punished—and silenced—for his stubborn belief in his principles of liberalism and good government.

This, as everybody in Washington now knows, was not the smartest or most realistic decision the Republican leadership has ever known. By depriving Senator Morse of his major committee assignments, the GOP has given Wayne Morse the freedom of time and action to represent all the people.

He is, at the moment, something of a Senator-at-large. He is also, without question, following the remarkable footsteps of the late George Norris of Nebraska—another independent who won intense public esteem for his single-handed fight against the special interests.

So we doff our hat to the militant Indepndent from Oregon. And, knowing that the Independent's role is oft a lonely one, we think it would be a fine tribute to a great Senator if a lot of citizens could find the time to send a postcard or note expressing their support. Address Sen. Wayne Morse at the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

No Sugar-Coating

In expressing the CIO's views on Taft-Hartley, CIO Pres. Reuther pointed out that the CIO amendments were meant to make the law "more workable and more just."

When the proper time comes, in the next month or two, the CIO will present to committees of the Congress its views as to what sort of amendments can make T-H "more workable and more just."

The Congressmen—even the most reactionary of them—would do well to listen, for no group in the country, unfortunately, has had more experience than CIO with the Taft-Hartley Act. Our lessons have been those of bitter experience.

'Back To McKinley'

With all due allowance for the exaggerations of campaign orators, there was something in the Democrats' claim that the Republicans wanted to go back to the days of William McKinley and "dominion over palm and pine" in the 19th Century.

Last week Oliver Bolton, an Ohio Republican whose mama also is in the House, avowed that McKinley's principles "stand out as beacons" from now to eternity. All of which reminds us of Adlai Stevenson's comment about Republicans "who were dragged screaming and hollering into the 20th Century."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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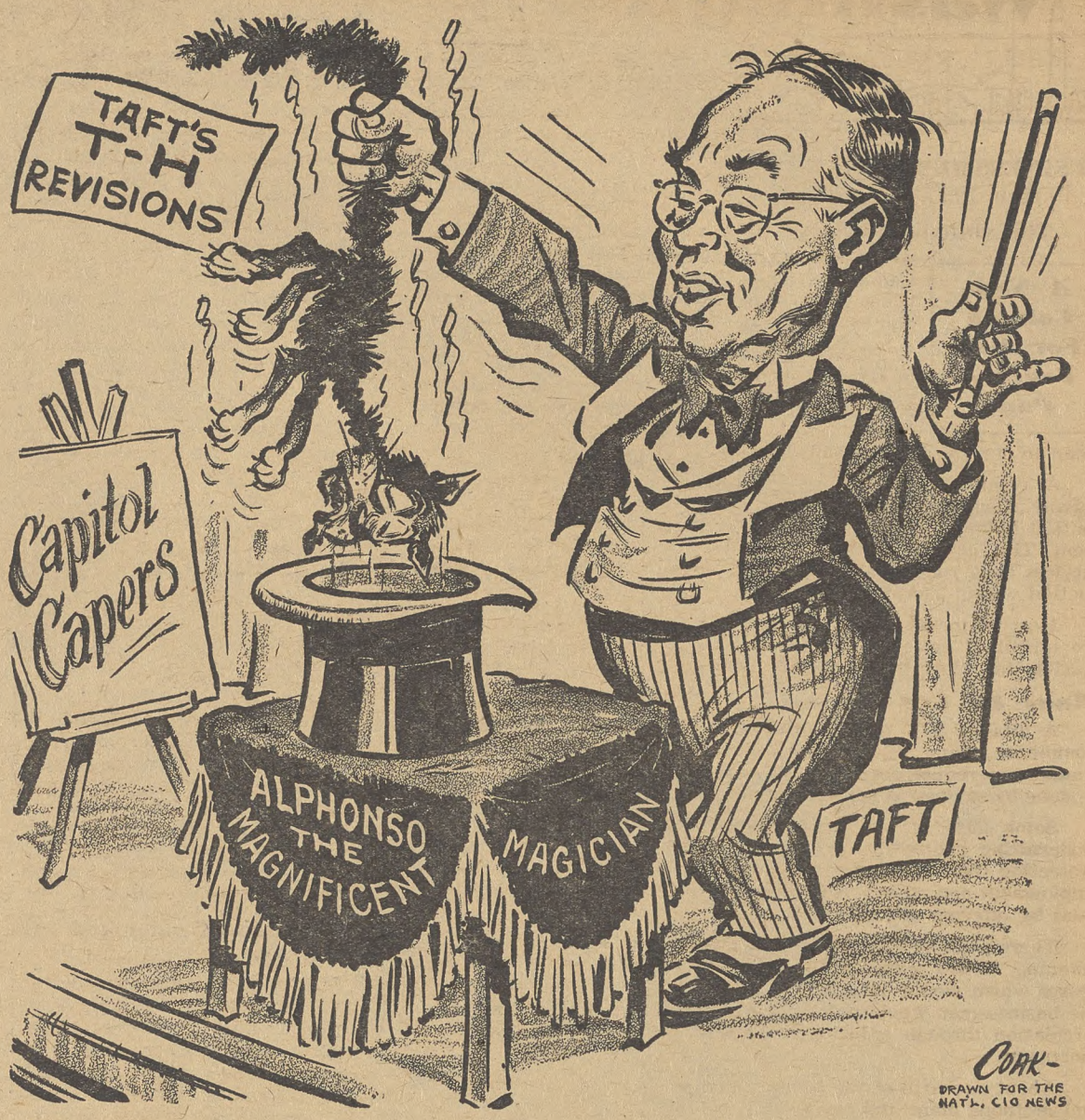
'Presto, No Change-o'



In Other Words—

The Lesson For Businessmen

Big businessmen in government still are "humanly illiterate," says A. A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state, in this copyrighted article digested from The Reporter magazine:

By A. A. BERLE

IN THE TWENTY YEARS between the exit of Pres. Hoover and the inauguration of Pres. Eisenhower, American government has come full circle. The new Republican Administration is repeating with surprising fidelity the pattern of Hoover—a government of big business, manned by big business.

Striking as are the similarities, there are deep and fundamental differences. For big business, 1953, is not the same as big business, 1929. Its representative men have grown in a different stand of timber. In Hoover's time they represented property and ownership. Now they represent power and administration.

On the credit side must be counted the fact that the present group have been professional business politicians, though they do not say so. They have had to operate their businesses in the presence of public opinion—and in the framework of an unrecognized but very real government structure.

These men absorbed (though they did not announce) the fact that the government was an essential factor in their own business. They inveighed against "planned economy." But they planned the economics of their own industries whenever they could, and when necessary they invoked government intervention to help them do it.

Pres. Franklin Roosevelt once complained that big business was not bad but was often humanly illiterate. There is no evidence indicating a change in that respect.

THE BIG BUSINESSMEN, though they've been in politics, commonly have not done the political work themselves. They have relied on public relations staffs to write the speeches, set up the press releases and radio programs, and lay out the propaganda lines. These men naturally think primarily not of the public but how best to further general and specific measures and policies serving the financial interests of their companies.

Their outpourings make it clear that big business repeats slogans of a generation ago. The theme song is "individual initiative"—but big business from sulphur to aluminum is more often than not urging or working under a national plan that circumscribes areas of freedom. The foe is "government in business"—though this "government" is the largest customer, sometimes the principal supplier of capital and always the ultimate stabilizer.

Corporation executives have sought security of markets and prices and insurance against risks for their concerns. But when labor and individuals, who were in far more dangerous positions, have sought insurance against unemployment and old age, business has talked the language of laissez faire.

IF AN INDIVIDUAL was benefited by a public measure, sturdy Americanism was being undermined and "creeping socialism" threatened the Republic. But it was merely good business to advocate fair trade laws to allow price-fixing, to attack the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and to plug for high tariffs preventing foreign competition. Corporate theorists have not yet absorbed the idea that "free enterprise" for General Motors means one thing and free enterprise for Joe Doakes means quite another.

This illiteracy runs through the whole line of corporate propaganda. Individuals, it is said, think too much of "security"—Americans ought to like taking risks, reaping rewards for courage, initiative and so forth. But the corporation never runs an avoidable risk. It will stabilize prices, will adjust production to consumption wherever possible, will invoke the help of the government in time of trouble.

The corporate executive who complains when his labor wants a guaranteed annual wage and retirement pension will demand for himself the most elaborate contract and pension rights.

Businessmen have one great lesson to learn. In the world of ideas, dreams and hopes that makes a democratic government tick, they are often so many children. In politics, masses of men are swayed by ideas they consider greater than themselves. The American public knows that it reaches for ideals: peace, freedom from fear, reasonable probability that the children will surpass their fathers, a human society free from hatred.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

BUSINESSMEN expect a "minor" to "moderate" recession in 1954 or 1955. A recession is a mild depression.

This statement is based on a survey, reported here last week, conducted by the New York Journal of Commerce. The survey shows that 93% of the businessmen sampled expect a recession by 1955 and 84% by 1954.

A New Column For Our Feature Page

The fear is largely based on anticipated cuts in defense spending.

How do businessmen plan to meet the recession they expect and what will their plans mean to our various economic groups?

A recent Public Affairs Institute study revealed that when defense spending levels off private business will have to make up for $20 billion in production to prevent any widespread unemployment. This is in addition to $10 billion increase in our sales and services each year as a result of our expanding population and production output increase per worker.

Most businesses have to meet some type of competition, so they are unwilling to reveal detailed plans. As a group, however, it is possible to report their probable behavior under certain conditions.

Plans To Cut Wages

A total of 42% of the businessmen surveyed by the Journal of Commerce would try to forestall a recession or a deflation by planning to reduce costs in their individual enterprises. This would be done by savings in labor, material, sales or overhead costs.

Some 29% of the businessmen would reduce costs through modernizing equipment. Although essential to most businesses in protecting their position it often has been followed by reductions in employment and wages. A total of 33% are planning to prop up their sales by offering new products.

There's another group of businessmen who settle on "protective planning." They would make financial adjustments in their businesses which would actually add to the deflation. Over one-third of the businessmen would do this, for example, by taking money out of circulation through reducing their debt, paying off bank loans and mortgages.

About one-fifth of the businessmen would crawl into their shells and postpone plant and equipment expenditures.

And then there is the "wait and see" group. They expect a slump but are willing to let things take their course. One out of five businessmen fit into this group. They greatly weaken the arguments of those who urge reliance on the business community and expect that individual businessmen will take preventive action to halt a weakening of the market.

A surprisingly large percentage of businessmen expect and would even welcome government action to combat a slump. They don't want welfare and subsidy programs, however, they want action which provides business "relief."

Aid For Business Only

At least 95% of the businessmen surveyed are opposed to welfare and subsidy payments to stop a deflation while over one-half approve of the government undertaking a program of public works. Welfare and subsidy payments mean a redistribution of income. Public works, on the other hand, would mean a rise in government purchases of materials and equipment from business and increased business income.

As a whole, it seems clear that individual businessmen are not preparing strong aggressive steps in their own operations to counteract the "minor to moderate" recession which most of them expect when defense spending is cut. They will act defensively and protectively. And they would largely confine government action to "relief" for business.

This attitude might be contrasted with the views of prominent business analysts as presented in a recent study by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce entitled "Markets After Defense Expansion." These experts feel in the event of a "pronounced downturn," only vigorous intervention by the Federal Government can prevent the decline from getting out of hand.

"I wish they'd buy some steak; I'm sick of eating it!"

Pamphlet Review—

Farm Migrants Still A Scandal After 50 Years Of Reports

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE UNJUST, chaotic and inefficient system under which hundreds of thousands of migrant workers are forced to labor to keep the U. S. the best fed nation in the world has long been a national scandal. It still is.

Several years ago, ex-Pres. Truman appointed a Commission on Migratory Labor which held extensive hearings for many months in 1950-51 in various farm centers throughout the country and in Washington.

In its report submitted to the President early in 1951, the Commission noted that although migratory labor has been dealt with in many investigations and reports by federal, state and private agencies during the last 50 years, "not much has been accomplished."

The Commission expressed the earnest hope that its report would not meet this fate but would "lead to the correction of the fundamental causes of the various problems, with resulting benefits to the migratory farm workers, to the farm employers and to the public."

'Not Much' Has Been Done

Just what has happened to improve our disgraceful migratory labor problems since this exhaustive 188-page report was issued? The answer is still "not much."

Varden Fuller, who was executive secretary of the Commission, brings the story of the neglect of migrant labor up to date in a pamphlet just published by the Public Affairs Committee, a nonprofit educational group with offices at 22 East 38 St., New York 16. The Committee issues a series of 25c pamphlets dealing with economic and social problems.

Fuller's pamphlet, "No Work Today! The Plight of America's Migrants," is a summary in simple language of the Commission's voluminous report, with a brief account of subsequent legislative consideration of the problem.

Who are the migratory workers? They are a widely diversified group, the pamphlet explains. They include 15 to 20 thousand Negroes and thousands of "Mexicans" (the large part of them born in Texas of Mexican parentage).

"There are also thousands of Anglo migrants—including the remnants of the very large and very famous migration of 'Okies' and 'Arkies' into California and Arizona during the thirties," the pamphlet says.

About a half of them are citizens working in family groups. The other half, mostly aliens, are in the U. S. as single males. This nonfamily group includes a few thousand Puerto Ricans (American citizens), and a few thousand workers from Jamaica and the Bahamas. But the largest group of nonfamily aliens are Mexican nationals, some 200,000 of whom are imported each year under temporary contracts. The number of Mexican "wetbacks" who cross the border illegally is estimated to range from 500,000 to one million.

Work is uncertain (100 days during the year is high for the adult male migrant) and earnings are low (average, about $600 a year). The Commission estimated that some 200 million days of the possible labor of migrants was wasted under the backward hiring methods practiced.

"The whole system of migratory labor is so chaotic and unsystematic that a comfortable balance of labor supply and demand is rare and unusual. Either surpluses or shortages are more normal," says the pamphlet.

For the family groups, unsanitary and inadequate housing, lack of schooling and medical care, and child labor in addition to inadequate earnings are the main problems.

Ignored By Congress

Attempts to pass federal legislation which would improve some aspects of the migrant labor problem posed in the Commission's report were made in amendments offered when the Mexican labor bill (S. 984) was before Congress. The bill was passed in July 1951, but not before it was "swept clean" of any trace of the Commission's recommendations," says Fuller.

And there—as it has for the last 50 years—still stands the matter of federal legislative aid to the long neglected migrant farm workers.

Nathan Says—

Builders' Lobby Wants More Aid

The CIO's radio broadcaster, Economist Robert R. Nathan, had some pertinent observations on the National Association of Home Builders' convention and the "Millionaires' Amendment" on his program over the ABC network. Here are some excerpts:

NAHB: This organization is part of the so-called real estate lobby, which has opposed practically every liberal measure affecting housing.

The home builders were not quite sure what to ask from the new Administration. However, they soon overcame their shyness and told the government that they wanted help for themselves and that they were against government help for others. They are against public housing, low-rent housing and slum clearance. This is a repetition of the home builders' complaints year in and year out. That is the "do nothing" side of their program. They are against any government action that does not help them.

Builders Have 'Gimmes'

But they also want something for themselves. The association is asking for increased government assistance and increased government cooperation in the field of home financing. They want easier lending terms on government mortgage financing. They want lower down payments and longer mortgages guaranteed by the government. These proposals are good for the builders as well as for the home buyers, so the builders give their blessing to such measures.

But low-rent public housing and rent controls and slum clearance are designed primarily to help the tenant and not the builder. So the real estate lobby fights such measures on the grounds of "government interference" and "creeping socialism" and other slogans.

Some of the most reactionary forces in America have been plotting to shift the tax burden from the higher income groups and from corporations to the people with small incomes. Congressman Chauncey Reed and Sen. Everett Dirksen, both of Illinois, are the spokesmen for these reactionaries. They want to put a 25% ceiling on the power of Congress to tax income.

Knowing that there was not much chance to get such an absurd measure adopted by Congress, the reactionaries have been working on State Legislatures, on behalf of the Millionaires' Amendment to the Constitution. An effort has been made to get 32 states to request Congress to call a constitutional convention to consider this Millionaires' Amendment to limit tax rates to 25%. The Constitution says that Congress shall call a convention if two-thirds of the states request it.

Soak-The-Poor Plan

If the country were to adopt such an amendment, either we would have to cut our military program drastically, and thereby endanger our national security; or we would have tremendous federal deficits in periods of national emergency, such as the present; or the workers and farmers and other lower income groups would have to pay $15 to $20 billion more in taxes and corporations and the big income receivers would pay $15 to $20 billion less.

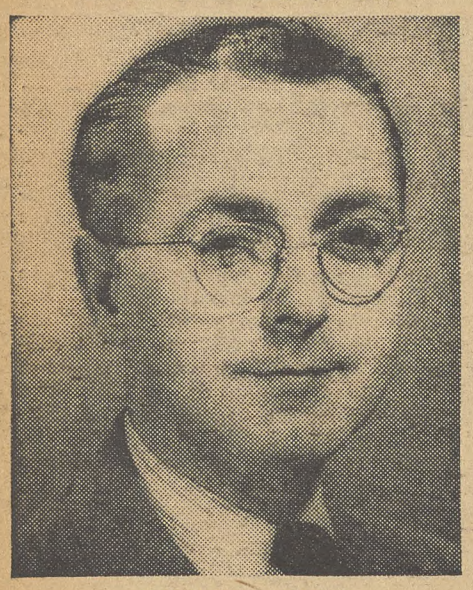
That certainly would endanger the prosperity of the country. A sales tax of 10% on everything everyone buys would be needed to offset the loss in revenue from corporations and the higher income groups. This would mean at least a 10% hike in the prices of food and clothing and other necessities. That could bring on one of the worst depressions in American history, because it would severely reduce the buying power of the mass of American consumers and businessmen couldn't sell their products.

Unless the American people wake up to the dangers of such an amendment, they may find themselves with a law which would carry us back generations, economically. The money stakes for the rich boys are high, but more important than money, the freedom and prosperity of every American is at stake. Get in touch with your state legislators and tell them you are against this amendment.

CIO-CSC To Present 5 Philip Murray Awards

THE LATE PHILIP MURRAY
Honored by CSC awards

EMIL MAZEY
Auto Workers cited for . . .



ANDREW BROWN
. . . community services work

THREE individuals and two organizations will be honored with Philip Murray Awards by the National CIO Community Services Committee at a memorial dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, the night of Feb. 2.

The awards, honoring the late president of the CIO, are given as a token of the gratitude of American workers for outstanding contributions to their health and welfare.

To be honored are:

Oscar R. Ewing, former Federal Security administrator, for his work in social legislation.

Robert H. MacRae, executive director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, for his accomplishments in community organization and planning.

Wilbur F. Maxwell, director of the Labor Participation Dept. of the Community Chests and Councils of America, for his pioneering work in increasing labor participation in community affairs.

UAW Department Cited

The Community Services Dept. of the CIO Auto Workers for developing an intensive and unionwide community services program.

The United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for work in child and overseas relief.

The UAW Community Services Dept. award will be given Emil Mazey, head of the department as well as UAW secretary-treasurer. Asst. Dir. Andrew Brown also will be present.

Byron Price, UN assistant secretary general, will receive the UNICEF award on behalf of Maurice Pate, UNICEF executive director, who is in India and will not be able to attend the dinner, and Trygve Lie, UN secretary general.

Each recipient will be given $500 and a Philip Murray Plaque.

"This year," explained Leo Perlis, the committee's national director, "we wanted to honor the men and organizations who have been active on a working level in the development of a fuller and more integrated community and social welfare program."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will make the principal address at the dinner. At least part of his speech will be broadcast nationally by the Mutual Broadcasting System. Irving Abramson, CIO-CSC chairman, will preside at the dinner and serve as master of ceremonies.

A special feature will be a dramatic presentation as a memorial tribute to Philip Murray.

Ralph Bellamy, the noted actor, will be the narrator. He will be assisted by the Schola Cantorum of New York. This phase of the program will be broadcast from 9 to 9:30 p.m., by the National Broadcasting Co.

The CIO-CSC was originally set up in 1941 to raise funds for war-stricken countries abroad. From that beginning it developed into a coordinating body for CIO participation in and contributions to community health, welfare and recreation activities.

Pillar of CIO

At a dinner in 1951 marking its 10th anniversary, Murray described it as "a pillar of the CIO." Reuther, then a CIO vice president and, as now, president of the Auto Workers, declared that it "has always symbolized the human feeling of Philip Murray that we cannot solve our social and economic problems in a vacuum."

"The agencies that wage war on battlefronts can get $100 million from Congress," Reuther added.

"The agencies that wage war on illness or poverty have to stand on the street corners and beg for nickels. It is time that the importance of both battlefronts be fully recognized."

The work of the CIO-CSC covers a wide range of activities. It has helped place 15,000 CIO representatives on the boards and committees of community agencies in all parts of the country. It has helped channel several hundred million dollars in contributions from CIO members into the treasuries of community chests and councils.

It has helped servicemen and their families, and it has helped strikers and their families. It has helped communities in time of flood and other disaster, including the localized depressions that have followed removal of industries.

It has helped establish civil defense programs and currently, with the CIO International Committee, is raising funds to equip anti-Communist unions overseas with organizational materials.

Past Winners

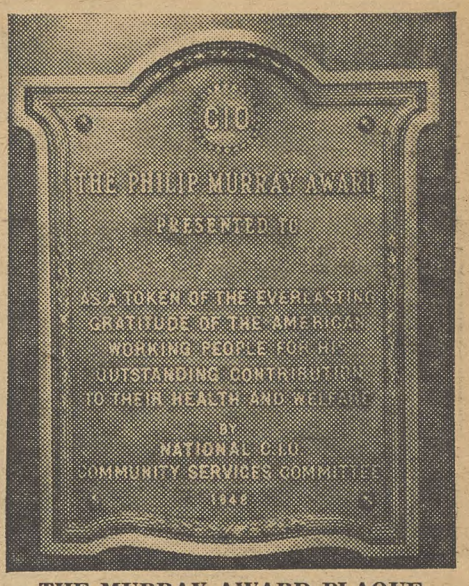
The 1953 Philip Murray Awards are the first to go to more than one individual.

The last winner was Sen. James E. Murray, Montana Democrat, who was honored in 1951 for his long and outstanding service to humanity. Previously, awards had been made in 1948 to the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.), father of the National Labor Relations Act, housing legislation and other liberal laws, and to Gen. Omar Bradley in 1947.

CSC Members

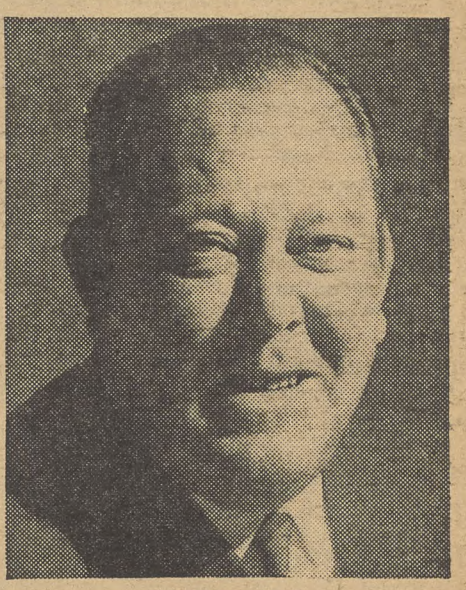
CIO National Rep. Irving Abramson is chairman of the National CIO Community Service Committee, and Leo Perlis is national director.

Treasurer is John Brophy, and secretary, Ted F. Silvey. Other members are Joseph A. Beirne, Harry Boyer, Joseph W. Childs, Harold J. Garno, John J. Grogan, Bessie Hillman, Louis Hollander, Emil Mazey, David J. McDonald, August Scholle and Milton Weihrauch.

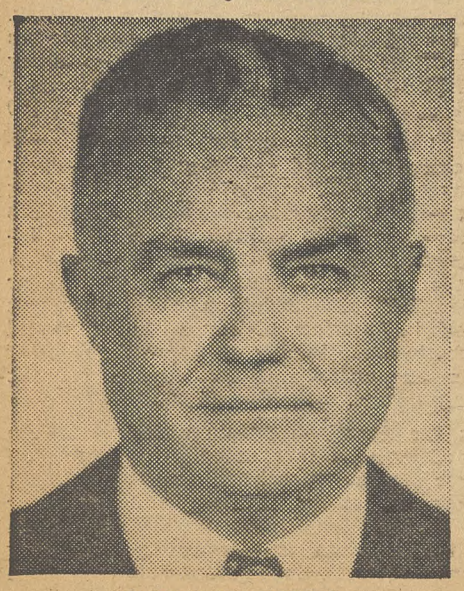


THE MURRAY AWARD PLAQUE
To 3 individuals, 2 groups

MAURICE PATE
UN Children's Fund head



TRYGVE LIE
UN secretary general



OSCAR R. EWING
Ex-FSA chief is named

ROBERT H. MacRAE
So is Chicago welfare chief

WILBUR F. MAXWELL
And Chest Councils aide

BYRON PRICE
He'll receive award

'GM Charlie' Confirmed In Defense Post

WAIT FOR THE WAKE. —Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind. Ore.) collapsed in Senate lobby after jaw operation. He returned to vote against confirmation of Defense Sec. C. E. Wilson, next day told political foes: "Boys, you're going to have to wait for the wake."

THE BIG HASSEL over "GM Charlie" Wilson ended last week with Pres. Eisenhower's defense secretary coming "clean as a hound's tooth."

The former General Motors president — after hemming and hawing all through inauguration week—decided to break all financial ties with GM, the nation's No. One defense contractor.

Within the next few weeks, he will sell or dispose of some 40,000 GM shares worth $2.5 million. He'll also give up another 1800 GM shares and $635,000 bonus payments due in the future.

THEREBY Wilson brought himself in line with U. S. "conflict of interests" laws. Those measures, long on the books, provide that government officials can not do business with firms from which they'll profit.

Wilson's decision to break his ties with GM brought Senate committee approval after a three hour hearing. Early last week, the Senate itself confirmed his nomination by a 77 to 6 vote.

As defense chief, Wilson will be in charge of the biggest spending operations of the government. And GM is the biggest cog in those operations. Its defense contracts total a massive $5.4 billion. They account for 7.8% of all defense contracts (compared with 3.5% for General Electric with $2.4 billion in contracts and 3.2% for Chrysler with $2.2 billion in awards).

While the Senate voted overwhelmingly for confirmation, a number of Senators agreed with Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.) in voicing "strong misgivings." Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) charged the Defense Dept. and GM with a "freezing out policy" toward small business and Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) condemned Wilson's statement that "what's good for GM is good for the country." Those interests, said Lehman may be "very much at variance."

Voting against confirmation were Democratic Sens. Kilgore (W. Va.), Neely (W. Va.), Johnson (S.C.), Smith (N. C.) and Lehman, and Morse.

JOINING Wilson in breaking all financial ties with GM was Roger M. Kyes, whose nomination as deputy defense secretary was sent to the Senate. Kyes, a former GM vice president, agreed to sell his $193,000 worth of stock in the auto firm.

One stalled nomination was that of Harold E. Talbott as Air Force secretary. He owns 2000 shares of Chrysler.

The other was that of Robert T. B. Stevens as Army secretary. He is a major owner of J. T. Stevens & Co., one of the nation's largest textile firms. It is No. 46 in Business Week's list of 50 major defense firms and has some $230 million in contracts.

THE WAY to their confirmation was cleared last week when they agreed to sell their stock. Stevens consented to dispose of holdings in the family firm if the Senate Armed Services Committee "insists." The committee voted approval the same day.

Wilson's first act after taking over the office was to issue an order barring Defense Dept. officials from negotiating contracts with any companies in which they might have financial interests.

Strong opposition to confirmation of Stevens was voiced by Emil Rieve, CIO Textile Workers president, "because of his pronounced and persistent opposition to organized labor." Rieve said the Stevens firm led the "runaway shop" flight of textile firms from New England to the South, and then refused to bargain with organized Southern textile workers.

'What's Sauce For The Goose . . .

. . . should be sauce for the gander," said Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) in effect during the dispute over confirmation of Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson.

Tobey said Senators considering Wilson's General Motors stock holdings should "come out with clean hands" and reveal their own business interests. While Dixiecrat Sen. Smathers (Fla.) objected that Senators don't make government contracts, Tobey retorted: "Some do."

California CIO Asks Cut In State Sales Tax

REDUCTION of the State sales tax, improved legislation and enactment of civil rights measures highlighted proposals by the California CIO Council to the State Legislature.

CIO proposed that the State sales tax be cut from 3% to 2% with corresponding increases in the state income tax in the above $5000 bracket.

"Lowering of the sales tax would principally benefit low income groups who are forced by this type tax to pay the same rate as high income groups," said Council Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol.

"Raising of the income tax rates for those making $5000 a year or more would assure no loss in revenue for the State, and shift tax burdens to those more able to pay."

Other California CIO legislative proposals, in summary:

- A minimum wage of $1.25 an hour. Present State laws set a 75c minimum for women, nothing for men.
- Increases in maximum unemployment and disability insurance benefits to $40 a week. Pledging "full and forceful support" from the 200,000 CIO members, Despol said present maximums of $25 for unemployment and $30 for disability bear no realistic relationship to the cost of living.
- Equal pay for women doing the same work as men, through a law prohibiting discrimination in wages on the basis of sex.
- A "Fair Educational Practices Act" prohibiting discrimination against minority groups by schools and colleges. Despol called for a bill barring use of the quota system and other devices for discriminating against minority groups.
- A State commission on fair employment practices, with enforcement power. Despol said a States FEPC is needed because discrimination "foments domestic strife and unrest and deprives the State of the fullest utilization of its capacities for development."

The CIO Council also urged enactment of a Civil Peace Act, aimed at improving relations among racial groups and special training of law enforcement officers to prevent inter-group conflicts. The act would appropriate $100,000 for such training and $250,000 for agencies dealing with discrimination in such fields as employment, education or housing.

'Right To Work' Bills Presented

Two anti-labor measures, authored by Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, have been introduced in the California Legislature.

Levering, who wrote the two "loyalty oath" amendments to the state constitution adopted last year, said the bills were:

A so-called "right to work" bill providing that no one shall be denied employment because of membership or non-membership in a union.

Another "right to work" measure providing college students working during their school careers shall not be required to join a union.

A half-dozen other anti-union measures would outlaw union security, write the open shop into the California Constitution, abolish the State Conciliation Service, and ban secondary picketing or boycotts. (LPA)

Job Total High

Employment in non-farm industries set an all-time record of 48.8 million in mid-December, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CCL Urges Labor Code In PAC Program

A 20-POINT legislative program was drawn up by the Political Action Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor at a two-day meeting in Toronto in anticipation of the coming national election.

At the same time, delegates representing each province and all affiliated unions touched off a drive to round up support for Canadian Commonwealth Federation candidates in the election. The CCF has been endorsed by CCL conventions for several years.

The legislative program includes higher unemployment benefits, a national health plan as proposed by the CCF, social security legislation, federal aid to education, a national labor code safe-guarding labor's right to organize, full employment, the check-off and a guaranteed annual wage; low cost housing, 40-hour week and a minimum wage, higher old age pensions without a means test, an excess profits tax and lower income taxes.

The program also demanded adequate farm prices to insure Canadian farmers a fair income from their work.

Curbs Urged On Big Spending

The Senate elections Subcommittee set up in the 82 Congress, in its final report last week, made the following recommendations for plugging loop-holes in the Corrupt Practices Act:

- Raising the legal limit on annual expenditures of national political committees from $3 to $10 million and of committees supporting senatorial candidates from $25,000 to $250,000.
- Requiring donors of more than $5000 to political organizations to report their gifts to a "central authority" before Election Day.
- Tightening and standardizing the reporting requirements of political groups so they may be available at a central source for public inspection.
- Applying the Corrupt Practices Act to primary election and state conventions in which candidates for federal offices are chosen.

McCarran Act Aids Commies In Italy, O'Grady Warns

THE McCARRAN-Walter Immigration Act may well serve to give Italy to the Communists, Msgr. John O'Grady, executive secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, declared last week.

Msgr. O'Grady was a member of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, which in a recent report recommended major changes in U. S. immigration and naturalization laws. He spoke at a meeting in Rome sponsored by the Italian Catholic Migration Committee.

"There is a great danger," he said, "lest many Italians, on the basis of complete disillusionment in regard to our immigration legislation, may vote for the Communists in the next election . . .

"It is conceivable that by reason of our immigration legislation, Italy could go over to the Communists during the next few months."

He added that "there is every evidence that the Communists will make full use of the discrimination against Italians" in the McCarran-Walter Act.

Senate Body Raps Dirty Campaigning

DELIBERATE use of "scurrilous or defamatory" campaign literature should legally disqualify a candidate for Congress from taking office, the Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee recommended last week.

At the same time, it proposed a new set of rules on campaign expenditures aimed at tightening the Corrupt Practices Act, which it found "loaded with loop-holes."

The recommendations were made in the final report of the subcommittee, set up in the last Congress. Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) was chairman; members were Sen. Hayden (D. Ariz.) and Sen. Hendrickson (R. N.J.). It has been succeeded by a subcommittee made up of Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.), chairman, Sen. Potter (R. Mich.) and Hennings.

THE REPORT described the deliberate use of scurrilous or defamatory literature in campaigns as "one of the most vicious political devices."

"It appears," the report said, "in many and varied forms—a 'confidential inside story' in complete book form, handbills, pamphlets, or comic books; forged photostatic letters, documents and pictures.

"Its appeal is emotional, and is frenquently designed to excite racial or religious hatred."

ACKNOWLEDGING the difficulty of a complete cure of the practice, which it said might require years, the subcommittee recommended a penalty of $5000 fine or five years in jail, or both, for defaming a congressional candidate in anonymously published literature, as well as barring a candidate who knowingly uses it from taking office.

The subcommittee estimated the cost of the 1952 election campaign at $100 million. Radio and television expenditures by the two major parties cost more than $6 million, according to a questionnaire to the industry.

'No Retreat,' Connecticut CIO Warns GOP

By HAROLD SENIOR

RESOUNDING endorsement of the CIO's political action program was given by delegates to the 15th annual convention of the Connecticut CIO Council at Bridgeport.

Support of the program was shown by the delegates by their overwhelming defeat of a minority resolution calling for a labor party.

Mitchell Sviridoff, council president, praised the PAC effort in the last election, but said the program must be broadened to include more elements of the community.

HE SAID "the Republican party and its leaders will ignore at their own peril the fact that the Eisenhower sweep was a personal victory and not a victory for reaction."

"Full responsibility is now theirs," Sviridoff continued. "If they dare to about face in the direction of a return to Harding-Hoover so-called normalcy, as the Republican platform and many of the recent big business appointments suggest, the American people are certain to be quickly disillusioned and to react with indignation.

"The American people want the progress of the past 20 years continued. They do not intend to be cheated."

Sviridoff was re-elected for his sixth term. John J. Driscoll, secretary-treasurer, also was returned to the post he has held since the council was formed 15 years ago. Ferdinand Sylvia, state director of the CIO Textile Workers, was named assistant president.

POLITICS also was the theme of Rep. Dodd (D. Conn.), the State's lone Democrat in Congress. Commenting on the CIO-PAC campaign, Dodd said, "If others on my side of the fence had shown as much energy and effectiveness, I wouldn't be alone in Washington today."

CIO solidarity throughout the State was demonstrated when delegates unanimously declared their support, both financial and moral, of the CIO Auto Workers who have been on strike since last June at Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., Waterbury.

During the convention, contempt papers were served on five UAW officials charging them with violating a temporary injunction imposed on the union last September. Thomas J. Cooke, international representative of UAW, introduced the resolution calling for support of the strikers.

Contempt papers were signed by Judge Walter M. Pickett, whose confirmation to Common Pleas Court the convention unanimously opposed.

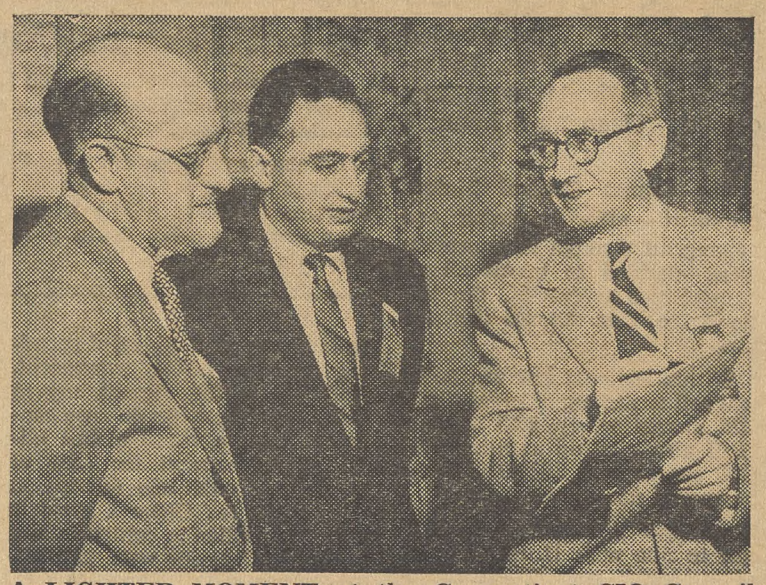
Gov. John Lodge (R.), who recently renominated Pickett for a new term on the bench, quoted Lincoln to the delegates on the dignity of labor. Cooke then told the delegates their governor "had the collosal gall to quote Lincoln" after re-appointing Pickett.

CIO's opposition to Pickett is based on his refusal to disqualify himself in injunction cases last fall. Pickett's son was employed by the law firm which handled the cases for the companies. Then the judge did not require a company to post bond as required by the Connecticut anti-injunction law and refused to allow the word "scab" to be used in the testimony.

The delegates endorsed a resolution calling for $40 weekly maximum on unemployment compensation and a $50 maximum of workmen's compensation, and for payment of workmen's compensation to strikers after four weeks. Another resolution praised former Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut for his services as Ambassador to India.

DRISCOLL reported the number of council affiliates increased in a year from 154 to 164 and per capita membership went up 5000. Noting a toughening attitude of employers, he warned that if they read into the election results a license to engage in "union hunting" they would find CIO unions ready to fight.

"Our locals in Connecticut have shown that, while they will not look for strikes, they will not run away from them if they are necessary for the protection of their membership," Driscoll said. "Such strikes will be extremely costly to any employers who take them on."



A LIGHTER MOMENT at the Connecticut CIO Council convention is enjoyed by (from the left) Pres. Charles Groves of Bridgeport CIO Council; Mitchell Sviridoff and John J. Driscoll, State Council president and secretary respectively.

Court Ruling Tests Ike's Pledge On Bias

PRES. EISENHOWER'S repeated campaign pledge to wipe out "every vestige" of segregation in Washington was challenged almost as soon as he moved into the White House.

The challenge came in a District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruling that Washington restaurants may legally refuse to serve Negroes. The decision, on a 5-to-4 vote, was promptly labeled "a tragedy for the United States."

Dr. Mary Church Terrell, leader of Washington anti-discrimination forces and prominent in the test case, said the decision would be promptly appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. She observed the court ruling meant communities could pass and enforce Jim Crow bans, but had no legal power to pass and enforce anti-Jim Crow measures.

The case tested the validity of two "lost laws" adopted in 1872 and 1873 when the residents of Washington ruled themselves. Now they are governed by laws adopted by Congress and have no vote in choosing those who make their laws.

THE "disappearing laws" vanished from the statute books for many years and the court ruled that the laws, ignored for 78 years, flew "in the face of custom" in Washington.

Meantime, a more direct challenge to Pres. Eisenhower to fulfill his campaign pledge to wipe out D. C. discrimination, came from Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.).

Morse introduced a bill which would redeem the Eisenhower pledge and remarked that any delay in enacting it would be "passing the buck."

Eisenhower confidantes indicated, however, that the President would adopt the "cautious approach" despite his pledges and that the Morse bill was destined to remain in a Senate pigeon-hole, at least for the time being.

URW Talks With 2 Firms

THE CIO Rubber Workers last week began negotiations in Cleveland with the General Tire & Rubber Co.

URW-CIO represents 2900 General employes in plants in Akron, O., and Waco, Tex. The present pact expires Mar. 1. URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and Harley V. Brown, international staff representative, headed the negotiating team.

URW-CIO also is in negotiations with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., in whose plants it has 30,000 members.

A meeting of the union's international policy committee will be held in Cleveland on Mar. 13 and 14 to draw up the URW-CIO goals for the ensuing year. Representatives of more than 300 locals in the U. S. and Canada have been invited.

Wage Board Acts On 10,000 Cases

The Wage Stabilization Committee (formerly the WSB) has acted on 10,876 cases in the past six weeks, according to Chairman Charles C. Killingsworth. It has reduced its backlog to 10,596 cases.

Labor Spy Ban Asked

A BILL to outlaw labor spying—an ancient employer method of fighting unions—has been introduced by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) with the support of Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Lehman (D. N. Y.), and Morse (Ind. Ore.).

Murray, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee in the last Congress, said that a subcommittee had found "widespread evidence of labor espionage" and that the Taft-Hartley Act's provisions for a cease-and-desist order against the crime aren't strong enough to stop it.

His measure provides maximum penalties of two years in jail, a $5000 fine, or both.

Highlander Marks 21st Year With New Labor Courses

THE HIGHLANDER Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., recently marked its twenty-first year at a meeting of its executive council when plans were announced for a series of joint CIO, AFL and independent union schools.

Sec. Tom White of the Tennessee Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was re-elected chairman of the council. Between council meetings the school is run a committee composed of White and three others including Paul Christopher, Tennessee director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Miles Horton, school director, reported that five education directors who were trained under a program conducted for the CIO Packinghouse Workers later taught 40 union leaders who are conducting classes in their own locals.

The Univ. of Minnesota announced that it will conduct its fifth annual industrial labor center conference of Feb. 4 and 5 at Minneapolis. The university's Industrial Relations Centers and Center for Continuation Study will cooperate with six CIO and AFL labor organizations in presenting a program on Public Relations Programs for Unions.

THE MINNESOTA, Hennepin County and Ramsey County CIO Councils are cooperating in the event. Speakers will include Robert D. Bollard, editor of Illinois Labor, publications of the Illinois CIO Council; Ray Davidson, publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers, and Glen Chinander, regional director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, St. Paul.

In another development on the labor education front, the Home-Study Dept. of the Univ. of Chicago, 1375 East 16th St., Chicago 37, Ill., announced that it will make its home-study program available to local labor leaders throughout the U. S.

McMath Pardons Trio In Arkansas Strike Case

FORMER GOV. Sid McMath of Arkansas, in his last official move before retiring, pardoned three workers, men convicted under the State's Anti-Violence Act.

The legislation, popularly known as Act 193, provides heavy penalties for union members found guilty of participating in strike disorders.

Two recipients of McMath's clemency, Roy Cole and Louis James, both Negroes, were members of the Food & Tobacco Workers—then affiliated with the CIO—when they were indicted in 1945. They were on strike against the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, and were arrested following a dispute in which a fellow-striker was killed by a scab.

They were found guilty, then given new trials on orders of the Arkansas Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court. They were found guilty each time, and on a final appeal, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law under which they were convicted.

"There is no evidence that either of the convicted men," said McMath, "was engaged in the altercation in anyway."

HE DESCRIBED the law as "harshly discriminating" and skirting "very closely to the doctrine so prevalent in Nazi and Communist countries of guilt by association."

The third man convicted, James Meek, engaged in a fight with a railroad employe over moving a car into the struck plant of the Standard Brake Shoe Co., Pine Bluff. The strike was settled two weeks later, relations have been amicable ever since, and Meek still employed, has been promoted.

BY PARDONING the trio, McMath carried out a pledge of long standing. While in office, he tried repeatedly but unsuccessfully to have the act repealed.

"These cases illustrate the injustices that can follow prosecution under the anti-violence law," he said. "An act committed by a striker results in a felony sentence of one to two years, while the same act committed by a non-striker is only a misdemeanor punishable by a small fine."

Joe Curran Says—

It's Past Time To Clean House Of Racketeers On N.Y. Waterfront

By JOSEPH CURRAN

THE WATERFRONT crime investigations have produced a lot of sensational news on how "racketeers and gangsters" can get control in an industry, and one of the unfortunate aspects of these investigations is that all newspapers, radio, and television programs attempt to slant this picture against the labor movement.

There is no doubt that the laxity of the membership in the AFL waterfront unions is partly responsible for the infiltration of gangsters and racketeers, but it is just as true that highly placed officials of the steamship companies and stevedoring companies were, in the first instance, responsible for the headway in controlling these waterfront unions by the gangsters and racketeers. Fear and loss of job have long made it dangerous for any rank and filer to stand up and fight, but if honest union officials would take aggressive action against gangsters, etc., the rank and file will rally behind such leadership and fight.

IN THE LAST couple of weeks the AFL Maritime Trades Dept. has held meetings designed to put an end to the racketeers and gangsters who have discredited their unions. This is a good sign, but it is a step that should have been taken years ago.

We can recall when these same people continuously charged our union with being under the domination of Communists, but it is well known that within the ranks of our union, without any outside "crime investigation," we did take the necessary steps to clean them out. Also, when the National CIO found a small local controlled by racketeers, that local was immediately suspended and its charter revoked.

This is the kind of job that can best be done by a union. It cannot be done by any outside investigating organization. It cannot be done by legislation. These things are designed only to weaken the unions.

Therefore, if the AFL Maritime Trades Dept. is sincere in a program to eliminate these characters, one of the first steps they should take is to do what we did back in 1936, and something all sea-going unions have since done, both AFL and CIO — establish central hiring halls, and do away with the miserable slave market shape-up that now exists on the waterfront.

Some people say that the longshoremen don't want hiring halls, but we can recall when such rank and filers as "Peter Panto" and others, fought for the hiring hall—but he was found buried in a lime pit for his efforts, and he certainly was not killed by the rank and file!

The maritime unions all over the world have prospered in the leadership of militant trade unions, and in the fight for clean unions, and the establishment of the hiring halls was the first step in doing away with the racketeering conditions that existed on the waterfront, when men were victimized by crimps, boarding houses, and other shanghaiing shipping masters.

If central hiring were established in New York under the jurisdiction of the Longshoremen's union, it would provide steady work for the regular gangs, and a fair system for replacements when needed.

Let us be clear on this: the NMU has no desire to interfere in the functions and operations of the Longshoremen or any other maritime unions on the waterfront. However, when politicians try to discredit one union, then all unions, whether CIO or AFL, or independent, suffer as a result.

WE HAVE a right to protest just as the other maritime unions had the right to insist we rid our union of Communists when they were bringing discredit to all maritime unions. We say we now have the right to call upon these unions to eliminate the gangsters and racketeers who have crawled into the waterfront, into the waterfront unions and who now victimize the membership.

We applaud the efforts of the AFL Maritime Trades Dept. in the steps they are taking, and we hope that they are sincere, and that they will eliminate any more sensational, so-called "crime investigations" that result in very little more than the working membership of the unions being injured, while the big time racketeer gets away with it, and some politicians pave their way into office through these "investigations."

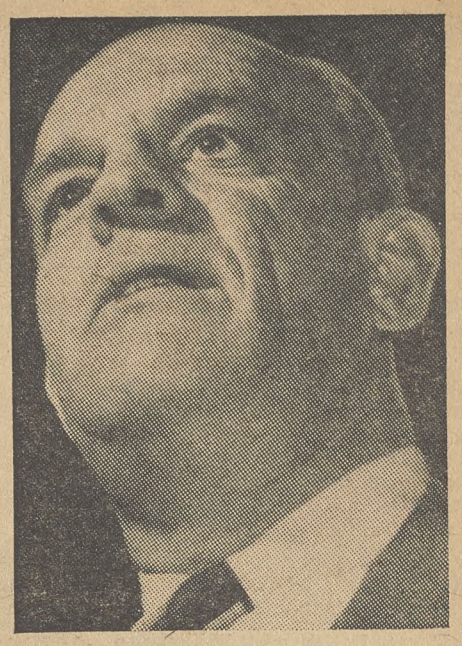
The politicians who make up these "crime investigations" care very little about what happens to the gangsters or racketeers. Underlying all these investigations is the intent of reactionaries actually to destroy the effectiveness of the organized labor movement, and to prevent, above all, unity between the AFL and the CIO.

We in the NMU stand ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with our sister unions in the AFL on the waterfront in eliminating this cancer within the trade union movement, and we will fight shoulder to shoulder to eliminate outside interference, just as we did against the Communists, who were no different from the local gangsters, except that they were directed from the Kremlin!

Background

For weeks hearings before a New York State Crime Commission have revealed a pattern of payoffs by employers, racketeering and crime on the New York City waterfront. The testimony involves shipping firms, gangsters and some officials of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Association.

A warning that anti-labor politicians are behind the inquiry and that labor should clean its own house was voiced by Joseph Curran, CIO Maritime Union president and a CIO vice president. His comment in The NMU Pilot is reprinted in large part.



JOSEPH CURRAN
Time for a clean-up

Rail Union Asks Pennsy For Increase

THE CIO Railroad Workers have asked the Pennsylvania Railroad for a productivity increase for its 36,000 members in the maintenance of equipment department.

This was the opening step in a program to get productivity increases from all railroads with which URRWA-CIO has contracts.

The contracts provide for the discussion at this time of such increases. The campaign was given added force by a decision of the Railroad and Airline Wage Stabilization Board giving such an increase to some rail workers.

WHILE all the carriers under URRWA-CIO contracts have been notified of the union's desire to win these raises, the Pennsylvania Railroad is the only railroad with which URRWA-CIO has met.

URRWA-CIO won agreement from the big carrier for an improved vacation clause and an understanding that the railroad would print and distribute copies of the URRWA-CIO contract, a matter which has been delayed a year.

Local 1463, URRWA-CIO, which represents marine railroad workers on the New York City waterfront, also has presented formal demands on nine railroads for additional contract improvements.

'You're Way Behind,' Perlis Tells Greater N. Y. Fund

THE APPROACH of New Yorkers toward integration of welfare work was criticized by Leo Perlis, national director of the National CIO Community Services Committee.

He spoke at commencement exercises for 18 CIO welfare counsellors, who completed a course on health and welfare facilities sponsored by the Greater New York Fund.

DIPLOMA for completing health and welfare course for CIO union counsellors sponsored by the Greater New York Fund is presented to Morris H. Strichartz, port agent of American Radio Association, by Hugh H. Cuthrell, president of Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

"Neither the Welfare Council, the Greater New York Fund nor the CIO did much in past years," he said, "to develop an integrated program of service and participation in community health and welfare agencies.

"YOU'RE WAY behind. There are towns in the U.S. where management and labor sit down on the boards of social agencies as a matter of course. Not as window dressing, but as an adult realization that management can contribute ideas to labor and labor to management."

Raymond M. Hilliard, executive director of the Welfare and Health Council of New York City, said the community must "plead guilty."

Certificates attesting to completion of the course were given counsellors from locals of the Auto Workers, Electrical Workers, Government & Civic Employees, Communications Workers, American Radio Association, Textile Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Brewery Workers, Shipbuilders, Clothing Workers and Local Industrial Union 1735.

63 Million Jobs Seen

Employment will reach a new high of 63 million when the farm harvest season is at its peak in June or July, Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, predicted last week.

Dewey Pal Figures In Racket Inquiry

THE SPREADING investigation of labor and gangster racketeering on the New York waterfront moved out of the AFL Longshoremen's Union into the AFL Teamsters Union last week and cuddled up right next to Gov. Dewey.

Dewey is the two-time Republican candidate for president—1944 and 1948—who has received what many regard as an informal blessing from GOP Pres. Eisenhower for another crack at the job in 1956.

Witnesses before the New York State Crime Commission testified that Joseph G. Papa, president of Teamsters Local 202, and Peter Costello, its business delegate until he resigned in December, had cut themselves in for thousands of dollars of the profits of concerns doing business in Washington Market.

The commission also heard testimony of a shortage in Local 202's accounts under the regime of Papa and Sec.-Treas. Arthur A. Dorf.

PAPA succeeded to the presidency of Local 202 in 1940, after Dewey, as district attorney, had sent a procession of the local's officers to prison on extortion convictions.

In 1946 Papa, an influential figure in labor and political circles, was secretary of a statewide Republican labor committee backing Dewey for reelection. In 1950 he was chairman of the GOP labor committee in the city campaign.

He also is one of three labor members named by Dewey to the New York State Industrial Commission, and he has been chairman of the Joint Industry Committee for the Improvement of Washington Market.

THE MARKET is the place where wholesalers and distributors handle about 80% of the $400 million worth of fruits and vegetables consumed each year in and around New York. The gravy the racketeers siphoned off the top profits came directly from the purses of housewives.

Michael A. Moretti, whose wife is a cousin of Papa's wife, told the commission he was a $55-a-week truck driver in 1945 when Papa "invited" him to become a partner with two others in a trucking firm. Until 1951, when one of the partners died, his share of the earnings was $241,000, he said.

He testified he "gave" Papa $21,000 and "loaned" him $25,000.

Dave Beck international president of the Teamsters, moved quickly on hearing of the testimony. He ordered Intl. Vice Pres. Thomas L. Hickey in New York to step in as trustee of Local 202 and to administer it.

IUE Sets Wage, Pension Goals

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers have drafted their collective bargaining progam for 1953 and have told employers of their plans to gain wage, pension and other improvements.

In a letter to firms with which IUE holds contracts, Pres. James B. Carey said:

"The decisions we make in collective bargaining may determine whether we go on higher levels of production, employment and prosperity that are open to us or whether we stumble into recession and unemployment."

The program was adopted unanimously at a two-day meeting of the IUE-CIO Executive Board in Washington.

It noted "this year is likely to be a year of extradordinarly high production and profits," and "it is also likely that the excess profits tax on corporations will be ended when it is due to expire June 30."

"This fact, alone," the IUE continued, "will increase profits after taxes in the electrical industry by nearly 30% or by nearly $200 million. This extra $200 million windfall is equal to more than $200 per employe in the industry or about 10c an hour."

The wage section of the report called for:

- "An automatic escalator clause providing wage increases in proportion to increases in living costs. All present clauses should be brought up to date so that they correspond in justice in terms of the new cost of living index . . .
- "An automatic increase of not less than 2.5-3% a year based on minimum estimates of increases in national per worker productivity . . .
- "Revision of outmoded incentive systems to assure that take home pay of workers increases in proportion to increases in production."

Other program highlights were:

Discrimination: This clause "should be clear, vigorous and prohibit discrimination because of race, color, sex, religion or national origin."

Pensions: "Social Security should be separated from company payments in pension programs as we mean to do in 1952."

Health insurance: Employers should pay "a larger share of the plan, if not all of it . . . and full protection for maternity."

Profit-sharing: Two plans which have just been negotiated "should serve as models."

Union security: "Out of the 71 major companies in all industries studied (by the National Industrial Conference Board) in September, 1952, only a bare dozen did not have union security provisions. Among this dozen is General Electric . . . a major holdout."

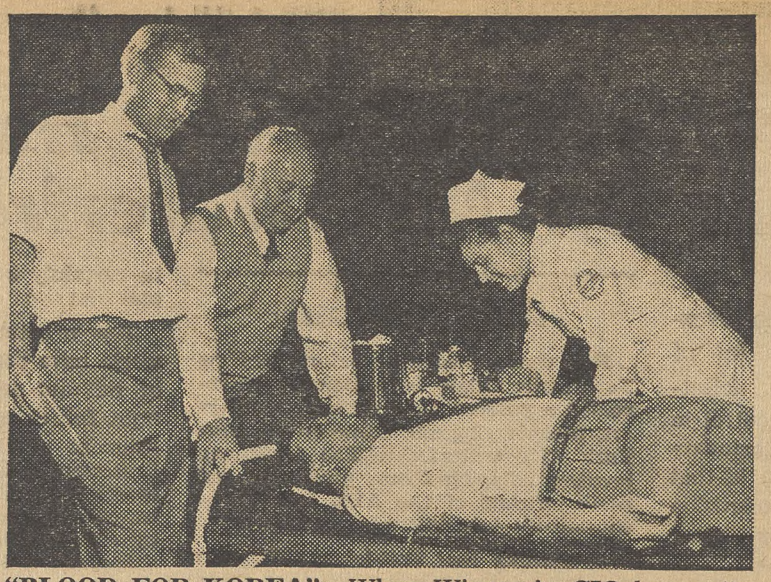
IUE Board Warns Of New Shift In Commie Line

A WARNING of a shift in the Communist line has been issued by the CIO Electrical Workers Executive Board to all of the union's locals and leaders.

The board said, in a resolution, that "we of the IUE-CIO, largest union in the nation's most critically sensitive industry—electrical manufacturing — have already encountered this new Communist line in operation."

The board cited the Communist purpose as twofold: "to attempt by infiltration to capture sections of the union or to influence its policies, and to find a cloak of respectability behind which they can conceal their totalitarian plotting."

The board said the Communist efforts "have to date been quickly detected and thwarted." It resolved to "intensify our efforts to eradicate any and all Communist influence or penetration of our critically important defense industry." (LPA)



"BLOOD FOR KOREA"—When Wisconsin CIO began its "Blood for Korea" bowling tournament, State Council officers were the first to qualify by blood donations. Nurse LaVerne Sterr checks on Pres. Charles Schultz after he gave a pint. Waiting their turns are John Werner (left), State CIO-CSC director, and Council Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum.

Tunisian Labor Sends Thanks To Reuther

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has received a message of thanks from the General Union of Tunisian Workers for the cablegram of sympathy sent when the UGTT secretary general, Farhat Hached, was assassinated on Dec. 5.

The reply was sent by M. Abbassi, assistant secretary general of the UGTT.

Hached, he said, "will remain for us a hero who symbolizes the struggle of the workers and of the nation as a whole for his ideals of liberty and justice."

"HIS IDEALS are ours," he said, "and no blows struck us shall divert us from the path we have set ourselves. Since creation of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions Hached was the first to realize that that powerful organization, of which we are now a part, answered our own conceptions of social liberation and national freedom for workers.

"International free trade unionism, and particularly your own great organization, will not fail in their task."

Hached, 39-year-old leader of moderate trade union and nationalist forces throughout the Middle East, was shot and beaten to death on the outskirts of Tunis as he drove to a union meeting.

Reuther expressed "regret and horror" at the assassination, which has never been solved. He said the French government must bear a large share of the responsibility because of its refusal to respond realistically to growing nationalism in Tunisia.

Widespread disorder in North Africa followed Hached's murder. Many labor leaders including Hached's successor, Mahmoud Messadi, were thrown into jails and concentration camps.

AN ICFTU delegation consisting of Pres. R. Dekeyzer of the Belgian Transportworkers' Union and Sec. Adrian Vermeulen of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions has just reported back after visiting Tunisia.

They conveyed the condolences of the ICFTU to Hached's family and intervened with the French Resident General on behalf of Messadi.

They obtained from him a promise that Messadi and five other UGTT executive committee members would soon be transferred from the military zone to the civil zone, where conditions of internment are easier, pending their ultimate release.

CIO Warns Benson On Wood Policy

THE CIO last week asked Sec. of Agriculture Benson to resist "pressure by the wood-using industries" to block a survey of timber lands and future resources, and to support plans for regulation of timber cutting on both public and privately-owned lands.

The views of the CIO on the two questions were placed before Benson in a letter from Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

ON THE TIMBER Resources Review being planned by the U. S. Forest Service, Smith recalled that the CIO has a direct interest through the CIO Woodworkers, "whose members are vitally concerned with the sound management of our forest resources;" through other unions in the paper, chemical and publishing industries, and by virtue of a concern for the public welfare.

"It has been abundantly apparent to us," he wrote, "that the wood-using industries intend to resist to the utmost any genuine effort to gather adequate data on the condition of privately-owned timberlands and on the methods of cutting and management being employed . . .

"The CIO submits that such obstructionism endangers national security at a time when we are engaged in foreign military conflict. It also endangers the welfare of the American people in peace-time terms."

SMITH DESCRIBED regulation of timber cutting as part of a bipartisan forestry program begun under Pres. Theodore Roosevelt and the administration of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and continued under Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The CIO favors federal regulation of cutting on privately-owned land, Smith wrote. The Forest Service favors trying state regulation under federal standards. A "most casual inspection" of the figures, he added, proves some form of control is necessary "if this country is to achieve the timber and wood products production needs."

Lincoln Re-elected

Murray Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, was re-elected president of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. at a recent directors' meeting in Chicago.

CIO Wins Sugar Wage Hike To 75c In Puerto Rico

THE ECONOMY of Puerto Rico received one of its sharpest boosts in years last week when Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb ordered a 75c an hour minimum wage in the island's sugar manufacturing industry.

The order is effective Mar. 2. It means a pay boost of 20c an hour for most of the 10,000 workers in the industry, and represents an important victory for the CIO, which has long sought higher minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico.

A majority of the workers who will benefit are members of the Sugar Div. of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The increase was recommended by an industry committee on which two of the three labor members represented the CIO. They were David Sternback, CIO regional director in Puerto Rico, and Nat Goldfinger, CIO associate director of research. The third was Prudencio Rivera-Martinez, of the AFL, which represents the employes of a few sugar mills.

The hearings, at which the workers' case was presented in detail by Pres. Ralph Helstein of the UPWA, were conducted in San Juan last June, and were spread over several weeks. The committee recommended the 75c minimum to McComb by a 6-3 vote, with the public and labor members forming the majority.

Before issuing the order, McComb conducted day-long hearings in Washington at which the industry presented objections.

THE NEW higher rate will put hundreds of thousands of badly needed dollars into the pockets of Puerto Rican sugar mill workers each year. Wages in the industry—and in most of the island's other industries as well—are close to the legal minimums. In sugar, in spite of the progress the CIO has made in the last few years, the average was estimated at between 57 and 58c an hour by the Puerto Rico Dept. of Labor.

'Always Milder' Chesterfield Ads Arouse FTC's Ire

THOSE BIG "always milder . . . better tasting . . . cooler smoking . . . no unpleasant aftertaste" Chesterfield cigaret ads have left a bad after-taste with the Federal Trade Commission.

So bad, in fact, that the FTC has just begun its second complaint action against Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

All of the advertising claims that Chesterfields are milder, cooler, will calm the nerves and leave no unpleasant after-taste just aren't so, the FTC says. Its complaint, in fact, calls them "false, misleading and deceptive."

The FTC has another action pending against Liggett & Myers, charging some of its earlier ads verged too much on the medical.

The makers of Camels, Old Golds and Philip Morris also figure in other FTC complaints against high-wide-and-handsome cigaret ads.

Humphrey Blocks Knifing Of Small Business Group

REPUBLICAN Senate leaders' reported plans to abolish the Senate Small Business Committee were quickly repudiated last week by Chairman Knowland of the GOP Policy Committee after Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) made public a summary of the committee's accomplishments.

Humphrey wrote Republican Leader Taft, reportedly behind the move, to urge continuance of "this vitally important committee." He pointed out that anticipated defense cutbacks bring "a new and grave threat to small manufacturers, contractors, subcontractors and other types of small business enterprise."

The committee's efforts, Humphrey said, were to a large degree responsible for the sharp increase in the percentage of contracts awarded small business in the last half of 1952. The committee has exposed monopoly practices and brought substantial savings to the government, he added.

New head of the committee probably will be Sen. Thye (R. Minn.). In the last Congress, it was headed by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), who was the Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER attended and was principal speaker at a recent testimonial dinner for Father Charles Owen Rice, Pittsburgh's nationally known champion of labor and protector of the underprivileged. Leaders from labor, government, industry, and civic groups were on hand to pay their respects to Father Rice, a long-time friend of our beloved departed, Philip Murray.

Speaking in that great iron and steel center, the writer reminded all present of the Little Steel Strike, when Father Rice marched the picket line, shoulder to shoulder with the strikers, when the goon squads were shooting down American workers for attempting to exercise their right to organize freely and bargain collectively. I also referred to the great steel strike of 1946, when Father Rice took to the airways in a nationwide broadcast on behalf of the Steelworkers.

Other speakers joined in praise of Father Rice for his work among the down-trodden and underprivileged which has earned for him the title, "Pastor of the Down-and-Outers." It was a source of pleasure to me to see CIO so well represented at this affair in honor of a great friend of labor.

The writer is grieved to report the death of Brother Howard McNamara. He was with the CIO from the early days and served our movement faithfully and well on assignments in Ohio, Indiana, and Arizona. My deepest sympathies go to his family and friends.

Harry Truman and Mrs. Truman are back in Independence, Mo., as private citizens. Mr. Truman in leaving Washington carried with him the knowledge that the working men and women of this country appreciate the noble things he stood for and did on their behalf.

He will go down in history as a man with tremendous courage, unafraid to make decisions in grave domestic and international matters: the building of the United Nations and its continuing support, stopping of aggression in Korea, the Point 4 Program, his forthright stand in the steel dispute.

We wish him and his family many years of happiness with a fullness richly deserved.

★

CIO REG. DIR. George Craig reports the following representation election victories: Fischman Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE-CIO 37, no union 0; Joseph M. Patterson Co., Inc., Philadelphia, CIO Oil Workers 25, no union 7; New Jersey Zinc Co. of Pa., Palmerton, Pa., Steelworkers 122, no union 89.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that in a representation election at the Intl. Shoe Co. (Westend Plant), Jefferson City, Mo., the workers favored the CIO Shoe Workers by the following vote: eligible 260, CIO 155, no union 82. USWA Rep. Long, under the direction of Dir. Dave Wilson, handled the campaign.

Act. Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that the CIO Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Gentner Packing Co., South Bend, Ind. by a vote of 14 to 1. UPWA Rep. Etta Swank directed the drive. At F. W. Means & Co., South Bend, the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union defeated the AFL, 34 to 22.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports a representation election victory among the office workers of the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard at Hoboken, N. J., by the following vote: eligible 45, IUMSWA-CIO 25, no union 11, challenged 2.

Sec.-Treas. Lilyan Moscowitz, CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union, reports two representation election victories: one at the Venus Beauty Salon, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., and the other among the beauty operators of Frank Hair Stylist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports two representation election victories: Henry Clay and Bock Co., Trenton, N. J., eligible 674, CIO-LIU 1803 353, AFL 223, no union 14, challenged 4, void 9, with Bus. Agent Helen Gaylburd of LIU 1803 and CIO Rep. Jack Rosen in charge, assisted by the officers of the local, Lucy Aiello, Katherine Criscio, and Emma Cegledi; and the E. R. Squibb Co. (Institute Branch), New Brunswick, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 121, no union 71. CIO Rep. Emory Hanscom was in charge of this campaign.

★

SEC.-TREAS. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Ormond Tool & Mfg. Co., Union City, N. J., IUE 26, UE 18, challenged 1, and Hermetic Seal Products Co., Newark, N. J., IUE-CIO 173, no union 1, UE withdrew.

Vice-Pres. Jack Moran, CIO Communications Workers, reports representation election victories at the Lexington Telephone Co., Lexington, Ky., CWA-CIO 218, independent 94, and the Alabama Telephone Co., Fayette, Ala., CWA-CIO 45, no union 2.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Virtue Bros. Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the employes favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 271 to 181 against. UFWA Organizer John McBee, assisted by UFWA Natl. Rep. William Gilbert and UFWA Local 1010, are to be congratulated.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the USA-CIO won a representation election at the Dover Manufacturing Co., Independence, Mo., by a vote of 16 to 12 for the IAM. Intl. Rep. Harry Andrew was in charge of the organizational work.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports a USA-CIO victory at the Memphis Casting Works, Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of 49 to 8 for no union. CIO Rep. Henry White directed the drive.

TWU Ends N.Y. Bus Strike

MORE THAN 8000 CIO Transport Workers last week ended their month-old strike in New York City against eight privately-owned bus companies for a 40-hour week with no cut in pay.

The strike was ended when the companies finally agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration on the terms demanded by TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and backed by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

Chief arbitration stipulation won by the union was the recognition of "the right of the men to the 40-hour week with no cut in pay."

Earlier the membership of TWU Local 100 approved the arbitration plan by a secret vote of 4313 to 994 after a noisy group at a rally refused to let Quill explain the formula.

QUILL told newsmen Theodore W. Kheel, former impartial chairman of the New York City private transit industry, deserved credit for breaking the stalemate. Kheel early last week flew back from the Bahamas where he was on vacation.

The head of the arbitration board is Walter A. Lynch, former Congressman and Democratic candidate for New York Governor in 1950. He was chosen by TWU and the companies as impartial chairman.

Michael Mann, CIO regional director in the New York City area, was selected as an arbitrator by the union. The companies were to name a third arbitrator.

The companies' united front was broken on Jan. 28 when the Third Avenue line signed the arbitration agreement. One by one the other firms came to terms with the union until less than 10 hours later all of them had signed the agreement.

Murray Praised By Coast NAACP

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

PHILIP MURRAY, late president of CIO and the Steelworkers, was honored posthumously at a "Human Rights Award" banquet in Los Angeles.

Some 700 labor and community leaders attended the award dinner sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

They heard Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, say Murray "never pussyfooted on the subject of human rights. He showed great courage and a complete refusal to compromise on the issue of discrimination."

In his presentation, White said, "I considered Philip Murray one of the great human beings of our time. He was always there with that quiet wisdom which was his greatest gift."

White also praised the similar stands of Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers and new CIO president, and David J. McDonald, USA-CIO acting president.

THE AWARD to Murray was scheduled for the CIO convention originally to have been held in Los Angeles, but was delayed by Murray's death early in November.

In accepting the award—for Murray's long service in the field of human rights — McDonald said "the basic beliefs of Philip Murray did catch on. By his practical work, he was able to wake a social conscience in the minds of the steel workers. By putting over these fundamental ideas with a million steel workers, his ideas will be spread over all America."

Among those present were Los Angeles' Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who made a welcoming talk, and Edward G. Robinson, motion picture star, who paid tribute to Murray as a champion of democracy.

The event was chaired by John H. Dial, Jr., president of California NAACP, and an organizer for CIO Clothing Workers. And McDonald was introduced by Charles J. Smith, USA-CIO Dist. 38 director.

Among others who spoke briefly were Sue Adams, representing the AFL Central Labor Council; Jerome Posner, Los Angeles ACWA Joint Board manager, who also spoke for the Jewish Community Council and Jewish Labor Committee; George Beavers, Los Angeles Urban League president; Tony Rios, Los Angeles Community Services Organization president; and Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles NAACP chapter president.

"HUMAN RIGHTS" AWARD—David J. McDonald, acting president of the CIO Steelworkers (left), receives the "Human Rights" Award granted posthumously to Philip Murray from Walter White, national secretary of NAACP.

Utility Union Wins To 15.5c

A 12-DAY STRIKE last week won 350 CIO Utility Workers hourly wage increases of 12.5c to 15.5c at the Jamaica (Long Island, N. Y.) Water Supply Co.

The basic wage increase is 12.5c an hour for the maintenance and office employes, and 3c an hour was added to the present 5c an hour night differential. Terms of the contract are retroactive to Jan. 1, when the old pact expired.

Meanwhile, after a month of talks negotiators for the UWUA-CIO and the big Consolidated Edison Co. of New York were substantially apart. The union's 10-point program includes a 17.5c hourly increase covering general raises, reclassifications and promotions. The present pact expires Feb. 28.

Steel Local Joins CIO News List

The big Local 4408 of the CIO Steelworkers at Providence, R. I., has joined the growing list of CIO locals subscribing to The CIO News for their full membership.

A subscription order for 1011 copies weekly was entered by Joseph G. Cote, Local 4408 recording-secretary.

Information on special full membership subscription rates is available from The CIO News Circulation Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

UPA Gains New Increase At Westvaco

THE CIO Paperworkers have won a wage increase averaging 2.5c an hour from the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. after winning a 4c hourly increase in a recent strike.

Workers at the Westvaco mills at Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa., who conducted a three-month strike, will get the new increase. These workers also are scheduled to get an additional 4c hourly increase in the spring if their locals approve a job evaluation plan conducted jointly by the company and the UPA.

The CIO union has won increases of 75c an hour and other benefits since the workers at the three plants voted for it in 1945, UPA reported. Earlier increases during nine years under an AFL union were only 12c an hour, UPA noted.

The UPA has made other recent gains as follows:

- Wage increases of at least 5c an hour and other benefits at Hinde and Dauch Paper Co. plants in Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, land, O., and two plants at Sandusky, O.
- Minimum raises of 5c per hour and fringe benefits from the companies represented by UPA Amalgamated Local 35, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A package increase of more than 6c an hour for employes of Wilson-Jones Co. in three states.

GOP Gets Set To Probe Everybody In Sight

By MILTON PLUMB

IT WAS SAID of the Republican 80th Congress that it "began every session with a prayer and closed it with a probe."

The same pattern of "investigative" ax-grinding, smearing, and politicking — including the "junkets" connected with it—appears to be developing in the Republican 83rd Congress. It's going to cost U. S. taxpayers a whale of a lot of money.

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) set the pace by seeking—and getting —$200,000 to finance his Investigating subcommittee for one year. That is double the amount allowed in 1952.

ON THE other side of Capitol Hill, Rep. Velde (R. Ill.), head of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which spent more than any other House committee in the last Congress, made clear that his call for funds will exceed the record $285,000 spent in 1952.

From this, it appears that GOP lawmakers never intended their "economy" promise to apply to themselves. When they controlled the 80th Congress, Republican committee chairmen ran up a new record of expenditures for probes; House "investigations" alone cost $1,887,000 in 1947-48.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"I'll Learn Ya."

Now that they're back in power, they've an even higher total to top. The Dixiegop-controlled 82nd Congress was even more investigation-minded than its predecessor; it reportedly spent about $7.5 million.

REP. LECOMPTE (R. Ia.), chairman of the House Administration Committee, said House committees got $3,779,500 to finance their 1951-52 work. Senate Rules Committee aides estimate that Senate investigation funds were about the same.

LeCompte and other GOP leaders previously have said they hope to hold investigation costs below last year. Some said that the emphasis would be on legislation and that investigations would subside.

Already a wide variety of probes is in the offing.

McCarthy and Velde have been getting headlines to date, but other committee chairmen are determined to get in the run. Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.), who heads the House committee corresponding to McCarthy's, has never been shy about making sensational charges similar to those of his Senate counterpart.

The same can be said of Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), who replaced Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) as chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee to probe Communists. The quality of his judgment as an investigator is indicated by his description of Gen. George C. Marshall as a "traitor."

The House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.) is investigating the Justice Dept., and the Ways and Means subcommittee under the chairmanship of Rep. Kean (R. N. J.) is probing the Internal Revenue Bureau. Each has asked $100,000 for the first six months of 1952 .

REP. O'KONSKI (R. Wis.) wants to grill the Securities & Exchange Commission; Chairman Wolverton (R. N. J.) of the Commerce Committee wants to look into all independent boards and commissions, and Chairman Rees (R. Kan.) of the Civil Service Committee plans a probe of the loyalty program.

Rep. Dies (D. Tex.) wants a probe of "Socialists and all who don't believe in our form of government." He said he has the names of 100,000 "subversives."

The Un-American Activities group last week announced that it would conduct "simultaneous" probes of Communist penetration of (1) government, (2) labor unions, (3) entertainment and (4) education. Its goal, Velde said, is to inform the public of "all subversive activities in the country."

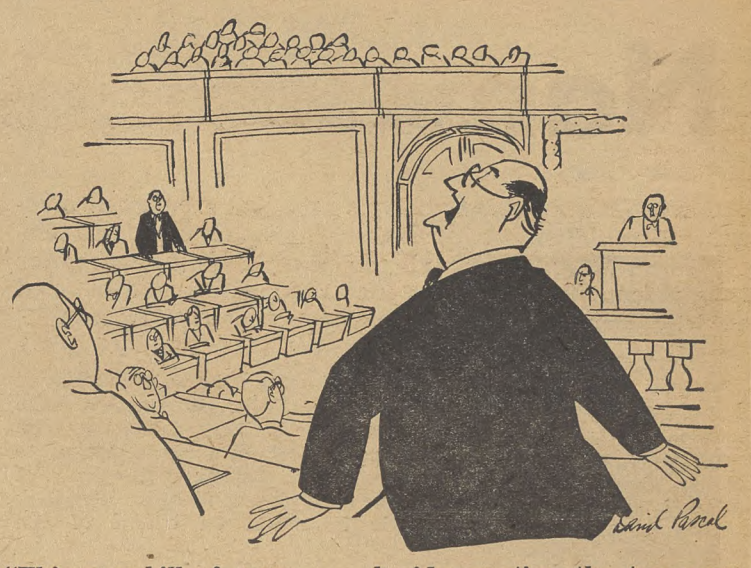
Speaker Martin has lifted the 10-month ban on television, radio and newreel coverage imposed by former Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) last year. Velde says he'll permit televising some hearings to "enhance" the committee's prestige. Keating favors televising the continuing investigation of Communists in the United Nations.

MONOTONY alone could stymie this plan, since there is so much overlapping. No less than three committees in each house have launched probes of "subversion" although GOP leaders earlier said they hoped to prevent such overlaps.

For example, the Defense Dept. in 1952 had to testify to virtually the same thing to no less than 30 different subcommittees investigating it at the same time.

Last year, when they didn't control the committees, Republicans charged there was — in the words of Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.)— "excessive overstaffing."

They're silent on this point now. McCarthy says he'll double his staff, and Velde wants to increase his committee's present staff of 50.



"This new bill of yours . . . besides costing the taxpayers millions, do you know what it will cost us personally?"

Oveta Steps In Where GOP Fears To Tread

LEAVE IT TO the ladies—some of them will spill the beans almost every time. Take the case of Oveta Culp Hobby, the wartime WAC director and anti-labor Houston publisher who has returned to Washington as federal security administrator.

Before an audience of 1500 select Republican women — including the wives of most of the Cabinet members and other high-ranking appointees of Pres. Eisenhower—Mrs. Hobby outlined some of the things the GOP is going to do to social legislation.

Mrs. Hobby didn't spell it out, but she made plain the ax is about to swing. *(Her views were aired way back in the social pages of the Washington Star.)*

For example, Mrs. Hobby sweepingly declared that some of the New Deal-Fair Deal social welfare programs "may have been needed at the time but is now obsolescent." *The GOP, she said, is trying to figure out "what to save, what to modify and what to change radically."*

The new FSA chief also avowed that, while it would be unfair "to junk at once all that came to us from the preceding Administration," it would be "as unfair to the nation to make permanent all past legislation which was intended for emergency action."

At campaign times, Republicans don't mention the words, but Mrs. Hobby also said the GOP is engaged in what she called *thoughtful planning* on where it will whittle and where it will whack.

Mrs. Hobby as FSA chief now is sitting in on Eisenhower Cabinet meetings. There have been reports of moves to strip the Labor Dept. of some of its remaining functions and shift them to FSA, perhaps even transforming that agency into a Health and Welfare Dept.

Sharp Curb On Welfare Urged

The business-supported Tax Foundation last week came out with proposals to cut federal welfare grants and legislation and turn such service over to the states.

The tax outfit quoted a survey of various state officials, all of whom were in favor of taking over present U. S. functions.

Powers of the Federal Security Agency to set "floors" under state welfare programs using U. S. funds would be restricted, for example. Another proposal was to extend relative responsibility laws which are used to disqualify applicants for public assistance, old age and other welfare payments.

CIO Board To Consider T-H Changes

THE FIRST meeting of the CIO Executive Board since the Atlantic City convention in December will be held Feb. 5 and 6, with representatives from each CIO affiliate scheduled to attend.

It will be preceded by a meeting of the CIO Executive Committee, made up of the three top officers and the vice presidents, on Feb. 3 and 4. Both sessions will be held in National headquarters in Washington.

The principal item on the agenda for both meetings is expected to be legislative developments. Earmarked for particularly detailed discussion are pending congressional hearings and CIO-proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Executive Board also is expected to take formal action on a pledge by the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray to help finance the proposed Truman Memorial Library. Shortly before he died, Murray pledged $150,000 from the CIO and $100,000 from the CIO Steelworkers, which he also headed.

Benson For End Of Meat Grading

Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, last week said he is "doing all possible" to end grading of meat. He said removal of OPS compulsory grading "would be a good thing for all segments of the industry and the consuming public."

For 7 Long Years, Mill Owner 'Ducks' The Union

THE PIEDMONT Cotton Mills manufactures duck at Egan, Ga., and it's a "duck" mill in more than one meaning. For seven years, it has "ducked" bargaining with the CIO Textile Workers, and it's still getting away with it.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans recently called both sides into chambers and lectured them for two hours. It acted after the National Labor Relations Board petitioned that the firm be cited for contempt of court for failing to obey a court order now two years old.

According to H. D. Lisk and Earl Taylor, TWUA representatives, the judges ordered the company to make written proposals to the union and the union to make alternate proposals. Under the court order, there will be fact-to-face collective bargaining for 14 days with a court stenographer paid by the company to take down all proceedings. Both parties are to report back to the court by Mar. 2, the union men reported.

Back in January, 1951, the court found the mills guilty of refusing to bargain with TWUA, ordered the firm to negotiate, reinstate the local's president fired for union activity and pay certain sums to other workers fired.

It remains to be seen whether the court action will permit Piedmont Mills to continue "ducking." TWUA said that Thomas Lift, the mill's owner, and John H. Weekes, his lawyer, gave the impression that the court action will not cause the firm to make a proposal acceptable to the union.

The concern is an old hand at "ducking."

TWUA was certified in 1945 as collective bargaining agent for the 600 workers in the mill village at the outskirts of Atlanta.

The firm refused to renew the next year. TWUA charged refusal to bargain and was upheld by the NLRB—but not until 1948.

The company appealed to the courts. It was not until 1951 that it was ordered to bargain.

TWUA tried all through 1951 and 1952 to get the firm to bargain. According to the NLRB brief seeking a citation for criminal contempt of court, the company stalled, evaded bargaining and finally refused to meet with the union.

TWUA said Egan is one of the worst mill villages in the South. The Wage and Hour Administration, two years ago found the plant paying a minimum of 75c an hour, when the figure should have been 87c, the union reported.

CIO Board Hits Taft Proposals, Names 11 For Talks With AFL

—SEE PAGE 3

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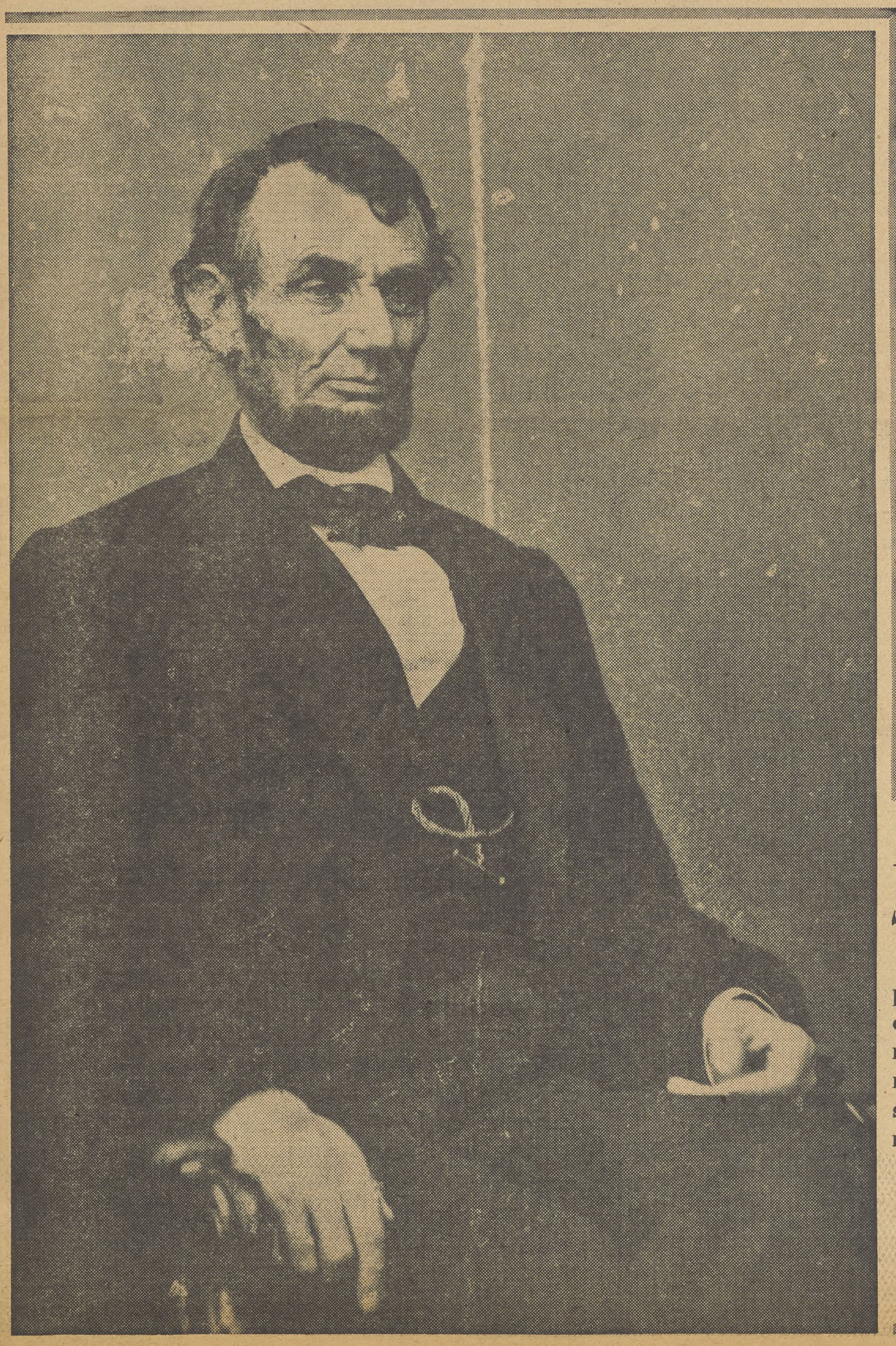

State Of The Administration

Ike Proposes - Taft's Congress Disposes

—See Page 12

What Happened To Pat Nixon's 'GOP Cloth Coat'?

—See Page 12

Controls Ending

Wage Board Starts To Close Up Shop

—See Page 7

A Republican Said It—

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

—Lincoln

(from Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861)

(Unretouched photo of "The Universal Lincoln" from original glass plate negative by Mathew Brady, courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

CIO Board Says—

'Taft Amendments Fall Short Of Ike's Stand'

Here are the texts in large part of statements adopted by the CIO Executive Board at its two-day meeting in Washington:

Taft-Hartley Amendments

THE AMENDMENTS to the Taft-Hartley Act proposed by Sen. Taft do not carry the promise of Pres. Eisenhower to restore justice and fairness to our labor-management relations law.

Some of the Taft amendments, to be sure, do represent a limited improvement in the present law. However, other amendments impose additional anti-labor restrictions, or are designed to hamper and embarrass the administration of the act.

On the whole, Sen. Taft's amendments do not go even as far toward improving the law as his 1949 amendments, which were inadequate and in certain respects were a backward step.

The 1953 Taft amendments do not deal with the truly fundamental issues of Taft-Hartley. They fall far short of eliminating government-by-injunction and they do not restore the Norris-LaGuardia Act. They do not remove the undue governmental interference which Taft-Hartley has imposed on collective bargaining. In fact, certain of these amendments increase this interference.

The Taft proposals do not strengthen the right of workers to organize. They do not, except for the amendment dealing with the right of economic strikers to vote, rid the Taft-Hartley Law of the provisions designed to harass and weaken unions.

Finally they do not simplify and clarify the law, nor do they reduce the present inordinate delays in its procedures and enforcement. While one Taft bill provides minor improvements in Labor Board procedures, another creates a new administrative set-up that will cause further complications and delays in the Board's already cumbersome procedures.

Sen. Taft proposes to split the Labor Board into two separate agencies. One headed by an Administrator would replace the already independent general counsel. The other agency would be an enlarged board. Functioning separately together, they would add chaos to the already existing confusion.

It is easy to see further delays in this weird set-up. It is hard to understand how the board will function at all.

Another step backwards is the Taft amendment dealing with so-called "employer free speech" provision of the law. In 1949, Sen. Taft proposed to narrow the scope of this provision, which employers have used as an instrument of anti-labor intimidation and coercion. In his present amendment, however, Sen. Taft would give more license to employers to engage in anti-labor intimidation and coercion, even to the point of making a free Labor Board election impossible of achievement.

The CIO will soon present to Congress its views on each of the Taft amendments. Meanwhile, let no one get the impression that these Taft amendments meet the standard of justice and fairness to labor promised by Pres. Eisenhower.

Reuther Quizzed On TV Feb. 15

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the CBS television broadcast, "Man of the Week," on Sunday, Feb. 15.

The program is seen on many CBS TV stations at 3:30 p.m. Reuther will be interviewed by a panel of leading Washington newspapermen.

Comment On Ike's Message

PRES. EISENHOWER'S State of the Union message contains many broad generalities with which few Americans would disagree. The implementation of these broad objectives by specific constructive legislation on the part of a Congress led by a reactionary Republican leadership remains to be seen.

This message, like the Inaugural address devoted primarily to international affairs, reveals a division between the outlook of Pres. Eisenhower and the Republican party and their Dixiecrat allies in Congress.

IT'S A GAG, SON!—Caught in a mirthquake was CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, "fall guy" at a Saints and Sinners luncheon in New York. He was given an oversize spark plug, as a "reminder" of his presidency of the CIO Auto Workers, by Harold Hoffman, once governor of New Jersey.

Notwithstanding the general tone of the message and some forward-looking proposals, such as improving social security, the message both expressly and through omission, caused us considerable concern.

Among the matters of concern to us are:

1. No reference whatsoever to our national objective for insuring full employment through proper governmental policies and programs. Only an economic program and government policies dedicated to insuring full employment can guarantee our continuing prosperity.

2. No reference whatsoever was made to improving our minimum wage law, now at an inadequate 75c an hour. Without improvement to at least $1.25 per hour, the minimum wage law does not adequately protect against sub-standard living conditions.

3. No reference to a broad civil rights program. The specific and desirable reference to eliminating segregation in the District of Columbia and Armed Forces merely serves to highlight the discrimination which is rampant in other parts of the country.

4. The recommendation against the enactment of standby controls after Apr. 30, and the recommendation against strengthening present inadequate rent controls.

We have joined Pres. Eisenhower in holding that wage and price controls, except for rents, should now be eliminated. However, we think the national interest requires the immediate adoption of legislation for standby controls in the event that inflationary pressures accumulate.

5. No reference whatsoever to the desirability of a comprehensive public housing program for the low income groups now condemned to the nation's slums. No reference to the necessity for housing for our nation's veterans now gouged by landlords taking advantage of abolition or relaxation of rent controls.

6. No reference to a public works program which, if properly planned, can be a bulwark against any decline in our nation's economy when the impact of the curtailment of our defense program is felt.

7. No reference to the foreign economic aid program in general and in particular to the future of the Point Four program, which must be a cornerstone of the positive aspects of our nation's foreign policy.

These omissions, others which could be cited, and the general philosophy of Pres. Eisenhower's laissez faire approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people.

We hope that as Pres. Eisenhower recommends specific legislation to the Congress he will come to recognize that an economic program based on the absolute necessity for full employment and the utilization of the great productive capacity of our democracy is essential.

We reaffirm what we have often said that we can have both liberty and security in America. We know that Pres. Eisenhower joins with us in this belief. We call upon him to express these beliefs in a practical program of constructive economic and social policies.

Communist Anti-Semitism

IN RECENT MONTHS indisputable evidence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the Communist satellite nations have pierced the Iron Curtain. The results of this developing new Soviet policy are tangible.

In Moscow, Jewish doctors are arrested and undoubtedly will be executed. In East Germany, the handful of Jews who survived Hitler's anti-Semitism are rushing for their lives away from Stalinist anti-Semitism into democratic Western Berlin.

In Budapest, the head of the Jewish Community suddenly renounces the charitable work of the Jewish organizations. In Czechoslovakia and Rumania, there are reports of suicides and pervading fear among the Jewish population.

No policy of any totalitarian government ever comes as a complete surprise however brutal it may be, however it may reverse a previous policy. In years

(Continued on Page 11)

Barden Beats NAM Drums For Industry Contract Curbs

REP. BARDEN (D. N. C.), who was chairman of the House Labor Committee in the last Congress and now is ranking minority member, gives his views on Taft-Hartley Act changes to the National Association of Manufacturers in the current issue of the NAM magazine, U. S. A.

It sounds more like the NAM talking to a Congressman than it does like a Congressman talking to the NAM.

Barden, one of the sturdier Dixiecrats, hasn't voted with labor on anything since Oct. 5, 1949, when he opposed a motion to recommit a bill to improve social security in order to make way for a weaker measure.

He begins his NAM article by laying down as fact some of the propaganda the NAM and other anti-union groups have been spewing for years—that T-H hasn't hurt any unions, that organized labor is as "big" as organized industry, that a few union leaders can bring some or all of the country's economy to a standstill even against the wishes of their members, and that individual members must be "protected" from their unions.

Then he gets into a confusing discussion of industry-wide and company-wide bargaining. Like many big business groups, Barden talks against industry-wide bargaining *(covering many companies in one industry, like in the northern coal mines)* but he indicates his main goal is curbing company-wide bargaining *(which means a contract by one union with all plants of one firm, like U. S. Steel or General Motors)*. And then he tosses in a few words on "pattern bargaining" to add to the haze.

Barden says his main concern is strikes in basic industries that bring about "a complete shutdown of vital services and deprive the country of essential materials, and sometimes involve even national safety."

The national emergency provisions of T-H haven't worked, he declares, "aside from the refusal of the Chief Executive to use" them. He examines the reasons for and against a prohibition on industry-wide bargaining, and rejects such a proposal. He also turns down as impractical plans to bring unions within the scope of the anti-trust laws.

"My suggestion," he concludes, "is that there need be no interference with collective bargaining practices now in effect—until and after such collective bargaining has become a threat to the national health, safety or security.

"But once there has been such a threat, and the emergency provisions of Taft-Hartley have been invoked to meet such a threat, it is my opinion that industrywide bargaining in that industry must thereafter be prohibited by law . . .

"Penalties for violation (by either labor or management) of the proposed law could take the form of unfair labor practice proceedings as now provided in the Taft-Hartley Act for other abuses of the collective bargaining process, or the violations could be made subject to the provisions of the anti-trust laws, or both."

Whee!

Wyngate Rides Again

A bill to "establish equality of economic power," between labor and management, the standard reactionary description for stacking things against a union, was introduced last week by Rep. Wyngate Lucas (D. Tex.), a member of the House Labor Committee. His measure would prohibit bargaining on a broader scale than the plant level and would outlaw industry-wide, unionwide, group and regional bargaining.

CIO Board Prepares T-H Amendments

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO'S 46-member Executive Board held its first full-dress meeting since the election of Pres. Walter Reuther in Washington last week and covered a wide range of key policy matters.

In the course of a heavy two-day schedule, the Board took the following actions:

1. Named an 11-man unity committee to meet with representatives of the AFL in Washington on February 24 to discuss possible courses to organic unity between CIO and AFL. **(Story on this page.)**

2. Issued a sharp attack on the amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act proposed by Sen. Taft (R. O.). The Board after approving a detailed analysis of the Taft amendments, said "they do not carry the promise of President Eisenhower to restore justice and fairness to our labor-management relations law." **(See Page 2.)**

3. Formulated general attitude on the basic amendments needed to Taft-Hartley, about which CIO witnesses will testify at forthcoming hearings of the Senate and House Labor Committees.

4. Voiced "considerable" concern over numerous omissions in Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message, particularly the fact that there was "no reference whatsoever to our national objective for insuring full employment," and warned that "the general philosophy of Pres. Eisenhower's laissez faire approach can result in grave economic dislocations to our country and its people."

The CIO statement reaffirmed that "we can have both liberty and security in America" and called upon Eisenhower "to express these beliefs in a practical program of constructive economic and social policies."

5. Endorsed a letter from CIO Pres. Reuther to Pres. Eisenhower, in which the CIO leader called for immediate action to end wage controls and thereby cut down hardship for workers involved in thousands of cases pending before the dying Wage Stabilization Board. **(See Page 7.)**

6. Shuffled assignments to major CIO standing and special committees, with the purpose of better "sharing the work" among CIO's executive officers, vice-presidents and board members. **(See Page 6.)**

7. Ratified purchase of the national CIO headquarters building from the CIO Steelworkers, for a sum of $500,000. A joint statement by CIO officers and Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the steel union pointed out the move had been long contemplated in order to provide more space both for CIO and for the Washington offices of the union.

8. Assailed growing anti-Semitism throughout the Soviet world, and called upon the Dept. of State to keep up a string of protests against the Communist governments on this issue.

9. Reaffirmed past CIO statements on conserving the nation's valuable natural resources —which some GOP leaders would like to turn over to private ownership for profit-making exploitation. Called for "federal public ownership and operation" of all atomic energy resources, facilities and plants.

10. Expressed grief over the death of 87 - year - old Charles Ervin, long associated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and known as the "dean of American labor journalists." **(See Page 7.)**

"Considerable concern" was voiced by the CIO board on the omission of detailed domestic policies from the new President's message to Congress early last week, apart from a "forward looking proposal" on social security.

Along with the absence of "full employment" recommendations, the CIO statement cited Eisenhower's silence on increasing minimum wages, a broad civil rights program, standby controls, a comprehensive public housing program, planning for public works as a "bulwark" against depression, and no reference to foreign aid.

Shortly after the meeting adjourned on Feb. 6, Reuther and Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers crossed LaFayette Square in downtown Washington for a visit with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House.

PURPOSE of the meeting, which occurred as The CIO News was going to press, was not revealed. It was the first get-together of Eisenhower with CIO officers since the day after Thanksgiving, when a group met with the then President-elect at the Hotel Commodore in New York.

On Feb. 5, Reuther spoke at a luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington. The turnout of several hundred newsmen and their invited guests (it was one of the largest crowds in recent months) heard the CIO president call for a vast up-turn in the nation's production to insure both articles of civilian use and the weapons of defense.

REUTHER hammered hard at the need for discarding the "fear of economic abundance" harbored by many business people.

"We believe that men do not have to trade their freedom for bread," he said.

"We have to realize that we cannot make peace and freedom secure by sharing scarcity . . . When we're cutting up a little pie, there is a lot greater chance for conflict than when we're cutting up a big pie."

Reuther spoke of the desirability of labor unity, about which the CIO and AFL will speak formally later this month. But he emphasized that the AFL would have to clean its house of all crooks and racketeers before CIO would be willing to proceed very far down the road toward merger. **(See Page 6)**

A number of changes in the leadership and composition of CIO's standing and special committees were approved by the Board. The general reshuffling of posts had been approved by the Board last December when Pres. Reuther proposed that all executive officers and vice presidents share more equally in the task of carrying out the organization's functions.

Five major committee chairmanships were unaffected. They were International Affairs, Economic Policy, Anti-Discrimination, Oragnization, and Maritime.

PRES. REUTHER became chairman of the Legislative Committee; Pres. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers was named to head the Veterans Committee; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers was named chairman of the Union Label Committee.

In other shifts, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union was selected as chairman of the Social Security Committee; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Resources & Regional Development Committee; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, Community Service Committee; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Health and Safety, and Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the steel union as head of the Housing committee.

Pres. Reuther succeeded the late Philip Murray as chairman of the Executive Board of the Political Action Committee. USA-CIO Acting Pres. David J. McDonald continues as PAC secretary-treasurer, and Jack Kroll as director.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of CIO, composed of top officers, met for two days last week prior to first 1953 meeting of new CIO Executive Board. Shown (from left) seated are Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; standing, Vice Presidents Emil Rieve, Joseph N. Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, James G. Thimmes and Joseph A. Beirne. At far right is Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, who was a visitor. CIO vice presidents missing when photo was taken are Michael J. Quill and Frank Rosenblum.

Cleveland Picked For Convention

CIO's fifteenth constitutional convention will be held next fall in Cleveland.

The Executive Board set Nov. 16 for opening date of the convention, with the Executive Committee and board meeting the previous week. The Hollenden Hotel will be convention headquarters, with sessions in the Public Auditorium.

CIO's last convention in Cleveland was in 1949, when clean-up proceedings against Communist-dominated unions were initiated.

CIO Buys Headquarters Building From Steel Union

THE CIO last week announced purchase from the Steelworkers union of the CIO national headquarters building in Washington.

With the sale, the USA-CIO announced that it is moving its Washington legislative office to another building.

A joint announcement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the other CIO executive officers and David J. McDonald, USA-CIO acting president, said:

"We have concluded an amicable arrangement for the transfer of the ownership of the headquarters building occupied by the CIO from the Steelworkers union to the CIO.

"This transfer has been contemplated for a long time. Both the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America need additional space. This arrangement will afford the CIO the space now occupied by the Steelworkers in the CIO building. The Steelworkers have leased space for their Washington purposes at 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW., to which they will move in approximately one month.

"The purchase price for the transfer is $500,000, representing the appraisal value of the building and equipment."

Talmadge Foe Wins In Georgia

J. L. Pilcher won a special congressional election in Georgia last week, leading a six-man field that included four supporters of the Talmadge machine.

Pilcher, a farmer and businessman critical of the Talmadge Dixiecrats, won the vacancy created by the death of Rep. Eugene Cox at Christmas time. Cox was one of the worst Dixiecrats in Congress.

The almost complete vote gave Pilcher 11,704 votes to 9600 for Grady Rawls and 6000 for H. L. Wingate, both Talmadge men.

11 CIO Officials Picked For Unity Talks With AFL

THE CIO Executive Board last week named an 11-man committee, composed of top CIO officials, to meet with an AFL committee to discuss unity between the two big labor organizations.

The first meeting of the combined committees will be on Feb. 24 in Washington.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will lead the 11-man committee which includes the other executive officers of CIO, Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer.

Others on the committee are: David J. McDonald, acting president, Steelworkers; Joseph Beirne, president, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, president, Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, president, Maritime Union; O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers; Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers, and Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer, Clothing Workers.

REPRESENTING the AFL will be a nine-man committee headed by Pres. George Meany. Other AFL representatives will be William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters; Matthew Woll, Photoengravers; Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; W. C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; David Dubinsky, Ladies Garment Workers; Charles J. MacGowan, Boilermakers; and Daniel W. Tracy, Electrical Workers.

Naming of the committees followed a recent Washington luncheon meeting between Reuther and Meany.

The Press Is Happy

The 80%-one-party press hauled out all the gaudy adjectives of praise to be found in Webster's Dictionary in their comments about Pres. Eisenhower's first State of the Union Message.

Like a lot of other products, the message had its good points, its bad points, and a good many half way in between. As a minimum, it was a good deal better than could have been expected in the calamitous event that Sen. Taft had won the GOP nomination and managed to achieve his lifetime ambition.

Pres. Eisenhower's views on many issues are not altogether clear—even after a long campaign and a lengthy message to the Congress. There are many points in both his domestic and international programs that need considerable clarification.

It's unfortunate that the President did not discuss the question of full employment, and all its implications.

In jobs for all lies America's hope for a stable future. But there are important men in the GOP, the heads of great corporations, who dream of the day when hungry men will always be in supply as a cheap labor force.

Any policy, any program that does not work for abundance, for full employment will not serve the nation well.

It is to be hoped, as the Eisenhower program is revealed in fuller detail, that generally constructive points will be made much more specific, reliance on 1932 economic principles will be forsaken, and the full employment philosophy fully accepted by the Administration.

Leadership Team

Three months after the election of Walter Reuther as head of the CIO, the unity and teamwork towards which he promised to strive are rapidly coming into being.

The recent CIO Executive Board meeting again nailed the speculative gossip that the CIO would be unable to survive. It was a meeting of full discussion, with a voice for everyone—and it showed that the unions of CIO and their leaders are working together.

The resolutions and the discussion clearly demonstrate that the CIO is on the march. Its goals are clear, its purpose is steady, its stride is firm. Both officers and members of this organization can be proud of the record that they continue to build.

A 'Happy Warrior'

When Charlie Ervin died last week at 87, millions of American workers lost a friend they could ill afford to lose.

For some 45 years, he was in and out of the labor movement, always fighting labor's good fight—no matter how tough the sledding or how unpopular the cause.

Charlie Ervin was a labor newspaperman, long an editor and a publicity counsel for the CIO Clothing Workers. As the CIO Executive Board noted in mourning the loss of this "happy warrior," he helped bring to that union "a great sense of crusading spirit and a picture of the great and happy future" which unionism will bring.

Strength, intelligence, daring and fortitude were common factors in men on labor of the generation of Charlie Ervin, the ACWA's Sidney Hillman and the CIO's own Philip Murray. And that strength and fortitude will serve as well in the future.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

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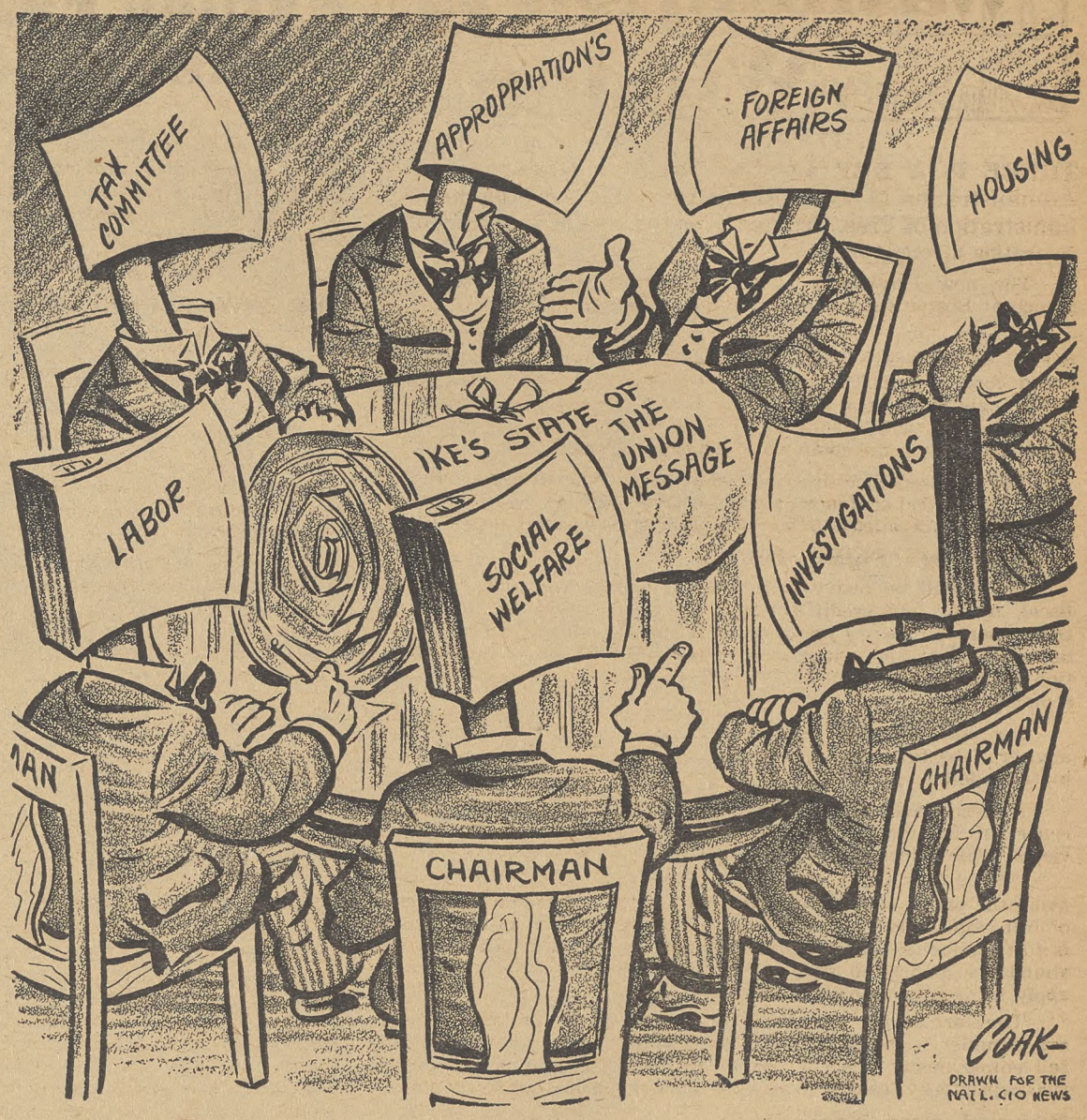
The Hatchet Men



In Other Words—

One Answer To One-Party Press

The one-party press results from the stake publishers have in achieving a big business-dominated government, said Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, in an address to the New York Guild local. In this article from the Guild Reporter, he outlines his views.

By RALPH B. NOVAK

WE HAVE HEARD a great deal of discussion since the election about the one-party press in this country. It seems to have come as quite a shock to many people that the vast majority of papers in this country should support the Republican candidate and the Republican philosophy.

According to Editor & Publisher's final poll, 67.34% of the daily newspapers with 80.24% of the total daily circulation supported Pres. Eisenhower.

Pres. Eisenhower received 55% of the total popular vote. Gov. Stevenson was supported by 14.52% of the daily newspapers with only 10.88% of the total daily circulation. Gov. Stevenson received 44% of the total popular vote.

I am sure that if people had thought about it a little bit, they would not have been so surprised. Despite all the cries on the part of the press that it is a quasi-public institution, it has come more and more to act as just what it is, a business enterprise. Since the Republican Party is the party of property and business enterprises, where else would a publisher's interest lie?

Waste Of Time

For the past several months we have heard many people cry out against the one-party press; many fine, intelligent, well-intentioned people. Some of them have called for probes and commissions, to study freedom of the press.

Some have suggested that the press set its own house in order by investigating itself. My own opinion is that this would be a vast waste of time. While confession may be good for the soul, I am extremely doubtful that the publishers investigating themselves will confess or would confess to abuses of freedom of the press.

In my opinion, most publishing enterprises have the same attitude as the Los Angeles Times took in an editorial on Nov. 1. This editorial was entitled, "We Can Take It And We Like It." This piece was written in reference to the criticism the press had incurred from 94 authors. You may recall that the authors found that newspapers furnished unfavorable placement of stories concerning Democrats and unfavorable volume of Democratic news. Concerning the foregoing finding, the Times said that the briefest and the best answer to these complaints is "Oh, nuts"!

While commissions and studies may highlight the problem, I do not believe that they will make for any change in it. My opinion is that the only way to bring about a change in this unfair balance is for the public, including Guild members, to take a greater interest in the newspaper industry.

Most newspaper properties are closely held and are responsive only to their owners and not to pressure of the general public as a rule. Newspapers, being business enterprises, are susceptible to the same type of pressure to which any other business enterprise is susceptible. If they cannot sell their product because of their attitude, they will soon change their attitude.

Supply Competition

Of course, even this type of pressure is not valid in cities which have but one newspaper. There the only answer seems to be to supply competition by starting newspapers. You may remember that the Guild talked about such a project. The project today is not dead.

A few weeks ago I met with a group of Senators and they, too, talked about starting a newspaper. One newspaper, or even two newspapers, on a national scale will not correct the evil. What is needed is many newspapers across the country, owned by the people and operated in their best interests, and with full compliance with the tenets of freedom of the press.

That day must come, and will come; but only when the people themselves are sufficiently aroused to do something about it. Looking for the publishers to do something about it themselves, I think, is unrealistic.

If they did nothing about it in the years of their futility, years in which they supported the Republican candidate only to see him defeated, they certainly will not do anything about it now when they will claim that with their help the Republican candidate was elected.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

THERE IS A KEY and basic conflict between the new Administration of Pres. Eisenhower and the outgoing Administration of Pres. Truman over the role of government in combating a recession.

The new President's view of this role was expressed in a speech at Boston the last week of the campaign. He said:

"I will enlist every resource—of private industry and of the federal government — to protect him (the worker) against the awful consequences of a depression and joblessness. I will work unceasingly to build an economy that will maintain for him a high level of wages with steady purchasing power so he and his family can share fully in the comforts of American living."

The first sentence describes what he will do *after* a depression hits. The second sentence explains what he will do *before* a depression. He has detailed this more in other speeches and statements.

Danger Of 'Tight' Dollar

There will be heavy reliance on "indirect controls" including fiscal, money and credit policies. Inflation would be halted and the present prosperity maintained by raising interest rates, balancing the budget and reducing spending. On the other hand, deflation or a recession would be stopped by lowering interest rates and reducing taxes.

One point has been continually stressed by Eisenhower and his advisers: the first and most important thing for which to strive is a stable dollar.

A stern warning has been issued against this policy in the final report of President Truman's outgoing Council of Economic Advisers. They stated:

"We should guard against the dangerous solution of trying to avoid the problem of preventing inflation by abandoning the pursuit of full employment . . . We must realize that our primary purpose is full production and employment and the fair distribution of this abundance among all people and all groups . . . These comments apply to monetary policy."

They are saying that *basic* stress on a stable or "tight" dollar may conflict with the primary goal—which is full production and full employment. Such a policy can restrict expansion of productive capacity by making money for such expansion harder to get.

Expand Our Economy

These economic advisers believe that we are going to avoid a recession only if our economy continues to expand. This means that the buying power of the people has to increase several billion dollars each year. The council believes that this will have to come by increasing money incomes—largely those of workers.

These varying approaches reach right into the legislative field:

Eisenhower's support of Taft-Hartley, even though willing to see it amended, presumes acceptance of its recognized central economic purpose—that of curbing labor's bargaining power. *Truman would repeal Taft-Hartley.*

Eisenhower would oppose continuing an excess profits tax. *Truman would support it.*

Eisenhower would favor increased interest rates. *Truman has opposed them.*

Eisenhower would oppose direct wage and price controls except in all-out war. *Truman would use them to combat inflation and stabilize the economy.*

These are the courses of action which follow naturally from the positions each side has taken. However, political considerations and strong pressures may force them to alter their courses.

Reuther Faith In Worker Hailed By Church Paper

A CHURCHMAN'S praise for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for his "working faith for the worker" and for his alertness to "the moral and spiritual issues in politics and economics" was voiced recently by The Christian Advocate.

In a lengthy editorial, the Methodist Church magazine said in part:

"Americans who believe that labor leaders, as well as employers of labor and government officials, ought to depend on religious faith will be glad that the CIO has chosen Walter Reuther as its leader. He has a working faith for the worker.

"He has often been described as a combination of scholar, fighter and orator. Surely he is one of the most daring of labor's leaders, and one of the most progressive. He was crippled by a shot fired by an assassin in an attempt on his life."

The Christian Advocate editorial then discusses the possibility of labor unity through pending CIO-AFL negotiations and continues:

"Walter Reuther is a thorough believer in the democratic processes. He knows the value of compromise and the importance of teamwork. He is strong for the free exercise of public opinion, and he has studied the ways of molding and reflecting it.

"Most important of all, he is alert to the moral and spiritual issues in politics and economics. We may expect from him responsible and responsive leadership."

Nathan Reports—

Falling Farm Prices Put A Chill On Ike's New Agriculture Chief

Last week the Agriculture Dept. reported that farm prices dropped for the fifth straight month, posing an immediate problem for the new Administration. In his regular CIO broadcast over the ABC network, Economist Robert Nathan discussed that problem.

By ROBERT NATHAN

THE NEW SECRETARY of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, will soon learn that the climate in Washington can be hot even in the middle of winter. Farm production is high and farm prices have been falling.

The farmers and the senators and congressmen from the farm states are keeping a close watch on Sec. Benson to see what he does about farm price supports.

Nearly one out of every seven persons in the United States lives on farms. In the old days a much larger portion of the total population resided in rural areas. One of the signs of a developed and industrialized country is the relatively low ratio of rural to urban populations. With mechanization and fertilizers and irrigation, less workers on the farms can feed more people in the cities.

The 23 million persons on the farms are politically as well as economically important. They are pretty well organized. They may be highly individualistic, but they want prosperity and economic safety. They want the government to help them to be prosperous and secure.

Effect On Consumers

The new Administration is faced with many policy problems in the field of agriculture. These policies are important not only because they affect the 23 million people who live on farms, but also because the other 135 million Americans are very much concerned about the prices they pay for the food they buy and for the cotton and wool and other raw materials that go into finished products our city population produces and buys.

Agriculture production is high. Crops were near record levels last year. Farm prices are down. At the present time the wholesale level of farm prices is off one-seventh from the peak in March 1951.

In November, for the first time in more than two years, farm prices were below parity. That means, the prices paid by farmers were lower than the prices received by farmers, relative to the base period used by the Dept. of Agriculture for measuring parity.

There is the dilemma of assuring fair prices to the farmer and at the same time giving the city consumer a good break. Various farm price support programs were developed under the New Deal and Fair Deal Administrations. On the whole, these programs resulted in reasonably equitable arrangements between the farm and city populations.

Pres. Eisenhower in his campaign committed himself to continue price supports for farm goods. Benson hasn't been quite so firm on this point. Just what new policies will emerge—no one can yet tell.

Some Answers Coming

But some answers will soon be forthcoming. Under a present price support policy, the Government is buying butter in large quantities to prevent the price of butter from falling below 90% of parity. Within a couple of months a new policy will have to be set on butter, so Sec. Benson will soon be on the spot.

It is highly unlikely that we will go back to a completely free market for farm goods without regard for the well-being of the farmer. The prosperity of our rural population is important to the city worker because the farmers buy many factory goods.

Policies should be designed to give fair prices and continued buying power to the farm population, and at the same time, to make farm products available at fair prices to city dwellers.

Vic Reuther Says—

Europe Fears GOP Congress Doesn't Know The Score

By VICTOR G. REUTHER
CIO European Representative

IF THE PEOPLE of Western Europe, instead of the people of America, had been privileged to vote in the U. S. election last Nov. 4, chances are about 10 to 1 they would have sent Adlai Stevenson to the White House.

Eisenhower came to Europe in the dark days of the last war as a liberator. He was still a popular conquering hero when he left SHAPE last summer to begin his successful campaign for the Presidency. Most Western Europeans regard him as one of the greatest of modern generals.

Stevenson, on the other hand, was little more than a symbol—but he was a symbol of the generous aid America had given Europe during the past four years under a Democratic Administration.

Unfriendly To Labor

The Eisenhower victory came at a time when Europeans were beginning to express concern over growing U. S. emphasis on military assistance and decreasing emphasis on economic aid. *That's part of the explanation.*

Pres. Roosevelt also was a hero to most Europeans. He and his Administration were known over the Continent as the heads of the party friendly to labor. Truman strengthened the European belief that the Democratic Party was the party of labor.

When Eisenhower aligned himself with the Republicans he became head of the party unfriendly to labor and unsympathetic to workers' desires for economic and social progress. That is how a big part of European labor figures it—and this has created a condition with which the new Administration must deal because the U. S. has a big program in Europe and because labor plays a big role in European political affairs.

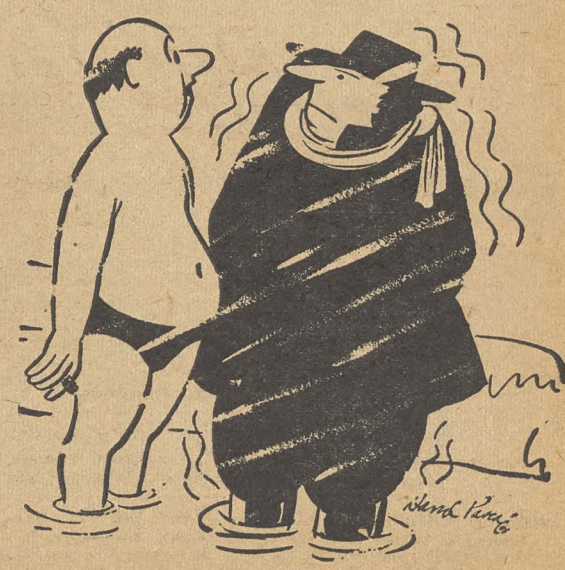
There is strong feeling over here that the new President is thoroughly familiar with this situation. *But there is fear that the new Congress doesn't share Eisenhower's knowledge and appreciation of the facts of European political life.*

And there is fear, too, that Eisenhower will be unwilling or unable to buck Congress if the latter decides it should put nearly all of its "aid eggs" in one big "military defense basket."

Too Little Bread Feared

This fear does not stem from labor belief that Western Europe should not be prepared to put up a strong military defense if the need arises. Labor favors such preparedness. *But labor feels that a proper balance between bread and guns must be maintained.*

It feels that preparations for the "hot" war that may never come must be made in such a way that the Reds will continue to lose ground in the "cold" war that is being fought throughout Western Europe today. **(LPA)**



"The trouble with you, Willis, is you're too willing to accept the world as it is."

'We Must Share Abundance'—

Reuther Meets Press, Urges Jobs For All

By GERVASE N. LOVE

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther "thought out loud" for some of Washington's foremost correspondents last week and told them about some of the things the CIO thinks might be done to solve the problems of the labor movement, the United States and the world.

He spoke at a jammed luncheon meeting of the National Press Club after receiving a generous hand from reporters representing hundreds of newspapers and news magazines.

Pres. Edward Koop of the Press Club introduced him as one "who probably knows more about General Motors than anyone except Charlie Wilson," and declared he was a man who could truthfully say "I'd Reuther be right than president."

Reuther told the correspondents and their guests, who included a number of CIO leaders, that the CIO believes the United States has the capacity to meet both the needs of armament and to create "the tools for peace." Its economy is "freedom's greatest asset," he declared.

Areas Of Agreement

How this capacity is used, he said, depends in large part on "what labor and management are able to work out in the way of a constructive climate to insure an expanding economy and full employment."

"We recognize no artificial limits," he declared.

The areas of agreement bulk larger than those of disagreement and must be expanded, he said.

"Fundamentally," he continued, "the struggle of the world we're leading is a struggle to find a way to satisfy man's basic, fundamental needs without sacrificing any of his freedoms. We believe that men do not have to trade their freedom for bread."

The CIO believes that the most fundamental unsolved problem in our own country is that of providing full employment in time of peace, he said.

"We believe we have to get greater acceptance of the need for a fight against this fifth fear of economic abundance," he declared.

"We have to realize that we cannot make peace and freedom secure by sharing scarcity. We must share abundance. When we're cutting up a little pie there is a lot greater chance for conflict than when we're cutting up a big pie."

The real test will come, he predicted, when defense production approaches its end. The opportunity offered us will be that of producing an abundance of peace-time goods to raise the living standards of the underprivileged in this country, he said, and to help the underprivileged of the rest of the world improve themselves.

In discussing specific questions, Reuther reminded the correspondents that the recent CIO convention passed a resolution to meet with the AFL and try to unite the labor movement "only on the basis of an honorable peace, with no surrender of principle and not as a sacrifice to political expediency."

Warns On Rackets

A "basic set of principles" must be worked out, he insisted, adding that one "we hope the AFL will face up to" is racketeering in some AFL unions.

"We are very encouraged," he added, "that the AFL Executive Board has taken the first step."

The CIO wants a united labor movement, he said, with all the Communists and racketeers kicked out. The CIO rid itself of nine Communist unions some years ago, he recalled.

Reuther described the Taft-Hartley Act as a "negative approach to a problem that requires a positive approach." Some of the amendments introduced by Sen. Taft (R.O.) will help with the "housekeeping and administration" of the act, he said, and some are bad, "but none is fundamental in character." He predicted ultimate repeal.

After his address he was asked many questions about the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index and outlined the CIO and UAW-CIO positions. He denied that the auto union tried to use the change to reopen its major contracts, and said that to settle the problem raised by the change "we'll do what all sensible people would do—we'll work it out."

He reiterated the CIO's pleasure at the appointment of Martin P. Durkin as secretary of labor. If a CIO man is named assistant secretary, he added, he is "confident" that he can contribute to the department's effectiveness.

Asked if he thought Durkin or Taft would have the greater influence on labor legislation, Reuther expressed the hope that Pres. Eisenhower "will have more influence in shaping the basic policies and legislative program of his Administration than the people at the other end of the axis."

Just Picture The Short Circuits!

If the Eisenhower Cabinet had "13 plumbers and one millionaire" instead of just about the opposite, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the National Press Club luncheon, "this town would be rocking."

"And you'd have to have a lot more electricians," he added, "because every member of the National Association of Manufacturers would blow his main fuse."

"WELCOME to the Press Club," says Pres. Edward Koop as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther signs guest register before addressing Washington's newspapermen's club.

Reuther, CIO Condemn Ike's Extension Of 'Old' BLS Index

PRES. EISENHOWER last week gave the Bureau of Labor Statistics the impossible task of reviving the old Consumer Price Index and issuing it simultaneously with the new one until June 30.

The CIO Executive Committee directed Stanley H. Ruttenberg to issue a statement objecting to the Administration's action as bowing to "political pressures by specific companies and representatives of industry groups."

It declared that "ill-considered actions of this type" can undermine the work of the BLS and shake public confidence in its cost of living figures.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, as president of the CIO Auto Workers, made public the text of an administrative letter advising UAW locals that the old index no longer is acceptable to the union as a basis for determining wage movements under escalator clauses in contracts with major producers and many other employers.

Durkin Dubious

Eisenhower's order was issued after Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin had pointed out that the department no longer had the money to continue the old index, as Congress had cut off funds at the end of 1952. Besides, he added, he preferred the new index in any case.

Ewan Clague, BLS commissioner, indicated clearly that any effort to develop an index figure for Jan. 15 would be impossible. All the BLS can do, he said, is to revive the old index in the best form it can. He warned that "allowance will have to be made for the problems we shall encounter in obtaining back prices as of Jan. 15."

In issuing the order to continue the old index for six months, the White House made it clear that the "official" reading will be that provided by the new index.

Although it branded the old index "obsolete," the statement said it will be kept up temporarily "for the purpose of meeting the needs of certain labor unions and business concerns which have contracts based on it."

The AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, Chairman Smith (R. N.J.) of the Senate Labor Committee and Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) of the House Labor Committee asked that it be continued. The UAW opposed it.

UAW Opposition

In his administrative letter to UAW locals, Reuther recalled that labor and industry have known for more than a year when the new index figure would begin. After the inauguration on Jan. 20, he said, "certain corporation pressure was exerted to have the government reconstitute the old BLS index."

The UAW made its opposition known to Durkin and Smith at meetings, and also sent them a long telegram on Jan. 26. In the wire he reminded them he had said the action then contemplated "would further complicate collective bargaining problems" which had appeared in negotiations already under way with major UAW-CIO employers.

He spelled out why failure to collect January prices made it impossible to compute the January index "in conformity with past practice." He particularly cited food prices, which have a weight of 35.1% of the old index and 30.1% of the new. They were not collected in January in 36 of the 56 cities where they had been gathered in the past, Reuther said, and "are now impossible to obtain."

He urged Durkin and Smith to reject "any effort to publish an artificial substitute for the old index for January."

The January figure is important because it will determine possible changes in UAW contracts covering nearly one million members. Any change is due to become effective on Mar. 1, but whatever figure the BLS comes up with for Jan. 15 will not be made public until some time in April.

Continue Talks

"As we stated in our telegram," the UAW-CIO administrative letter said, "the UAW-CIO felt that any effort to reconstitute the old index would be questionable and would, therefore, be unacceptable to the UAW-CIO.

"The decision of the Eisenhower Administration to continue the old index for a six-month period under these circumstances has not changed our position, and we are advising management that the union is prepared to continue negotiatons, and that further we consider management obligated under our agreements to continue to facilitate the conversion to the new BLS index . . .

"It does not . . . alter the basic soundness and correctness of the union's position, and we are confident that management will recognize the equity of our demands . . .

"The UAW-CIO's position remains sound and unchanged—our strategy will reflect developments in negotiations."

CIO Committee Chiefs Appointed

NEW CHAIRMEN of CIO standing committees were announced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther at last week's CIO Executive Board meeting.

The chairmen (in most cases they are CIO officers or vice presidents) are:

Legislative: Walter P. Reuther, with the CIO officers and vice presidents as other members.

International Affairs: Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers president.

Economic Policy: Emil Rieve, Textile Workers president.

Veterans: L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers president, chairman; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, secretary.

Anti-Discrimination: James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and Electrical Workers president.

Union Label: Frank Rosenblum, ACWA secretary-treasurer, chairman; Karl Feller, Brewery Workers president, secretary.

Organizational Policy, and Southern drive and general organizational subcommittees: Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

Social Security: Joseph P. Curran, Maritime Union president.

Resources and Regional Development: O. A. Knight, Oil Workers president.

Community Services: Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers president.

Health and Safety: Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers president.

Housing: James G. Thimmes, Steelworkers vice president.

Reuther was elected chairman of the Political Action Committee Executive Board, with PAC Sec. Treas. David J. McDonald, incoming USA-CIO president, and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll as board members.

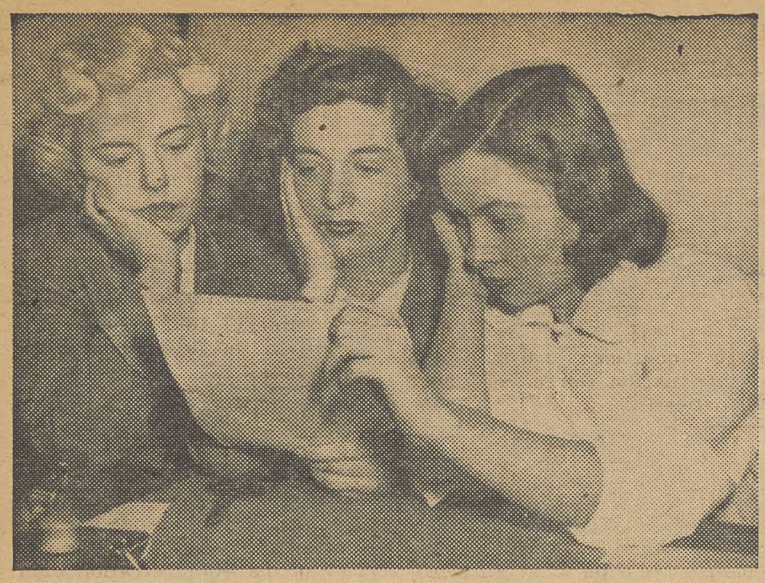
Chairman of CIO special committees are:

Philip Murray Memorial: Rieve, chairman; Carey, secretary-treasurer.

Finance: Rosenblum.

Maritime: Curran.

Guaranteed Annual Wage: Otis Brubaker, USA-CIO research director.



DEJECTION is registered by these Wage Stabilization Board secretaries as they study one of the dismissal orders given 1700 employes last week. From left, they are Betty Curtis, Washington; Loretta Powers, Boston; and Patty Shull, Winston-Salem, N. C.

WSB Shutting Down As Decontrol Orders Issued

THE GOVERNMENT'S economic controls program—featuring tight wage ceilings and relaxed price curbs—is going out the window.

Issued last weekend were executive orders by Pres. Eisenhower formally wiping out wage controls and ending almost all existing price ceilings.

The moves to end controls developed swiftly in the wake of Eisenhower's State of the Union message.

PRICE Stabilizer Joseph H. Freehill earlier said decontrolling of all meat prices — only beef had been under ceilings at all levels—and almost all consumer goods was in the works.

According to press dispatches, the order would affect most foods, textiles, clothing, numerous department store items, restaurant meals, etc.

The Eisenhower order provided that pending wage adjustments can be made immediately. However, authority was continued to impose penalties for past violations of regulations.

The Wage Stabilization Board earlier had started packing its bags.

Its first step was to case the processing of pending cases. Its second was to hand dismissal notices to its 1700 employes, effective Mar. 5.

The Salary Stabilization Board, with 340 employes, and the Railroad and Airline Wage Board, with a staff of 10, went through the same motions.

WSB operations in regional offices throughout the country were halted on orders from Washington headquarters, and lay-off notices given everybody from the lowest-rated clerk to the board members.

The moves followed by only one day Pres. Eisenhower's announcement, in his State of the Union message, that he did not intend to ask for continuation of wage and price controls when they expire Apr. 30.

The WSB action was announced to Washington employes by Chairman Charles Killingsworth.

"This is it," he told a staff meeting. "We're out of business."

Other emergency agencies also were facing heavy layoffs. Orders were expected soon dismissing most employes of the Economic Stabilization Agency, Office of Defense Mobilization, Defense Production Administration and National Production Authority. Total firings between now and Apr. 30 may reach 10,000, it was indicated.

When the dismissal notices went out last week, the board and its regional offices had about 9700 cases awaiting action. Many of them involved contracts negotiated by CIO unions with their employers.

8 Senators Again Urge Curb On Filibusters

CIVIL RIGHTS legislation on all fronts is shaping up in the Senate, with Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and seven other Democrats last week launching a new drive to change Senate rules to make it easier to end filibusters.

Lehman introduced a resolution which would permit two-thirds of the Senators voting to end debate on "national emergency legislation" and a simple majority to invoke cloture on other matters. This would permit as few as 33 Senators to end debate after two days on national emergency bills and as few as 25 to stop filibusters on other matters.

"I believe the Senate must have effective rules which protect not only the majority's right to full and free debate, but also protect the majority in its right to vote on matters which affect the welfare of our country and the world," Lehman said.

THE SENATE beat down an effort to change the rules on filibusters at the beginning of the session, but the GOP leadership, which opposed the move, promised that the entire subject of cloture would be fully considered later in the year.

On another civil rights front, the Senate Judiciary Committee is considering legislation for a Constitutional amendment outlawing poll taxes in elections for federal office. The proposal was sponsored by Sen. Holland (D. Fla.) and nine other Southern Democrats.

Similar legislation was introduced in the last two Congresses but died in the committee each time. If passed by Congress, 36 states would have to ratify it before it became effective.

In the field of fair employment practices legislation, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has introduced a bill setting up a presidential "watch-dog" commission to study and make recommendations in civil rights matters. It would have no powers of enforcement.

HUMPHREY also has joined with Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) in reintroducing the Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Bill that died in the last Congress. He made clear that his new proposal is designed as a "moderate" step in an effort to get some kind of civil rights measure adopted this session.

Still another civil rights measure, introduced by Lehman and 18 others, would make assaults against servicemen a federal crime.

'Roll Call' Tells Filibuster Story

The full story of the filibuster, which the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition ordered continued in the Senate, is told in the newest publication of the CIO Political Action Committee.

"Roll Call," a pocket-sized magazine, is published by the CIO-PAC "in the belief that the business of the Congress of the United States is the business of the people and the people have a right to know what's happening to their business."

The first issue traces the history of the filibuster and documents of the recent unsuccessful battle to change Senate rules so as to eliminate this anti-democratic device.

Strengthening Of Walsh-Healey Act Proposed

A BILL to repeal the Fulbright Amendment which seriously weakened the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act was introduced last week by Sen. Green (D. R. I.).

Green called the Fulbright Amendment "a serious legislative error" which "merely adds another obstacle in the way of effective administration of the Walsh-Healey Act." He pointed out that the New England Governors' Textile Industry Committee shares his view.

The amendment, adopted in the last Congress over strenuous CIO protests, provides for court review of minimum wage determinations by the Secretary of Labor.

Reuther Writes To Ike: 'End Wage Freeze Now'

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week urged Pres. Eisenhower immediately to issue an executive order "terminating all wage controls." The text of Reuther's letter to the President follows:

IN DECEMBER 1952, the CIO Convention urged that in the present state of the economy, controls over wages were no longer necessary and should be removed.

In your State of the Union Message of Feb. 2, you stated that you did not intend to ask for a renewal of wage and price controls on Apr. 30, 1953. You also said that "in the meantime, steps will be taken to eliminate controls in an orderly manner."

In anticipation of the termination of wage controls, the Wage Stabilization Board has virtually ceased to function. Termination notices have been issued to the staff of the Board. More importantly, both the National Board and the Regional Boards have halted all work on pending cases.

As you know, under WSB regulations, many wage contracts mutually agreed upon by empoyers and their employes can be placed into effect only after approval by the WSB.

Other contracts are being negotiated daily. The result of the present situation, in which the Board has ceased to function is what the Wall Street Journal today called "the tightest wage freeze in history." Hundreds of thousands of workers are being denied wage benefits which have been negotiated through collective bargaining and which would be approved by the WSB in the normal course of its operations if that Board were still functioning.

I AM SURE that you did not intend that the result of your message of Feb. 2 should be the imposition of "the tightest wage freeze in history." In view of the pending termination of controls, however, continued processing of petitions by the Board would appear to be futile.

I urge you most emphatically, therefore, to take affirmative action to end this unfortunate situation by promptly issuing an Executive Order terminating all wage controls. Time is of the essence, and I am confident you share our desire to avoid further injustices to American wage earners and their families.

Charlie Ervin, Who Fought Labor's Good Fight, Dies At 87

By C. EDMUND FISHER

CHARLES W. ERVIN, dean of American labor journalists, died Feb. 5 at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. He was 87.

Ervin was public relations adviser of the CIO Clothing Workers since 1924 and associate editor of the union's official organ, The Advance, since 1944. He was a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

When word was received of Ervin's death, the CIO Executive Board in session at Washington adopted a resolution and stood in silent tribute for a minute.

Ervin was eulogized by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Executive Vice Pres. Willian Pollock of the Textile Workers.

"During his more than four score years, Charlie Ervin gave to the workers of America his great journalistic talents, his tremendous vitality, and his warm humanitarian sense," the board resolution said.

"Whenever workers needed organization, whenever they strove for a better, more dignified life, Charlie Ervin could be found."

During the late 30's, Ervin was a valued aide of the late Sidney Hillman, founder and first president of ACWA, in the Textile Workers Organizing Committee campaigns and in the Amalgamated membership drive among the shirt workers.

FOR OVER 45 years, Ervin espoused what were then unpopular causes including suffrage for women, the abolition of child labor, war opposition, and supporting labor's right to bargain collectively. He stumped numerous platforms up and down the country expounding his views on many subjects in a powerful voice that belied his years.

Born in Philadelphia on Nov. 22, 1865, he was the son and grandson of textile and machinery manufacturers. His grandfather built one of the first textile mills in that city and his father was a manufacturer of heavy machinery.

In 1906, Ervin became active in the labor and Socialist movements. He engaged in many bouts with the authorities, notably during, and shortly after World War I, when as editor of the New York Call, he ran afoul of the then U. S. Atty. Gen. Palmer and Postmaster Gen. Burleson.

Asked recently what he thought he had accomplished in life, Charlie Ervin replied:

"I feel perfectly satisfied if I have been able to show the masses how they can do everything themselves by taking political and industrial power and using such power to give themselves those things to which they are entitled when doing their share."

—from bust by Jo Davidson

CHARLES W. ERVIN
Labor Newspaperman Dies

Talks Broken Off—

TWUA Warns Ike On Pay Cut Plea

"IF THE FIRST major wage movement under the Eisenhower Administration is a move downward, this will likely be the last Republican Administration in history."

That was the warning of William Pollock, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, to the rejection by Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., textile manufacturers of the TWUA demand for 6.5% wage increase.

The increase would have restored a wage cut forced on the union by an arbitrator last June. The associations, representing manufacturers who employ approximately 18,000 workers, asked for an eight-point program which they estimated would "save" them 7c to 10c an hour.

POLLOCK spoke at TWUA meetings in the two cities.

Negotiations with the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which represents 13 mills employing 12,000, broke down earlier when TWUA's demand for the pay cut restoration was rejected.

TWUA refused to accept the eight-point wage-cut program. The contracts expire Mar. 15 and TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said "we don't work without a contract."

The New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which speaks for seven mills employing 6000 workers, was not represented in the negotiations because the National Labor Relations Board is deciding whether to grant the petition of the AFL textile union for an election.

The manufacturers wanted to cut vacations to one week a year, whack holidays from six to two and reduce insurance benefits. They also wanted to eliminate retirement pay, severance pay and premium pay for holidays, and change the piecework-hourly pay relationship.

HONORED: Oscar R. Ewing, former Federal Security administrator (left), receives the Murray Award Plaque at Community Services Committee dinner from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (center) and CSC Dir. Leo Perlis. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther applauds. Four other plaques also were presented.

TWUA Denied Hearing On Stevens Nomination

THE SENATE last week confirmed the appointment of Robert T. B. Stevens, big anti-union textile manufacturer, as Secretary of the Army after refusing the CIO Textile Workers a chance to testify at a committee hearing.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve asked for an opportunity to appear against Stevens in a wire to Chairman Saltonstall (R. Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee. TWUA said its message was not acknowledged.

Two days later, when John W. Edelman, Washington TWUA representative, appeared at a committee hearing, Saltonstall asked him to testify. Edelman replied that Rieve had requested an opportunity to be heard but that at that time he was tied up in important union negotiations in Massachusetts.

EDELMAN'S request to give the union time to prepare a statement for the committee's printed record was not granted.

After the committee sent the nomination of Stevens to the Senate but before the Senate acted, Rieve sent to all Senators the statement he had prepared for presentation to the committee.

RIEVE said that Stevens moved four textile mills from the North to the South "to escape collective bargaining; and we further contend that the liquidations were unnecessarily ruthless with regard to the interests of the workers and the communities affected."

"I do not think it is a coincidence that these four mills (where 4000 workers were once employed) were the only New England textile units of the Stevens chain which were organized by our union," he continued.

Rieve explained TWUA never asks the industry "to impose arbitrary restrictions on work assignments, but a chance to study proposed changes — and if no agreement is reached after trial —arbitration.

"But what is good enough for the rest of industry was not good enough for Stevens," Rieve said.

STEVENS did not get committee approval until he agreed to dispose of his stock in J. P. Stevens & Co.

Poor's Register of Directors and Executives for 1950 listed Stevens as holding the following positions:

Vice president, Association of Cotton Textile Manufacturers; chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co. and Federal Reserve Bank of New York; trustee, Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Roosevelt Hospital, New York; director, Heminway & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York Telephone Co., Alexander Smith & Sons, General Electric Co., General Foods Corp., Marion Manufacturing Co., and Jackson Mills.

ACW Asks Pay Hikes

THE CIO Clothing Workers union is asking a wage increase for most of its 375,000 members.

The opening gun in this campaign will be fired this week when negotiations will open with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S.A. in New York City. The association represents some 850 concerns doing over 90% of the men's clothing manufacturing.

Wage talks with the cotton garment and the outerwear industries will follow, the ACWA's executive board decided.

The union and the men's clothing group last fall signed a five-year contract providing for yearly reopening for adjustments in wage and working conditions. There has been a sharp increase in the men's clothing business.

'Citizen CIO' Is Praised As CSC Presents 5 Philip Murray Awards

PHILIP MURRAY Awards for outstanding work in community activity were distributed last week to three individuals and two organizations.

Before several hundred dinner guests in New York City, the CIO Community Services Committee presented plaques and $500 checks to:

- Robert H. MacRae, of the Metropolitan Chicago Welfare Council.
- Wilbur F. Maxwell, head of labor participation for the Community Chests of America.
- Oscar Ewing, recently retired head of the Federal Security Administration and a tireless campaigner for national health insurance.
- The CIO Auto Workers, which has established a full-time Community Services Dept. to handle problems of family welfare, strike counselling services, training programs, and other projects.
- The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, which has spent nearly $175 million in 72 countries on programs to benefit the kids of the world in an era of post-war hardship.

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, and other speakers at the meeting, hailed the awards as a memorial to the broad community interests of the late Philip Murray.

"Progress for the whole community—that was Philip Murray's watchword," Reuther said.

"Philip Murray knew that a listing of democracy's virtues was not enough. He knew that the greatness of a civilization has to be measured by its sense of moral responsibility and community service—not just by Wall Street ticker reports or production indexes.

"So Philip Murray gave of his faith, his strength and his inspiration to the CIO Community Services Committee."

A highlight of the CSC dinner was a half-hour dramatic presentation, starring actor Ralph Bellamy, which highlighted the work of the CIO committee.

A DEEP silence fell over the room when the tape-recorded voice of the late Philip Murray talked of the value of union community services programs. The excerpts came from a speech by Murray at a CSC dinner in Detroit two years ago.

CIO leaders who presented the awards, and the recipients, all praised the leadership that Murray had given to CIO's unique activities in making "Citizen CIO" a vital force in hundreds of towns throughout the nation.

Thousands of union counsellors, trained through CSC programs, are helping their shopmates to gain the benefits of community welfare programs in times of need or distress.

IN ADDITION, CIO unions are now represented as never before on local and national social agencies, help collect large amounts of funds for these causes, and are acting to make the agencies more responsible to the people who support them.

The awards were presented to the winners by Vice-Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; and CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Irving S. Abramson and Leo Perlis, chairman and director of the Community Services Committee, presided.

The audience was made up of hundreds of national and local leaders of CIO unions.

$23,000 In Grants Listed By Hillman Foundation

SCHOLARSHIP awards and grant-in-aid for 1953 totalling $23,000 were made last week by the trustees of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. The foundation is named for the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers, who died in 1946.

Established in 1947 to further the aims and ideals of Hillman in the fields of labor-management relations, race relations and world peace, the foundation awarded its scholarships to 11 institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, Israel and India.

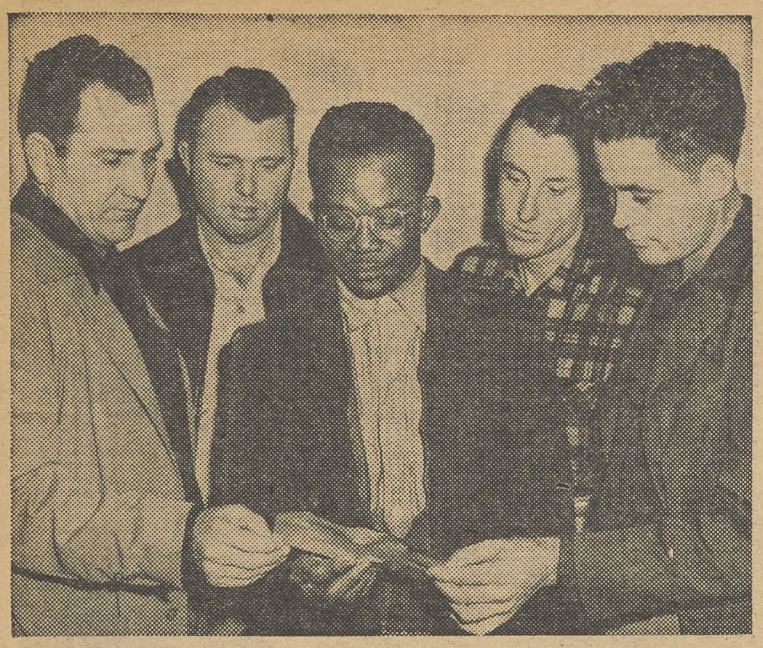
Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the ACWA and of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, said the following received scholarship awards:

Roosevelt College, Chicago; Amal School, Jerusalem; Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.; Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, New York City; New School for Social Research, New York City.

Also Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn.; Labor Relations Institute, Univ. of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; the ICFTU Asian Trade Union College, Calcutta; and Goddard College Plainfield, Vt.

THE FOUNDATION also made a grant-in-aid to the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, for its community work.

Potofsky said during its first five years the foundation had disbursed $75,000 for scholarships, $100,000 for medical research and $15,000 for grants-in-aid. In addition $1000 annual awards were made for meritorious public service and $500 annual awards in daily and periodical journalism and the fields of fiction and non-fiction.



CONTRACT AND A PRINCIPLE UPHELD — Lannie Cooper (center) got his job back and $694.47 in lost wages after CIO Rubber Workers Local 363 quashed his discriminatory firing by Armstrong Cork Co., Jackson, Miss. At left is Local 363 Pres. Ray Smithhart; the others are union committeemen.

High Court Decides On T-H Case

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board can continue its practice of accepting the filing of charges against an employer by a union whose officers have not signed non-Communist oaths, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled last week.

However, the officers—local, international and CIO or AFL—must be in compliance before the board can issue a complaint.

The ruling upset a decision by the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that all union officers whose compliance is required must be in compliance when the charges are filed.

It grew out of charges filed by the CIO Woodworkers against Dant & Russell, an Oregon lumber firm, based upon the discharge of two employes, before compliance by CIO officers. The complaint was issued after the CIO officers had complied.

A MORE important continuing application of the decision, however, if it should be generally followed, would be to situations where the charging union is inadvertently out of compliance.

The practice of the NLRB of allowing unions to correct such non-compliance prior to issuing a complaint, outlawed by the Court of Appeals decision, was in effect approved by the Supreme Court ruling.

The CIO filed a friend of the court brief explaining that union officers at every level are often out of compliance through no fault of their own because of deaths, elections and other changes. Rejection of the validity of charges filed while new affidavits are being prepared and forwarded would cause undue hardship to the unions, the brief contended, and contribute nothing to the unmasking of Communists.

Levitsky Named

The CIO Steelworkers have assigned Stephen Levitsky to Washington to work with Legislative Representative Frank N. Hoffman. Levitsky has been associated with the USA in various capacities for 12 years.

URW Defeats Mississippi Bias Firing

CIO'S CONSTITUTION lists as its first objective "to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality."

In Jackson, Miss., that principle has been given meaning on the job by a local of the CIO Rubber Workers which wouldn't take a Jim Crow firing from anybody.

The grievance involved Lannie Cooper, member of URW Local 363 at the Jackson plant of Armstrong Cork Co.

ARMSTRONG fired Cooper, saying the plant-wide seniority clause in its contract with the Rubber Workers didn't apply because Cooper is a Negro.

That was discrimination and denial of union contract protection, and the union grievance committee quickly went to bat.

After several sessions with Armstrong officials, they won a full victory: reinstatement of Cooper on the job, and payment of his lost wages of some $694.

Along with Local Pres. Ray Smithhart, other union committeemen who successfully handled the grievance were E. E. Sylvester and Tom Snipes.

That's the brief story from Jackson—just an example of the job protection that CIO unionism means for all workers in the South.

Willys To Build Clinic For UAW

The big Toledo Local 12 of the CIO Auto Workers announced that Willys-Overland Co. has agreed to build a $450,000 diagnostic clinic to be owned and operated by the local's Willys-Overland unit.

All members of the Toledo-wide Auto local will be allowed to use the medical service, the local said. The center will be operated by the local's health insurance fund.

Senate Staff Report—

'Little Totalitarian' Rule Charged To Ship Cooks

CREATION of "a little totalitarian system" has enabled the pro-Communist leadership of the Marine Cooks & Stewards to retain control of that West Coast organization, a Senate staff report charged last week.

The report detailed force and terrorism used by officials of the MCS, which the CIO expelled in 1950 for Communist domination, against cooks and stewards who sought to return the MCS to CIO union ranks.

The heavily-documented, 250-page report called the MCS "the last Communist outpost among the unlicensed seafaring unions."

THE REPORT was issued by the staff of the outgoing Senate Labor subcommittee. Its chairman, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), said in a preface that the MCS report shows "how a Communist-dominated union stays in power."

"It stays in power," he observed, "by terrorizing the real and imagined dissidents within the union, by depriving critics of their jobs, by slander, vilifications; by intimidating government witnesses to its illegal activities, by perverting the union's judicial machinery into an instrument of reprisal, by intimidating the employers into becoming parties to their totalitarian methods.

"In brief, this Communist-dominated union has remained in power by corrupting the basic democracy of a union to create a little totalitarian system all of its own."

DETAILED in the report was the story of those members of the MCS who attempted to purge Communist control of the small West Coast union and return it to CIO ranks.

Sen. Humphrey paid tribute to "the moral and physical courage of the men, and at least one woman, who have risked their livelihood and indeed their lives, to fight the good fight for democratic unionism."

He noted his admiration "is all the greater because they were not glorified by the press, by the glare of television cameras . . . they have had no opportunity to write best-seller books or series of syndicated articles."

"Their anti-communism," Humphrey wrote, "is having to stand the test of dark alleyways, of goon squads, of beatings, and of a union hall made into an arsenal."

THE REPORT, based on sworn affidavits and sworn testimony, pointed out the importance of control of a seafaring union like the MCS.

"Such control eases the problem of infiltration of agents and propaganda for world-wide communism," the report declared.

"What distinguishes the Marine Cooks & Stewards from non-Communists unions is the intensity with which it pursues Communist political objectives," declared the report.

It noted all unions are concerned with political objectives in one form or another, but no non-Communist union in the United States makes the commitment to political goals the major test of union loyalty.

In the MCS, the report said, union members who met all the tests of union loyalty, but refused to knuckle down to MCS policy in the Wallace campaign or its underwriting of Soviet foreign policy were the victims of immediate reprisals.

Physical violence, the report noted, was a favorite weapon of the union and in at least one case the wife of an active anti-Communist was beaten in her home.

IN GREAT detail, the report told the story of threats, beatings, job blacklists, kangaroo trials and expulsions which were directed against non-Communists in the MCS. Also cited were efforts to block action by the National Labor Relations Board on unfair practices cases brought against some MCS officials.

The report covered the period 1949-50, including the months during which the CIO Maritime Union sought to organize the West Coast stewards.

Ship Employers' Collusion Cited

"Evidence of employers' collusion" with the CIO-expelled Marine Cooks & Stewards was cited in the Senate Labor subcommittee staff report.

Shipping operators were charged with allowing discriminatory operation of the hiring hall.

"The employers," the report said, "permitted themselves, without too much protest, to become vehicles through which the MCS leadership imposed its rule of terrorism and discrimination against all elements who dared to oppose its Communist policies.

"It is not unfair to say that the sweep of MCS power could not have been as effective, by far, if many employers had not been supine."

Lobbying Curb Again Tossed Out

THE FEDERAL Lobbying Act has been declared unconstitutional for a second time by Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff.

Holtzoff dismissed charges brought under the law against four persons. He said the registration requirement of the act is unenforceable because the penalty imposed for violations is forbidden by the First Amendment.

Passed in 1946, the Lobbying Law requires lobbyists to register their activities, file regular reports of receipts and expenditures, and keep records. The general penalty for violation of its requirements is a $5000 fine and a year in jail, and a second penalty provision forbids anyone convicted from attempting to influence legislation for three years.

THIS SECOND penalty, Holtzoff ruled, conflicts with the right of every person, guaranteed by the First Amendment, to petition Congress. This right, he pointed out, cannot be abridged by an act of Congress.

Holtzoff's action was based on a previous decision to the same effect in a case he decided last year involving the National Association of Manufacturers. The effect of the NAM ruling was to invalidate the entire act, although only one section of the law was actually at issue.

Registrations under the act have fallen sharply since that decision. At present there are only 850 persons and organizations registered as lobbyists, although 1200 once were registered.

ICFTU Accuses French In Protest To ILO

A COMPLAINT charging violation of trade union rights by the French government in Morocco has been filed with the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The complaint is based on the ILO international convention on freedom of trade unions, which has been ratified by the French government.

"Since 1936 European workers in Morocco have had the right to set up trade unions," said an ICFTU statement summarizing the complaint.

"MOROCCAN workers, on the other hand, are not allowed to form their own unions, and until 1950 were not even allowed to join the European unions. This was, in any case, a concession of doubtful value since the majority of these organizations owed allegiance to the Communist-controlled French General Confederation of Labor (CGT).

"The French authorities are now proposing to allow Moroccan workers to form unions provided, however, that half the membership of the national and regional governing bodies is French. Even this limited right is not to be extended to agricultural workers."

BOTH THE present law and the French proposal violate the ILO convention, Oldenbroek charged.

"It is a matter for the workers, and for them alone, to designate freely those who are to be in charge of defending their interests," he declared.

The ICFTU called on the ILO, in accordance with established procedure, to declare there is a case to answer, and to ask the French government to submit it to the ILO Fact-finding & Conciliation Committee on Trade Union Freedom.

Low Man On Totem Pole

Consumers Get A Break In Resolution By Sen. Gillette

THERE ARE many kinds of congressional committees. There are committees to protect the interests of this group and that group, but there is no committee to see that the consumer does not get gypped.

Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) wants to elevate the consumer from his position of low man on the totem pole. Almost a third of the Democrats and the Republicans in the Senate have joined him in sponsoring a resolution to set up a Senate Consumers Interest Committee.

THE RESOLUTION, which is supported by the CIO, would:

- Provide a forum where consumers and housewives could air opinions of millions of citizens who are never heard by other committees.
- Keep federal agencies which are supposed to protect the consumers more aware of the consumers' problems.
- Protect these same agencies against senseless, crippling budget cuts.

Albert Q. Maisel in the current issue of Redbook magazine considers the case of the consumer as the low man on the totem pole and calls for support of the Gillette resolution. Maisel writes:

"Between Sad Fact No. 1—the lack of consumer organization—and Sad Fact No. 2—the way the Washington setup reflects a pattern of producer-slanted thinking and responsibilities, we're bound to put up a poor showing for ourselves (or get half a hearing) when we try to speak as consumers."

He points out that agencies that are supposed to protect the consumers are hamstrung by disputes between rival groups of producers and by a budget-whacking Congress.

Maisel says the $3 million that Congress appropriated three years ago to revise the consumer price index "might as well have been poured down a rathole."

"For the old index used to be compiled on the basis of surveys of 34 cities," he continues. "Under its slashed appropriations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has had to drop 14 cities from its list . . . at the very time when the cost of living has been jumping."

GILLETTE first introduced the consumer representation resolution last year. It was supported by the CIO and other organizations, but the Rules Committee did not report it out until it was too late to get action.

If you want it enacted this session, write to Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Farm Electric Co-op Critic Put In Charge Of REA

THE THREE million farm families who get their electricity or telephone service through rural electrification cooperatives are wondering what is in store for them, now that the Pres. Eisenhower's Agriculture Dept. is beginning to take shape.

When Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "streamlined" the department after taking office, he put Romeo Short, of Brinkley, Ark., in charge of the Rural Electrification, Farmers' Home and Farm Credit Administrations.

Users of REA current are concerned because Short, a vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was chairman of the resolutions committee at the AFBF convention in Seattle in December. His committee came up with a statement that private utilities companies should have first priority in generating and distributing electric power.

WHAT EFFECT his position will have on pending public power developments was a matter of concern to the 4400 delegates attending the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, held recently in San Francisco.

Government policy in the past has been to give REA co-ops first chance at the current generated at public power installations. Private utilities have long sought the right to distribute such power, and in some cases want the federal government to sell them the dams and facilities.

The NRECA parley denounced proposals made recently by some Republicans to sell installations such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration to private investors.

The delegates branded the surrender of such public resources to "corporate ownership for exploitation for private profit" as nothing more than a "barehanded raid on the commonwealth."

UAW Auxiliaries Aid Polio Drive

The CIO Auto Workers Auxiliaries last week won the commendation of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for their work on behalf of the March of Dime Drive.

The auxiliaries were commended because their members manned the March of Dimes Booth in the heart of Detroit for eight days during the drive, according to Mrs. Catherine Gelles, auxiliaries' secretary.

'Revolution' In Ermine Hits Capital

THE GOP invasion of Washington has brought its own kind of "social revolution," it is revealed by a close scrutiny of society page stories in papers of the nation's capital.

- Mrs. Alice Nicholas Longworth, long a leading figure in Washington's social scene, says with a sparkle: *"The Republican millionaires are back—now we'll all have a gay, scandalous time."*
- The Inaugural Housing Committee was kept busy meeting the whims of the nation's financial upper crust. Reports the Washington Post: *"A Republican mogul asked for a room for his chauffeur and a heated garage for his car, explaining, 'My chauffeur doesn't like to get into a cold car'."*
- Mrs. Robert Low Bacon threw a fancy dinner for Winthrop Aldrich, new ambassador to Great Britain, who as head of the Chase National Bank, hasn't eaten in a one-armed lunch in years. Reported a local paper:

"The 46 guests sipped and supped from a gold service. Long flowery branches were arranged in a center of the table. A rosy glow was suffused through pink azaleas, floating in a miniature sunken garden stretching almost the full length of the table."

All Is Not Gold That Glitters—

Glitter Products, Inc., a Detroit auto polish maker, has promised the Federal Trade Commission to take some of the high gloss off its advertising claims for Glitter Super Glaze.

Among various glittering claims which the company agreed to discard: That its auto polish is not a polish, that it will restore a car's original finish, and that it will last twice as long as any other polish. (LPA)

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

(As a new weekly feature of interest to our readers, The CIO News with this issue begins publication of Sidney Margolius' "How To Buy" column. Margolius is a well-known writer in the labor press on consumer problems—The Editor.)

CLEANING and straightening the house is the biggest household chore. For the average family it consumes a back-breaking 16 hours a week, according to surveys by home economists.

Efficient equipment and work methods can save much of his backbreaking job. *Here are tips on how to do it; and also, how to save money on the many cleaning preparations families must buy for household use.*

Efficient Cleansers: One of the most efficient and least expensive all-round cleaning preparations is a chemical called trisodium phosphate ("TSP"). It's sold under various brand names, so simply buy the least costly, or buy it under its own name in a paint store. A half tablespoon of TSP in a gallon of water generally will remove any dirt ordinary detergent and water won't. But a too-strong solution will remove paint from woodwork *(in fact, TSP is sold under still different brand names as a paint-brush cleaner, showing how manufacturers package the same ordinary chemical under several names for different purposes—and at different prices).*

For use as a scouring powder, you can make up a mild, efficient preparation by buying whiting at a paint store and adding a very little TSP and ordinary detergent.

In furniture polishes, many of the cheaper ones are chiefly mineral oil. You can make a polish which also cleans furniture by mixing a half cup of linseed oil, three-fourths of a pint of water and a half cup of denatured alcohol. Or melt one ounce of beeswax in a half pint of linseed oil and a pint of turpentine (away from the flame).

For cleaning rugs and upholstery, you need a soapless cleanser. But there's no need to buy a special preparation. Among the best and mildest soapless cleansers are the same synthetic detergents many families now use for dishes and laundry.

"Dustless" Mops: You can make a professional-type dustless mop yourself by spraying the top part of the strands with a little kerosene. Let it travel to the ends and hang the mop outside to dry. You can also make a dustless dust cloth by soaking it in kerosene, wringing it out and letting it dry out in the open. For polishing furniture, wet a cloth, then wring it out so it's a little damp. It will polish faster and use less polish.

"Dirt-Resistant Walls": Washing down walls is one of the toughest jobs in a house. Much of it can be eliminated by coating walls with a thin starch solution. Then when you wash the wall the starch dissolves and takes off the dirt that has settled on it.

Tips on Cleaning Methods: You'll save much annoying running back and forth for equipment while house-cleaning, if you assemble your cleansers, sponges, pail and other needs in a wheeled cart like a shopping or laundry cart. Or you can use a cleaning box or basket with handle to transport equipment.

Picking Good Equipment: For sweeping, a long-handled push-broom and long-handled dustpan like professional janitors use, saves much bending. It pays to buy a good hair pushbroom. For waxing, a long-handled applicator used with self-polishing wax saves much work.

One thing is certain: It isn't necessary to pay high prices for liquid wax. Private brands sold by supermarkets and department stores are not only half or less the price of some widely advertised brands, but sometimes contain even more solids, which is what makes a floor wax last longer.

Delaney Asks Tighter Curb On Use Of Drugs In Foods

FOOD AND cosmetic producers will have to prove articles containing chemicals are safe for human use before marketing them under two bills introduced by Rep. Delaney (D. N. Y.).

Under the present law, the government has to prove that a food or a cosmetic actually harms users before it can be removed from the market.

Delaney's bills were based on the recommendations of a House investigating committee on the use of chemicals in foods and cosmetics. The committee, of which he was chairman, was created by the 81st Congress and continued through the 82nd Congress, with 59 days of public hearings.

Testimony was taken from 217 witnesses from consumers' groups, colleges, agricultural experimental stations, and from the chemical, food and cosmetic industries.

The Food and the Drug Administration and the Public Health Service reported that only 428 of the 704 chemicals used in foods are definitely known to be safe.

The committee found that during 1951 some hair shampoos inadvertently caused eye injuries. One Delaney bill would require cosmetics ingredients to be identified on labels to afford protection from dangerous coal-tar dyes that are used in some cosmetics.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending the Philip Murray Award dinner of the CIO Community Services Committee. The audience heard the voice of our beloved, departed leader, Philip Murray, praising the CIO-CSC as the great effort of CIO to bring betterment to the local, state and national communities.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and the writer had the honor and privilege to give awards to the following: Oscar R. Ewing, former Federal Security Administrator; Robert H. MacRae, director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago; Wilbur F. Maxwell, director of the Labor Participation Dept. of Community Chests and Councils of America; and to Brother Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers on behalf of the UAW. The Philip Murray Award was also presented to Byron Price, United Nations assistant secretary-general, on behalf of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

PRES. WALTER REUTHER made a stirring address commending the CSC for a fine job well done. All present also paid tribute to Irving Abramson and Leo Perlis and their staff of men and women who have worked so hard to make the CSC the wonderful organization it is.

While in New York, I went to the Annual Dance and Entertainment of Local 1-2 of the Utility Workers of America. It was very enjoyable spending the evening with the officers, members and their families of the local, as well as the international union officers, Joe Fisher, Bill Pachler, Harold Straub. Patty McGrath of Local 1-2 has done a fine job and it was a pleasure being with him and his people.

★

REG. DIR. TIM FLYNN reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Western Sky Industries, Hayward, Calif. The vote: eligible 219, UAW-CIO 105, IAM 77, no union 19. The report was given Flynn by UAW-CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Harry Whiteside.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that workers at the Solray Div. of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Ironton, O., favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by a vote of 164 to 116 in a representation election.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports a representation victory among the engineers, firemen and oilers employed by the brewers in New Orleans, La. They favored the CIO Brewery Workers by a vote of 37 to 11 AFL, with 1 challenged. Brewery Workers Reps. Ernest Munster and Frank Marchese were in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the CIO Clothing Workers won a representation election at the Oberman & Co., Fayetteville, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 281, ACWA-CIO 163, no union 72, challenged 3.

REG. DIR. AUGUST SCHOLLE reports that LIU 1064 won a representation election at the Slater System of Maryland, Inc., which operates cafeterias at the Ford tank plant in Livonia, Mich. The vote: eligible 37, LIU 1064 28, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that LIU 262 won a representation election at the Affiliated Bakery Co., Newark, N. J. by this vote: eligible 51, LIU 262 30, AFL 6, challenged 5. George Braverman of Local 262 was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO representation election victories: Balmer Cadillac Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., UAW-CIO 3, AFL 0; The Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Bronx, N. Y., UAW-CIO 7; Euclid Candy Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., CIO 52, AFL 27; Howard Johnson's Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., CIO Transport Workers 39, no union 8.

New York State CIO Fights To 'Hold The Line' On Rents

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council last week began a double-pronged attack in its campaign to "hold the line" on State rent control.

Since May, 1950, the Empire State has had its own rent control law, and has not been under federal rent ceilings.

Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno stated the Council's views before the Temporary Commission on Rents and Rent Conditions at an Albany hearing attended by more than 1000 often noisy landlords, tenants and their representatives. Earlier Council Pres. Louis Hollander and Garno sent a letter to all members of the Legislature opposing rent increases.

"WEAKENING of controls would be an economic and social calamity for the State," Garno told the commission.

He urged that the Legislature "hold the line" on all rents in all parts of the State.

Landlords' proposals included a minimum return of 6% on property valuation, a general rent ceiling 20% above the June 30, 1947, levels and decontrol of "luxury" apartments.

Garno cited 1950 census figures showing a vacancy ratio of 1% or less in all major cities of the State. He said the lowest responsible estimates of a normal or healthy vacancy ratio are from 5.5% to 10%.

THE COUNCIL official said the average rent rise in Saratoga, Albany and Delaware counties was 40%. These counties voted decontrol when the federal law was still in effect.

The hearing also was attended by 40 CIO council and union officials from Buffalo, Rochester and Utica, who also called on legislators to urge them to continue controls.

Hollander and Garno wrote the lawmakers:

"Weaking of controls . . . will lower living standards, cut purchasing power and may well disrupt the economic stability of this State. Under such conditions we of the labor movement will have to protect the living standards of our people by the means that are available to us . . ."

"Those of the Republicans who may think they were given a mandate in the last elections to do away with rent control are badly mistaken. No one has been given a mandate to visit suffering and economic strife on the State in the service of the real estate interests."

More About CIO Board Resolutions

(Continued from Page 2)

past, the leaders of the Soviet Union have boasted of their alleged fight against racial discrimination.

But in the absence of democracy and full acceptance of the rights of the common people, no minority is safe from policies and programs of oppression and torture. Where civil liberties and the fundamental freedoms are in jeopardy, the rights of every person, whether he be a member of the majority or a minority, are uncertain. The Jews, the Catholics, the Protestants and people of other religious faiths have all suffered and been persecuted by the Communist regimes.

Free and democratic people cannot tolerate persecution and denial of fundamental freedoms. The Executive Board of the CIO lends its voice to the international protest against this revival of flagrant anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the satellite world.

We call upon free people everywhere to raise their voices against these outrageous policies in the hope that Soviet leaders will heed our cries and end this anti-Semitic program before it endangers the lives of the millions of Jews in the Soviet Union and the satellite nations.

We call upon the Dept. of State to register a strong and constant protest with the government of the USSR and to make explicit at all times the revulsion of the people of the United States of America at this outburst of racialism.

SEN. JENNER

He's Out $14,000

SEN. JENNER (R. Ind.), one of the louder shouters about government spending during Democratic Administrations, is going to have to return an estimated $14,000 he collected from Uncle Sam as a disabled veteran.

An Air Force captain in World War II, Jenner has been collecting monthly disability pensions since he left the service to enter the Senate in 1944.

The General Accounting Office ruled that he is not entitled to the pension and he has agreed to return it.

CIO Revokes Charter Of Puerto Rican CGT

THE CERTIFICATE of affiliation to the CIO of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor (CGT) was revoked last week by CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood on the ground that it has ceased to be representative of the CIO in its territory.

Reg. Dir. David Sternback was placed in full charge of all CIO affairs in the island. He is setting up a temporary organization which will apply for a charter as a CIO council. A convention to elect permanent officers will be held later.

THE REVOCATION of the CGT certificate of affiliation was ordered by Haywood in his capacity as executive vice president, director of councils, and designee of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in accordance with Rule 25 of the CIO Rules for Industrial Union Councils. The pertinent part of Rule 25 reads:

"The President or his designee, on notice and hearings, may revoke the certificate of affiliation of any council for violation of the CIO Constitution or the Rules Governing Councils, or on the ground that it has ceased to be representative of the CIO in its territory."

Haywood acted on the recommendation of Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel. Goldberg conducted a hearing, of which due notice was given, in San Juan on Dec. 24.

"On the basis of the uncontradicted testimony received at the hearing," he advised Haywood, "there can be no question that the General Confederation of Labor of Puerto Rico (CGT) has ceased to be representative of the CIO in its territory, in that the great majority of the membership and their unions have severed their affiliation to or otherwise have ceased to participate in the CGT, and have affiliated directly to the CIO or to unions affiliated to the CIO."

The testimony was given by officers and members of several unions. It showed that about 95% of CIO membership in Puerto Rico belongs to the Sugar Div. of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, which disaffiliated from the CGT last November. Locals of the CIO Transport Workers, which also has a large membership, are no longer affiliated.

McDonald Spikes Claims Of Alco On Strike Settlement

AMERICAN Locomotive Co., after months of blocking CIO Steelworkers seeking wage increases already won in basic steel, last week turned to outright distortion of fact.

In an obvious attempt to create a rift between the USA-CIO and the locals at its strikebound plants, Alco Pres. Perry T. Egbert claimed an agreement had been reached between the company and David J. McDonald, acting president of the Steelworkers.

McDonald categorically denied this, labeling it a "distortion of facts." Egbert had said McDonald had been unable to "sell" the proposal to the locals.

In a statement, McDonald traced the history of the long dispute with Alco, which has strike-bound plants at Schenectady and Auburn, N. Y., and a plant at Dunkirk, N. Y., where union members are working under a Taft-Hartley injunction.

McDonald said in their Jan. 21 meeting, Egbert had made "suggestions" which the union president agreed to carry to the negotiating committee.

"Mr. Egbert specifically stated that if this committee did not accept his suggestions we (the company) have made no offer," McDonald said.

"I deny categorically that the union accepted a proposal," McDonald continued. "I deny categorically that the company and the union have reached an agreement as to settlement which is binding on either the company or the union. I deny categorically that either the union or I, in any sense, has violated any of the accepted precepts of sound collective bargaining."

The union negotiating committee found Egbert's suggestions "inadequate and refused to accept them as a basis for settlement," McDonald said.

Bethlehem Steel Has Top Quarter

The Bethlehem Steel Corp., the country's second largest steel producer, had the best fourth quarter in its history during the three months ended Dec. 31, 1952.

Net profit, according to its report, was more than $49.4 million, or $4.99 a share, compared to $39.9 million, or $3.93 a share, in the same period of 1951.

Tax Dodge Leader Gets High Post

Craig R. Sheaffer, of Chicago, president of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. and a director of the Western Tax Council, was nominated as assistant secretary of commerce last week.

The Western Tax Council, which has its headquarters in Chicago, has been one of the leading groups in the drive to have state legislatures force Congress to call a constitutional convention to enact the "millionaires' relief amendment." This is the one that would limit the federal taxing power to 25% of income.

State Of The Union

Ike Proposes, But Taft's Congress Disposes

By MILTON PLUMB

PRES. EISENHOWER last week laid down the blueprint of his Administration's foreign and domestic programs. He charted a middle course on domestic affairs, but announced important changes in U. S. foreign policy.

In his first State of the Union message, delivered in person before a joint session of Congress, Eisenhower called for a "new, positive foreign policy," and announced that he had ordered the U. S. Seventh Fleet "no longer" to prevent possible Chinese Nationalist attacks from Formosa against Communist China. *(See accompanying story.)*

Most Republicans agreed with Senate Majority Leader Taft's appraisal that it was "a great speech."

"IN GENERAL," declared Senate Democratic Leader Johnson, "it is a comprehensive statement. I am gratified that the President does not propose the repeal of any of the gains made during Democratic administrations."

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), however, called it "full of much preachment, some sound principles but mainly political generalities." He expressed hope that it will not increase the dangers of war.

Although Eisenhower's remarks received applause at the rate of one round per minute of his 56-minute, 7000-word address, the volume varied widely. His remarks on Formosa, for example were greeted with a deafening outburst, but the applause was much less when he called for a balanced budget before tax cuts, and it was only scattered when he promised once again to end segregation in the nation's capital.

On some important matters of domestic policy, notably Taft-Hartley revision and farm price supports, Eisenhower avoided spelling out his views in detail. He indicated, however, that he would send messages concerning these problems to Congress at a later date.

EISENHOWER insisted that only a law supported by both labor and management can help prevent strikes and asked for revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. He said that although Taft has already introduced amendments, the Labor Dept. will submit "further specific recommendations."

Sec. of Labor Durkin said afterwards that his department is "not anywhere near" completion of its study and that he doesn't know how soon the proposals for T-H changes will be ready. He also said that he will ask Congress for supplemental appropriations to keep the old cost-of-living price index until June 30, as ordered by the White House.

Other highlights of Eisenhower's domestic program:

ECONOMIC CONTROLS: Congress was asked to let wage and price controls expire Apr. 30, and the President did not request stand-by powers but said he would seek new legislation if the need arose. He wants authority for federal rent ceilings continued beyond June 30 in areas where serious housing shortages exist. Instead of continued materials and production controls, he wants priorities established for scarce items.

Acting Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming immediately notified all mobilization and stabilization agencies to begin laying off their employes, now totaling over 12,000. Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee ignored Eisenhower's message, however, and introduced a bill calling for stand-by wage-price-rent controls. Sens. Hill (D. Ala.) and Douglas (D. Ill.) joined him in calling for stand-by legislation.

TAXES AND BUDGET: Eisenhower said it is necessary to reduce federal spending and balance the budget, and that tax cuts—a big GOP promise—can be justified "only as we show we can succeed in bringing the budget under control." At the same time, he said the Treasury will put more of the existing federal debt into the "hands of long-term investors," which will mean that the government—and private borrowers, too — must pay higher interest rates.

Here, too, Eisenhower ran into opposition from the Republican chairman of a congressional committee directly concerned. Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.) said he still favors an early tax cut and that he will bring his bill calling for an 11% reduction in personal income taxes before his House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 11. A big majority of members of the committee have expressed support for the bill.

REORGANIZATION: Eisenhower asked extension—without easy congressional veto — of "present" authority to reorganize governmental departments and agencies, essential if he is to carry out GOP campaign pledges to reduce federal spending.

Thanks to a mixup in signals between the White House and Capitol Hill, House and Senate committees already had approved bills cutting down the President's reorganizational powers. Last week, after the message, the House reversed its committee and voted to extend the reorganization bill without weakening amendments. Action was still pending in the Senate.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The President promised to do all that he can to end segregation in the District of Columbia, in the federal government and the armed forces, and pledged his Administration to the broad objective of "equality for all" without proposing civil rights legislation.

Southern Democrats promptly served notice they will fight his move as it affects the capital. Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), leading Dixiecrat spokesman, declared "I am, of course, opposed to racial integration in public schools and in the fire department." Rep. Davis (D. Ga.) promised to continue his fight in the House against efforts to end D. C. segregation.

Speaking Of 'GOP Cloth Coats' . . .

. . . as Vice Pres. Nixon did during his famous campaign telecast last fall, the following fashion note was revealed in the Washington Evening Star's society page report on Pres. Eisenhower's message to Congress:

Society News

scarf [illegible] the same shade.

Pretty Mrs. Nixon Alone

Mrs. Richard Nixon, pretty wife of the Vice President, sat alone across the aisle from Mrs. Eisenhower. Her blouse was white like her hat and she wore a brown fur coat over her suit.

Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, wife of the Defense Secretary, was in the second row and after Mrs. Eisenhower sat down, she le[illegible]

Ike's China Order Causes Jitters Among U. S. Allies

THE ONLY immediate result of Pres. Eisenhower's "new, positive foreign policy" rescinding ex-Pres. Truman's 1950 order directing the U. S. Seventh Fleet to patrol the Formosa Strait has been to arouse concern among our allies.

Many military experts question if much more can result for some time to come. They point out that the Chinese Nationalists have no navy or air force capable of any significant "invasion" of the Chinese mainland, even if their army were equipped and trained for such an undertaking.

T. F. TSIANG, Chinese Nationalist delegate to the United Nations, said only last week that even if the U. S. provided Chiang Kai-shek with enough ships and planes and other equipment to launch a major offensive, the build-up would take at least a year.

Strong protests against the Eisenhower action were voiced by Britain, with Foreign Sec. Anthony Eden saying it "will have unfortunate political repercussions without compensating military advantages."

What worries U. S. allies in Europe is that, should this country support such a build-up, supplies needed by NATO forces would have to be diverted to the Far East. A full-dress debate on the Formosa order seemed likely in the UN General Asembly when it reconvenes in New York on Feb. 24.

Both Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Admiral Radford, who commands the U. S. Pacific Fleet, agreed that no important Nationalist raids on the mainland can be expected in the near future.

ASKED if the U. S. would "bail out" Chiang's forces if they launch a beachhead in China and get into trouble, Bradley said that the answer called for a political decision and not a military one.

He added, however, that he personally *"would hate to see us get too much of our military strength tied up in China and that would certainly be getting a lot of it tied up on the mainland of China."*

Bradley testified earlier during the hearings on the removal of Gen. MacArthur as U. S. Far Eastern Commander, that a war with Red China would be *"the wrong war at the wrong place and the wrong time with the wrong enemy."*

SEN. MORSE (Ind. Ore.) warned that the order "may play into Russia's hands and be the source of a wedge being driven between us and our allies."

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) expressed hope that the Formosa decision "does not contemplate backing up any landings or aggressive moves on the Chinese mainland by Chiang Kai-shek's forces."

Ike Text: 'Some Corrective Action' On T-H Urged

Here is the Republican Administration's statement on labor policy as voiced by Pres. Eisenhower in his State of the Union message to Congress:

THE DETERMINATION of labor policy must be governed not by the vagaries of political expediency but by the firmest principles and convictions. Slanted partisan appeals to American workers, spoken as if they were a group apart, necessitating a special language and treatment, are an affront to the fullness of their dignity as American citizens.

The truth in matters of labor policy has become obscured in controversies. The very meaning of economic freedom as it affects labor has become confused. This misunderstanding has provided a climate of opinion favoring the growth of governmental paternalism in labor relations.

This tendency, if left uncorrected, could end only by producing a bureaucratic despotism. Economic freedom is, in fact, the requisite of greater prosperity for every American who earns his own living.

In the field of labor legislation, only a law that merits the respect and support of both labor and management can help reduce the loss of wages and of production through strikes and stoppages, and thus add to the total economic strength of our Nation.

We have now had five years' experience with the Labor Management Act of 1947, commonly known as the Taft-Hartley Act. That experience has shown the need for some corrective action, and we should promptly proceed to amend that act.

I know that the Congress is already proceeding with renewed studies of this whole subject. Meanwhile, the Dept. of Labor is at once beginning work to devise further specific recommendations for your consideration.

In the careful working out of legislation, I know you will give thoughtful consideration—as will we in the executive branch—to the views of labor, and of management, and of the general public.

In this process, it is only human that each of us should bring forward the arguments of self-interest. But if all conduct their arguments in the overpowering light of national interest—which is enlightened self-interest—we shall get the right answers. I profoundly hope that every citizen of our country will follow with understanding your progress in this work. The welfare of all of us is involved.

ESPECIALLY must we remember that the institutions of trade unionism and collective bargaining are monuments to the freedom that must prevail in our industrial life. They have a century of honorable achievement behind them. Our faith in them is proven, firm and final.

Government can do a great deal to aid the settlement of labor disputes without allowing itself to be employed as an ally of either side. Its proper role in industrial strife is to encourage the processes of mediation and conciliation. These processes can successfully be directed only by a government free from the taint of any suspicion that it is partial or punitive.

THE ADMINISTRATION intends to strengthen and to improve the services which the Dept. of Labor can render to the worker and to the whole national community. This department was created—just 40 years ago—to serve the Nation. It must aid, for example, employers and employes alike in improving training programs that will develop skilled and competent workers.

It must enjoy the confidence and respect of labor and industry in order to play a significant role in the planning of America's economic future. To that end, I am authorizing the Dept. of Labor to establish promptly a tripartite Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of employers, labor, and the public.

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'No Sugar-Coating'

CIO Proposes 7 'Fundamental' Improvements In Taft-Hartley

"Substantial" improvements of the Taft-Hartley Act in seven "truly fundamental" provisions were urged last week by the CIO Executive Board, "if real justice and fairness are to be achieved" in U. S. labor-management relations.

Here are highlights of the CIO statement, issued as congressional T-H hearings began:

THE 83rd Congress is now about to start hearings on Taft-Hartley. Pres. Eisenhower, and many leading figures in the Senate and House have expressed a desire to improve our basic labor-management relations act.

We agree that such action is as worthy as it is overdue.

The CIO, though pledged to the ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley, welcomes this desire to improve the law. Leaders in the new Republican Administration have recognized that the Taft-Hartley law has substantial defects.

We are ready—because of the realities of the situation—to cooperate with a sincere effort to amend the law by eliminating its union-busting and other anti-labor provisions.

The entire country will benefit if the law is so changed. Industrial peace will be fostered. When undue restrictions against unions are eliminated, responsible management and responsible labor will move forward toward our common goal of insuring economic and social justice, which is the bulwark of our national prosperity and security.

If amendments to Taft-Hartley are to achieve the goal of restoring equity to our labor-management relations, they must be of a substantial nature. Mere sugar-coating won't do. Justice and fairness in the law are what Pres. Eisenhower has promised to labor. Justice and fairness are all we ask. Justice and fairness, we hope, are what the Congress wants.

JUSTICE and fairness cannot be achieved by the limited amendments which have been proposed in some quarters. If real justice and fairness are to be achieved, amendments to Taft-Hartley must deal with truly fundamental issues. The amendments must:

1. *Eliminate government by injunction and restore the Norris-LaGuardia Act.*

This means that Taft-Hartley's three separate provisions for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes "without regard to" the provisions of Norris-LaGuardia must be repealed.

2. *Remove the undue governmental interference which Taft-Hartley has imposed on collective bargaining, and thereby restore free collective bargaining between management and labor as the cornerstone of our nation's labor policy.*

Union and management should be left free to negotiate the terms of collective bargaining agreements without unnecessary and unwise government restrictions. They should be free to negotiate whatever type of union security arrangements they deem appropriate and suited to their particular situation.

3. *Strengthen the rights of workers to organize in bona fide unions of their own choosing by the elimination of hampering restraints imposed or encouraged by the present law.*

4. *Rid the Taft-Hartley law of the provisions designed to harass and weaken unions.*

5. *Simplify and clarify the law: Provide for the rule of reason in its administration, and reduce the present inordinate delays in its procedures and enforcement.*

6. *Protect both unions and employers in industries organized on an industrial union basis from the disruption of established and orderly collective bargaining by artificial carving out of craft units on an untenable and unworkable basis.*

The Taft-Hartley Act, in an attempt to weaken industrial unionism and drive a wedge between craft and industrial unions, enacted certain provisions designed to favor the former. This "carving out" process frequently destroys the bargaining power of workers in plants, and replaces stable labor relations with chaos. This Balkanization of bargaining units is bad for both employers and workers.

7. *Prevent employer coercion and intimidation of employes under the guise of protecting free speech —a principle to which we, like all good Americans, firmly adhere.*

On the pretext of protecting the rights of employers to free speech, the Taft-Hartley Act has opened the door to employer prevention of union organization by threats and intimidation of workers. This Taft-Hartley provision has no bona fide purpose and never had.

A good-faith desire to improve the Taft-Hartley Act will be judged by how Congress acts on these seven fundamental issues.

WE are convinced that responsible management and responsible labor, working together with government, can achieve fairness and justice in our national labor relations policy. It is essential that we do so—essential for our domestic prosperity and for our security and dignity throughout the free world.

Substantial changes in the Taft-Hartley Act would demonstrate to our friends and allies that in democratic America, free labor and free management can work together in a spirit of national unity for the good and welfare of all the people.

In this year of 1953 that message is perhaps the most important we can transmit to the millions here at home and the millions abroad who abhor totalitarianism and cherish the democratic way of life.

(See Stories on Page 3)

Exclusive—

Taber Calls In Big Business To Ax Budget

By MILTON PLUMB

REP. JOHN TABER (R. N.Y.), the "economy"-minded chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has appointed an investigating staff reported to include nearly 40 business men to help him wield the hatchet on government departments.

Some of these business "experts" are sitting in at the committee's secret stategy huddles on appropriations for agencies which regulate the companies they represent.

For example, The CIO News has learned that representatives of Standard Oil of Calif. and the California-Texas Co.—both part of the oil cartel now under indictment by the government—sat in at a secret meeting two weeks ago on independent offices appropriations.

The latter include funds for the Federal Trade Commission, which the oil firms have bitterly attacked for its report that led to their indictment.

ALSO PRESENT as part of the industry advisory panel, this reporter was told, were representatives of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The latter firm is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission, whose appropriations are included in the independent offices group.

Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.), chairman of the independent offices subcommittee, also attended.

Similar panels of "appropriate" business men, it is understood, are assigned by Rep. Taber to consider appropriations for other government agencies. They are meeting regularly with members of the committee staff behind closed doors in the old Executive Offices Building.

None of the several Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee to whom this reporter spoke knew about the proceedings. All agreed, however, that consumers, small business and labor representatives should have at least as much a voice in determining appropriations as big business.

THE BUSINESS group is said to be under Donald Belcher, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Members of the Appropriations Committee staff say, however, that Robert E. Lee, who was also chief investigator in the 80th Congress and minority clerk in succeeding Congresses, is directing their operations. He is a former FBI man.

Despite the "hush hush" atmosphere surrounding the group's operations, it was learned that most of the business "experts" are on the committee's payroll as per diem employes. Others have been named as regular salaried employes, however, and are on leave from their business employment.

A similar set-up, drawn largely from men assigned by various chambers of commerce, operated under Taber and Lee in the 80th Congress. When the transcripts of hearings which the Appropriations Committee conducted at that time

REP. TABER

were published, newspaper men held them up as startling examples of "witch hunts" because of their widespread attacks on individual government employes in each agency.

Harassed heads of government agencies called in to testify were asked about affiliations even with organizations as conservative as the American Economic Association. The head of one agency retorted that *"the only smoke around my agency is that from the stink bomb which your committee investigator set off."*

The appearance of the two oil company men at the closed meeting on the budget for the Federal Trade Commission is reason to wonder if a similar attack is in the offing.

The oil lobby has been trying to smear the FTC as "Communist-minded" ever since the oil cartel report appeared. Actually, the FTC has a perfect loyalty record.

THE HUGE investigative staff assembled by Taber, if published reports that it numbers 40 are true, is alone larger than the total staff of the committee when it was run by the Democrats. There were 37 full and part-time employes on the committee's payroll throughout the last six months of last year.

Although Taber apparently has more than doubled his own committee staff, government departments will find a different kind of hatchet is being readied for them. The chairman has said he'll knock at least $12 billion off the $78.6 billion requested by Pres. Truman to run the government in 1954.

The man who likes a big staff for himself swung the "economy" ax so wildly back in 1946 and 1947 that over 100,000 federal employes were fired.

In contrast with Taber's "closed door" investigations, Senate Appropriations Chairman Bridges (R. N.H.) this year is planning to hold public hearings on all appropriations except where national security is involved.

Campaign Pledges Shelved As Congress Program Revealed

PRES. EISENHOWER and GOP Congressional leaders last week charted the Republican legislative program for 1953. Only 11 proposals were designated "must" legislation for this session of Congress.

Republican leaders also announced that they expect Congress to adjourn no later than July 4.

The sparse legislative program, announced in a joint statement by Senate Republican Leader Taft and House Speaker Martin after a conference with the President, omits many issues on which the GOP has promised action.

There is no mention of nearly a score of GOP platform and campaign pledges.

TAX CUTS—a major Republican campaign promise—are nowhere referred to, nor is revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, which Eisenhower has repeatedly said should be changed. Likewise, there is no mention of statehood for Alaska, which votes Democratic, although Hawaii, which votes Republican, is singled out for separate action.

The program is silent, too, on all civil rights matters, despite Eisenhower's promise to end segregation in the District of Columbia. Republican pledges on D. C. home rule are also forgotten, and no mention is made of the promise of Senate Republican leaders during the opening week of Congress to consider a change in the Senate rules to make it possible to end filibusters, also called for by the President.

No provision is made either for standby price controls, which Eisenhower has said he doesn't want, or for continuing rent controls, which he called for in his State of the Union message. There is also no reference to farm legislation, despite rapidly falling farm income, and no health legislation, although the report of ex-Pres. Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation shows a pressing need.

Other important omissions include legislation for development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, conservation and resource development, industrial health and safety, child welfare, monopoly curbs, migratory labor, public housing, and improvement of the minimum wage and fair labor standards laws.

The program also makes no mention of foreign aid legislation. Taft said that authorization for continuance of the mutual security program should be included under the appropriations program.

Separate legislation to authorize such continuation, however, will have to be enacted before Congress considers appropriation of funds. Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee has said he wants to eliminate all of the $7.6 billion requested for foreign aid in President's Truman's budget.

TAFT and Martin said that the 11-point program "was not intended to be exclusive" and that others might be added later, but they emphasized that full agreement had not been reached on details of even the proposals listed. They also said that in presenting the program of "must" legislation they did not mean that it necessarily had to pass Congress.

All that they intended, they said, was to list legislation "which must be considered by Congress at this session."

While legislation not on the approved list can be considered by Congress, it has much harder going. This is because the Rules Committees traditionally back up the congressional leadership's program and refuse to report out to the floor measures not cleared for action.

AN EXAMPLE of how this works developed last week as Republicans in Congress continued their wrangle over the bill of Chairman Reed (R. N. Y.) ending the excess profits tax on corporations June 30 and cutting personal income taxes by 11% the same date. Eisenhower has called for budget cuts before taxes are reduced.

Reed, however, predicted that his committee definitely will approve his bill over Administration objections on Feb. 16. He pointed out that Republicans generally campaigned on a pledge to cut taxes and contended that "the party now has an obligation to keep faith with the people."

Here's The GOP Program—

Here is the Republican legislative program for this year in Congress:

1. Reorganization bill already passed. (Congress finally gave Pres. Eisenhower the government reorganization powers he wanted, after both House and Senate Government Operations Committees had voted to curb them.)
2. Appropriations bills to reach the Senate not later than May 15.
3. Hawaiian statehood bill.
4. Taft-Hartley amendments.
5. Limited extension of allocations controls dealing with materials required for the defense program and critical defense areas.
6. Legislation relating to tidelands oil.
7. Extension of Reciprocal Trade Act.
8. Bill simplifying U. S. customs.
9. Extension of old-age and survivors insurance to cover groups presently excluded.
10. Extension of temporary aid to schools in critical areas.
11. Adding two commissioners for the District of Columbia.

Employment Council 'Dismantling' Periled

FUTURE of the hard-won Employment Act of 1946 and operations of the President's Council of Economic Advisers is in doubt.

As first revealed by CIO, the entire staff of the council—which functions in the economic field to plan government programs barring depression and promoting full employment—has been given discharge notices.

Emil Rieve, Chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee and Textile Workers president, revealed the layoff notices.

He called it "an alarming move," indicating "virtual dismantling" of the council, and questioned whether the Republicans Administration is abandoning the full employment philosophy.

At the White House, Press Sec. James Hagerty confirmed that the firing notices, effective on Mar. 4, had been sent out because the agency's funds expire on Mar. 30. Former Pres. Truman had asked a supplemental appropriation to carry the council through to June 30, but Congress hasn't acted yet.

When Hagerty was asked if the council will be continued if the new funds are voted, he replied: "I cannot say."

The last council member, Vice Chairman John D. Clarke, formally resigned last week. Chairman Leon Keyserling and Robert C. Turner quit earlier.

CIO's EXECUTIVE Board, at its recent meeting, pointed out there was no mention of insuring full employment in Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message to Congress. In addition, Rieve said:

"Dismissal of the CEA staff, and the absence of any White House statement about the future of the Council of Economic Advisers, and a sudden rash of criticism of the full employment philosophy in big business quarters, lead us to fear that the Administration is consciously putting aside the necessary and constant search for means by which all Americans may find a job.

"If that is so, we are apt to find ourseleves soon enwrapped in a depression psychology that would be disastrous for the American people."

(Factory layoffs going up, Page 8; farm prices going down, Page 10.)

Jersey PAC Appoints

Paul Krebs has been named chairman of the New Jersey CIO Political Action Committee and Charles Kovacs is the new State CIO legislative committee chairman, Council Pres. Carl Holderman announced.

CIO Proposes 7 Basic Taft-Hartley Changes

(Editorial comment, Page 4.)

"SUBSTANTIAL" changes and improvements in the Taft-Hartley Act in seven "truly fundamental" fields were proposed by the CIO Executive Board last week.

An end to "government by injunction" led the revisions suggested by the CIO board, as hearings on the labor-management law began before the House Labor Committee.

"Mere sugar-coating" amendments will not be acceptable to labor, the CIO emphasized. The board said five bills introduced by Sen. Taft (R. O.) "Are not even a beginning toward replacing the Taft-Hartley Act with a fair and just labor relations law."

In a detailed statement, the CIO said that it believes that it would be better to wipe the slate clean and enact a new law, but that "we nevertheless are ready —because of the realities of the situation—to cooperate with a sincere effort to amend the law by union-busting and other anti-labor provisions." *(See statement highlights, Page 1)*

'All We Ask'

Recalling that Pres. Eisenhower has promised labor "justice and fairness," the CIO board said:

"Justice and fairness are all we ask. Justice and fairness, we hope, are what the Congress wants."

There was no indication that such was the case, however, at the opening of hearings on Capitol Hill. Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.), a member of the House Labor Committee, led off by appearing in support of his bill to make Taft-Hartley even more anti-labor by banning industry-wide bargaining.

Parroting phrases of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other big business lobbies about "labor monopoly", Lucas said his measure would "protect" the American people against "those few labor bosses who, through mere whim or caprice, can shut down an entire industry."

The Lucus bill is almost identical to a section of the original Hartley bill that passed the House in 1947 and was struck out by one vote in the Senate. It would outlaw "industry-wide" bargaining by forbidding any union to represent the employes of any two competing employers in the same industry more than 50 miles apart and employing more than 100 persons.

Several Republican members indicated approval of Lucas' proposal, but his chief support came from his fellow Dixiecrat, Rep. Bardon (D. N.C.).

Other Democratic committee members, however, attacked their position and Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) brought a laugh from the packed hearing room when, after Lucas had spent almost an hour trying to explain his plan, he asked what his bill meant by industry-wide bargaining.

Under questioning, Lucas showed he didn't know, indicating that he also intends to include area-wide and pattern bargaining, and wasn't sure what he intended to do about company-wide bargaining. In general, he said, he wanted the term "industry-wide" bargaining as used in his bill to cover any situation in which employer associations or national unions could control collective bargaining.

Rep. Weir (D.-FL. Minn.) former Minneapolis AFL official, told Lucas his proposal would "take the labor movement of the nation back to the 1920's and destroy a lot of unions." Democrats Powell (N. Y.), Howell (N. J.), Perkins (Ky.) and Bailey (W. Va.) also criticized the bill.

Senate hearings are scheduled to begin the first week in March. Opening testimony before the House Committee was limited to Congressmen who have introduced bills making amendments in the law.

Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.), who wants the non-Communist oath extended to employers and a clause protecting a union from being held responsible for acts of members acting as an individual, and Rep. Byrd (D. W. Va.), also testified last week.

Byrd has introduced a bill calling for outright repeal of Taft-Hartley and providing for a return to the Wagner Act. He said that the working people of America will never be satisfied until Taft-Harley has been "fully purified" by outright repeal.

Other Measures

Other bills calling for outright repeal have been introduced by Reps. Lane (D. Mass.) and Perkins (D. Ky.). The CIO Executive Board statement made it clear that it is "pledged to the ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley" despite CIO readiness to cooperate in seeking improvements in the law during the present session.

Hearings will resume Feb. 17 when Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.) will appear in support of his proposal to allow the closed shop under certain circumstances. He will be followed by Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) who also wants improvements in the law.

In addition to repeal of the 80-day injunction against strikes in national emergency disputes and prevention of employer coercion and intimidation of employes, the CIO statement called for a removal of undue governmental interference and a return to free collective bargaining, elimination of restraints on organizing and repeal of provisions designed to harass and weaken unions.

The CIO recalled and agreed with Eisenhower's support for lifting "the heavy hand of government intervention." This means, CIO said, that labor and management "should be free to negotiate whatever type of union security agreements" or welfare or pension fund they jointly deem advisable.

It demanded repeal of the T-H provision inviting state legislatures to frustrate collective bargaining on the subject of union security. The board observed that five years of welfare fund experience had brought no reports of abuses and no reason for governmental restrictions.

CIO charged that Taft-Hartley bars the traditional rights to refuse to handle struck work or sweat-shop-made goods and to engage in other legitimate economic boycotts. It added "the right to refuse to cross picket lines has been seriously challenged. The right to strike has been abridged."

Tabulating Taft-Hartley harrassments, CIO contended they run counter to Eisenhower's observation that without "strong unions" a worker cannot compete successfully for his share of the business dollar.

Among the harrassments which CIO charged weakened unions were nuisance damage suits encouraged by Taft-Hartley, which at the same time prohibits similar suits against employer unfair labor practices.

Affidavit Hit

CIO charged the present law is so intricate that "it can hardly be understood by the workers to whom it applies, or by employers either, for the matter." One of the examples cited was the non-Communist affidavit, which the CIO observed "has no proper place in labor relations legislation."

To achieve "justice and fairness" on the seven fundamental issues, an estimated 25 amendments will be required in the Taft-Harley law, the CIO Legal Dept. said.

Is It True What They Say About Dixie?

Rep. Barden, the Dixiecrat from North Carolina's rural belt, got stung by his own remarks when he attacked the power of labor unions in New York and New Jersey at the House Labor Committee hearings last week.

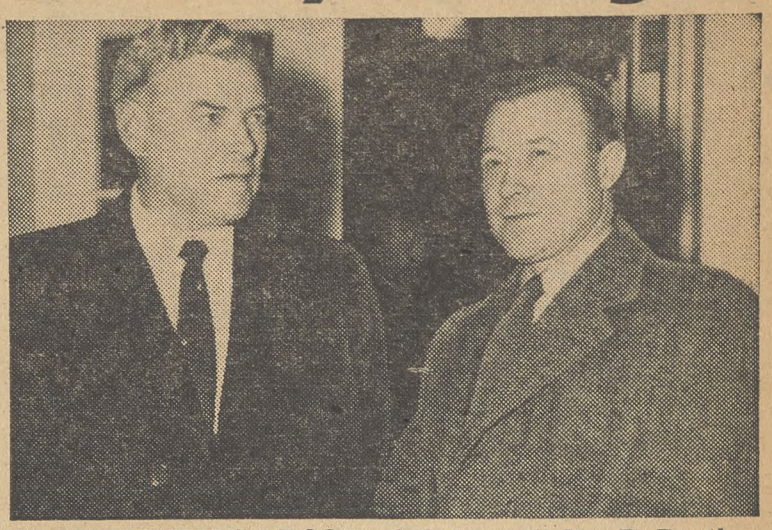
Boasting that similar conditions don't exist in the "wide open spaces" of his state, he said the unions "can't draw a rope around my neck."

Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.), with obvious reference to Barden's bitter opposition to civil rights, cut in quickly to remark that "It has been done to some people there, though."

UAW Aide Dies In Auto Accident

George F. Cranmore, assistant regional director of the CIO Auto Workers in the New York City area, was killed Feb. 12 in an auto accident near his home in Queens Borough, New York City.

He was returning from a business engagement when the accident occurred. Cranmore formerly resided in Saginaw, Mich., and was a UAW international representative before becoming assistant regional director.



AT WHITE HOUSE DOOR—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers acting president, pause at White House door after meeting with Pres. Eisenhower. Reuther said they had a "general discussion of a number of general problems."

CIO Says: 'Government By Injunction' Must Be Ended

First of the seven "fundamental" improvements in Taft-Hartley proposed by the CIO Executive Board is to "eliminate government by injunction and restore the Norris-LaGuardia Act." This section of the board statement follows in large part:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has expressed pride that this Norris-LaGuardia statute was enacted during a prior Republican Administration. We note that it was emasculated by a later Republican Congress. We call upon this Republican Administration to reinstate this law to its original scope and effectiveness.

That means that Taft-Hartley's three separate provisions for the issuance of injunctions must be repealed.

Taft-Hartley calls for mandatory injunctions against certain union practices, but merely discretionary injunction action against employers. The Taft-Hartley solution for national emergency disputes is to enjoin workers for 80 days. It even provides for injunctions dealing with technical violations of the provisions relating to the check-off of dues and the administration of trust funds.

All of these injunction provisions should be stricken. As Pres. Eisenhower has said, *"Injunctions . . . will not settle the underlying fundamental problems which cause a strike."*

If government by injunction is to be ended, the policy of Norris-LaGuardia must be applied to labor injunctions in the state courts as well as in the federal courts. There is no excuse for the intervention of state courts in labor disputes falling within the jurisdiction of the national labor relations law.

The question then arises as to what proposal, if any, we are prepared to make for the resolution of national emergency disputes.

Our prime answer to this difficult problem is that national emergency disputes, like all disputes, can and should be settled through the progress of genuine give and take collective bargaining.

As has been pointed out by reliable authority, including the respected ex-Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Cyrus Ching, in national emergency disputes cases employers have too often not engaged in collective bargaining because of their confidence that the processes of the Taft-Hartley Act will be employed and the union enjoined for the 80-day period.

THIS 80-DAY period has become in fact a cooling off period during which collective bargaining is cooled off, with the result that settlements are delayed rather than expedited. It is therefore our sincere conviction that if genuine collective bargaining does take place, and if employers know that the Government will not intervene on their side by the use of an anti-labor injunction national emergency disputes can be settled and harm and injury to the nation avoided.

Now it will be said that a national emergency dispute may nevertheless take place, resulting in a stoppage that will imperil in a substantial way the national health and safety.

The labor movement is, of course, deeply concerned with health and safety of the nation. We believe, however, that the term national emergency has been too often abused. We seriously doubt, on the basis of the facts now available, that any of the so-called national emergency strikes in recent years have genuinely and really created a national emergency.

Therefore, it is imperative that in considering this problem, the solution be fashioned only to *genuine* national emergencies. *As Pres. Eisenhower has said so well, there are worse things than a strike, and one of the things that is worse is the loss of freedom attendant upon unjustified governmental intervention in labor - management situations merely because the hue and cry is raised of a national emergency when none exists in fact.*

After careful consideration we have concluded that the best way to cope with genuine national emergencies is to continue to place responsibility on the parties themselves to settle their dispute through collective bargaining without blueprinting any general solution or procedures to be taken by the Government in the event collective bargaining fails.

THIS DOES not leave the nation remediless against the crisis which may result therefrom since, in the final analysis, Congress is always available and possesses the authority to act with a remedy tailor-made to the equities of the particular situation.

This solution possesses the overwhelming advantage that neither party to a dispute will be able to know in advance the form Government intervention may take and thus to calculate that its own interest will be better served by Government intervention than by negotiation.

'Justice & Fairness'

"Justice and fairness"—to borrow a phrase from Pres. Eisenhower—are all that the CIO is asking of Congress as the lawmakers get down to the job of amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

The President's message to Congress talked specifically about correcting faults in the law. That's a big assignment. There's evidence that a lot of GOP and Dixiecrat Congressmen want to duck it.

Some would like to leave all the old faults—and include a few new ones. They'd like to place unions unfairly under the anti-trust statutes, or break up industry-wide and company-wide bargaining, or write into the act a flock of new minor harassments.

The CIO Executive Board has pointed the finger at seven major areas of Taft-Hartley badly in need of change. If all, or most, of the CIO proposals are turned down by the conservatives in Congress, you can be sure that Taft-Hartley won't be corrected; it will be white-washed.

Voice Of America?

It's entirely possible that Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce will make a good American ambassador to Italy. She's scheduled to take over the job this spring.

Mrs. Luce is not only an earnest—yea, even an hysterical Republican; she is also the wife of Henry Luce, publisher of Time, Life and several other magazines.

Time & Life are slick; they are also overwhelmingly conservative; and their smart-aleck comments and editorials have aroused criticism in Europe. Just recently, the French government officially protested an editorial that displayed unusually bad taste, even for Life.

Thus, Mrs. Luce's family business connections, while they may promote her standing with the Administration, are no asset in the all-important job of explaining American democracy to the hard-pressed people of Italy.

It will be tragic for the democratic cause if Mrs. Luce, upon her arrival in Rome, sounds more like the tinny voice of Time-Life than like the real voice of America.

A Real Statesman

It's sad to realize that death has overtaken the Elbert Thomas, former Democratic Senator from Utah. During his many years in Washington, Sen. Thomas was a pillar of liberal thinking, a man who never took his eyes away from the goal of building a better and more peaceful world.

As an expert on Far Eastern affairs—he'd once been a missionary—Elbert Thomas knew there were no short-cut solutions to solving the complex problems of a poverty-stricken Asia. He kept in focus the need for lifting living standards as a basis for providing democracy and peace.

As chairman of the Senate Labor Committee until 1950, Elbert Thomas fought—and fought hard—against Taft-Hartley and the whole idea that the way to improve labor-management relations is to stack the cards against workers and their unions. He was a co-author of the Thomas-Lesinski bill in 1949; had it passed, Taft-Hartley would fortunately be in limbo and the country would be well along the road to better industrial relations.

The entire nation—and his native state of Utah—miss the passing of a great gentleman, a fair-minded legislator, and a real scholar.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Forgotten So Soon?

In Other Words—

Charlie Ervin's Last Column

Despite his 87 years, Charles W. Ervin, dean of American labor journalists, who died Feb. 5, could still pack a mean verbal wallop. Here is his last column in The Advance in large part:

By CHARLES W. ERVIN

THE GREAT MAJORITY of The Advance readers did not have to wait for this issue of their paper to learn about the inauguration of a new President and a new Cabinet and other new Republican Administration officials.

At least 90% of the newspapers and magazines serve the interests of the plutocracy and the plain rich, and supported the Republican candidates in the late election, so they could be expected to give the new Administration a big press.

It was not that what was happening was "news" and therefore entitled to being played up which was primarily responsible for this great coverage with no expenses spared. It was the publishers who expected large extra dividends from the new Administration who had their editors go the limit in reporting the inauguration.

This Ancient could tell the story of many other inaugurations and has watched them being played on the same stage in the Capital of the nation. The only difference has been in the cast of actors.

The leading actor, however, has always been selected by the cast, and the chorus—that is the people—have been allowed to ratify that choice. At times, however, there have been some attempts made to "cover up" the real ruler who was being inducted into office—that was the plutocracy. But in this year of 1953 no attempt was made to cover up those who were really being inducted into power.

THOSE IN CHARGE of this inauguration found a group of plutocrats more frank than those in the McKinley inauguration in 1897, when the group headed by the multi-millionaire, Mark Hanna, who made fellow plutocrats put up millions to buy the election, openly gloated over their victory.

Those placed in charge of the government for the next few years are the plutocrats themselves. They are not going to depend this time on mere political retainers.

No one claims that this group of plutocrats has lacked ability to manage affairs in their own interest. Their great wealth shows they have such ability. A few days ago, I received a letter from one who is possessed of that rare combination—an astute legal mind with social vision. He seems to me to have said the last word on those in charge of the new Administration. Here is what he pointed out regarding the Cabinet:

"Their experience and ability in private industry cannot be questioned. But they will approach their jobs with *private-mindedness*, not *public-mindedness*.

"IN MY judgment they are not capable of competently using the controls with which our delicately-balanced and better-balanced economy has operated. This will appear in their reluctance to use those controls and encourage a continued expansion of our economy."

This leads this Ancient to point out again that without expansion of our economy, there can be no continuous increase in our standard of living and that without that continuous increase, the Eisenhower Administration is sure to bring on an even worse depression than the Republican Hoover Administration.

Personally, I am not interested in what the future has for the Republican Party. What I am interested in is what the future has for the people under the Republican Administration.

'A Brave Soldier'

"CHARLIE ERVIN'S booming voice will not be heard by our ears, but will still ring in our hearts."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers thus eulogized Ervin at services at New York City.

"His charming countenance will not be seen—but Charlie will long be remembered for the contributions he made—for the services he rendered," Potofsky said.

"He lived a useful life. He will be missed by his family and by the tens of thousands of fellow workers whom he inspired during his lifetime.

"Labor in this country lost one of its brave soldiers in the battle for industrial democracy—at a time when there is dire need for brave men to speak out against the forces of reaction and tyranny. Honor to his memory!"

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

LAST YEAR American workers, farmers and self-employed produced some $230 billion in consumer goods and services.

Most of these goods were purchased with some $145 billion earned by 40 million people who work for privately-owned businesses and industries on wages and salaries. This is the base for this country's "mass purchasing power."

Whether we have continued prosperity depends, to a great extent, on what happens to the money these 40 million people earn.

The American labor movement—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions—has 16 million of this number as members. The policies of the labor movement, though, vitally affect and largely determine the money incomes of all 40 million.

Each year, an average worker in this country increases his output 2.5%. This means that we can produce the same amount of goods each successive year with 2.5% fewer workers. In addition, about 700,000 new workers look for jobs each year. So, all told, unless we can increase the general demand for goods enough to provide 2 million more jobs each new year unemployment will increase.

Real Earnings Drop

We can only up the demand for goods if we increase "mass purchasing power" and raise wages and salaries of the 40 million privately employed.

What is undoubtedly alarming to the entire labor movement is the report of former Pres. Truman's economic advisers that "contrary to the common impression" real hourly earnings of workers in manufactuing "apparently have lagged significantly" behind the nation's output per worker since World War II.

The report said, further, that the increases in profits and other business earnings have reached such a point that a shift in favor of consumer income is needed. In other words, they are saying that there is not enough "mass purchasing power" to prevent rising unemployment when defense production slackens.

The report adds: "Since wages constitute the bulk of personal incomes, the preferable general formula—once wages, prices and profits are in a workable relationship—is for money wages to increase with productivity trends for the whole economy." Thus, they see the necessity for closing an existing gap.

An important reason why labor considers the Taft-Hartley Act a bad law is because it not only weakens labor's power to resist such wage cuts but also because it weakens its power to increase "mass purchasing power."

'Built-In Stabilizers'

Among the key tools used against the 1949 recession were the so-called "built-in stabilizers": social security, pension and welfare programs and unemployment compensation. They are called stabilizers because they rise when wages fall, maintaining purchasing power.

However, average unemployment compensation payments have fallen so far behind wages—40% since 1939—that unless increased they will not be able to serve their necessary function during large-scale layoffs.

One of the major items in the average worker's budget, which will greatly determine how much he can purchase each year, is his total taxes. Pres. Truman's economic advisers recommended that when taxes are reduced, a larger percentage of the cut be given low income groups.

While the difficult job of rate adjustments is being worked out, one quick way of raising purchasing power would be to increase personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $750.

One of the worst moves would be a federal sales tax which would reduce worker's purchasing power at a time when it should be raised.

How To Kill Your Union

1. Don't attend meetings.
2. If you go, go late.
3. If the weather isn't pleasant, stay home.
4. Don't accept any office; it's easier to criticize.
5. Never approve anything your officers or committees do.
6. Don't pay your dues until you have to.
7. Don't bother recruiting new members.
8. Insist on official notices being sent you, but don't pay any attention to them when you get them.
9. Don't waste any courtesy at a meeting. It's up to your officers to take it.
10. When you don't like what's going on say so, but under no circumstances offer any constructive suggestions.
11. Devote most of your time to talking; let someone else do the work.
12. If elected a delegate to a higher body or conventon, don't bother about attending meetings.
13. Then you can come home and report that the organizaton is in the hands of a political gang and that there's no use trying to do anything about it.
14. Look for hidden motives; don't credit brother or sister members with any ideals.
15. Don't cooperate with any officer or committee; make them go along with you.
16. Remember, you know more than anyone else about everything. If they don't agree with you, they're wrong.

You And Your Money—

Banks Will Cut Big 'Melon' As U. S. Interest Rates Climb

By WILLIAM MILLIS

WHEN Pres. Eisenhower told Congress the other day that the new Republican Administration would "properly handle the burden of our inheritance of debt and obligations," he was skirting around one of the most controversial economic policies now unfolding in Washington.

That is the announced GOP program for what is called *"sound money."*

It involves a complete turnabout in the Government's policies on handling the national debt, which World War II, Korea and defense preparations have pushed close to the $275 billion statutory limit.

Going by the boards is the Roosevelt-Truman policy of handling the national debt through short-term, low interest notes.

Incoming is what the GOP calls a *"tighter money"* policy of long-term high interest bonds.

The arguments over the shifting fiscal policy are voiced in the complicated language of high level economics, but what's at stake is relatively simple.

Consumers Will Pay More

If the Republicans carry through on their announced policy, here's what's ahead:

- Banks and big insurance companies (which hold most of the paper on the U. S. debt will cut a multi-billion dollar "melon" over the next few years because of a boost in interest rates.
- Taxpayers will have to dig in deeper to pay this "melon." Interest now takes 8c out of the U. S. budget dollar or some $6 billion a year. *An increase of just .5% on the present interest rates (running from 2% to 2.5%) would cost an extra $1.3 billion.*
- A boost in government interest rates would increase borrowing costs all along the line—on GI and FHA insured housing, on auto purchases, on installment buying on all types of consumer goods.

What Pres. Eisenhower told Congress in his State of the Union message was this:

"It is clear that too great a part of the national debt comes due in too short a time. The Dept. of the Treasury will undertake at suitable times a program of extending part of the debt over longer periods and gradually placing greater amounts in the hands of longer-term investors."

That marks a complete turnabout from past government policy—strenuously opposed by the banks and Federal Reserve Board—of handling the national debt at minimum cost.

With that debt now at the $267 billion mark, some 75% is due on a short-term basis. The short-term bonds have been at low interest rates, of from around 2% to 2.5%.

Now Treasury Sec. Humphrey and W. Randolph Burgess, his special deputy formerly of the National City Bank, are planning to "refund" the national debt on the basis of 20 to 30-year bonds at interest rates of 3% and over.

GOP Pledge Reversed

A first step was being taken last week, in refunding about $9 billion of the debt now coming due. The higher interest rates on just this portion will cost, it has been estimated, an extra $90 million—*which is turning into reverse the GOP campaign pledges about "cutting government expenses to the bone."*

In last week's refinancing, the interest rate on one-year certificates was raised from 1.7% to 2.4%. And interest on five-year bonds was set at 2.5%, which is the highest former Treasury Sec. Snyder paid on long-term bonds.

"For the economy as a whole," as the New Republic pointed out, and across-the-board increase in interest rates *"means that the increased cost of servicing the debt will absorb anticipated cuts to be squeezed out of social welfare."*

And "the economy as a whole"—small and large business firms, home buyers, farmers, and consumers—will be shaken up by the Republican's "sound money" program.

For the national debt of $267 billion is exceeded by private borrowing estimated by U. S. News & World Report to exceed $302 billion.

The biggest chunk of that private debt is owed by corporations, in long term and short term debts and business loans from banks amounting to $193 billion—*and they're the people who scream the loudest about "red-ink government financing."*

Then, there are home mortgages amounting to $59 billion.

And consumer credit—installment purchases, auto sales, charge accounts, etc.—are at an all time high of $23.7 billion, according to the latest report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

These figures indicate how much of the American economy is floated on a sea of credit. *And a pushing up of interest rates on the government's debt will promptly force up interest rates on all forms of private debt.*

This parallel relation is illustrated most closely in the field of home financing.

Turn Heat On Housing

While the banks and insurance companies are pushing for refunding of the U. S. debt, builders, mortgage bankers and home financing interests are turning the heat on the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration to boost interest rates on government-insured housing mortgages.

There's a drive on to boost GI housing interest from 4% to 4.5% and FHA interest rates from 4.25% to 5%.

Such GOP congressional leaders as Sens. Bricker (O.) and Capehart (Ind.) and Rep. Walcott (Mich.) are talking about *"the need for raising interest rates."*

A few days ago, Capehart's Senate Banking Committee deferred action on boosting interest rates—but that was more of a delaying move than a final decision.

There's a third technical step under way to force up interest rates. This was the action of the Federal Reserve Board, just as the Eisenhower Administration took office. That was to increase FRB rediscount rates—the amount charged banks for their borrowing—from 1.75% to 2%. The effect is to tighten credit and force banks to pass on the cost in higher interest rates on bank loans.

'A Broken Wheel'

So in three major fields—the national debt, home financing, and business and consumer credit—the push is on to pay off money lenders. From the advocates of the "sound dollar" there come promises that it will block inflation and deflation, too.

But even some of the warmest friends of the Eisenhower Administration, like the editors of Business Week, appear to have some reservations about how big banking direction of the government's fiscal policies is going to work out.

"At best," said Business Week editorially, "higher (interest) rates rarely squeeze evenly, smoothly, or predictably; as a brake, they are likely to slip for a while, then suddenly to bind (perhaps when least expected).

"It's a little like sticking a broom through a wheel: First thing you know, you've got a broken wheel; or if not, you've certainly got a broken broom handle."

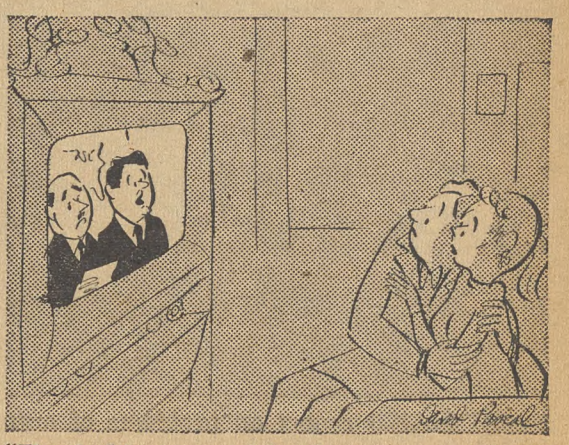
Here's What It Costs

Higher interest rates reduce the value of the consumer's borrowed dollar while boosting the earnings of a lender's dollar.

Here's what it means to a veteran seeking a GI housing loan (and the figures are comparable on FHA housing):

A $10,000 GI loan at 4% interest costs $14,544 if paid off over 20 years, $15,840 over 25 years, and $17,208 over 30 years.

If builders and mortgage bankers can get a .5% boost in interest to 4.5%, the cost would be $15,192 over 20 years, $16,840 over 25 years, and $18,252 over 30 years.



"The doubts expressed by the commentators are unfortunately those of the sponsor and this broadcasting company."

Economic Outlook Says—

Social Security Needs A Lot Of Changes

THE SOCIAL Security Act still needs a lot of changes to make it into an adequate program, the CIO believes.

The CIO's views are set forth in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

"There are still millions of people in the civilian labor force who are not protected by OASI (Old Age & Survivors Insurance) or other public retirement plans," the Outlook said after reference to improvements effective in 1951.

"The CIO advocates universal coverage.

"BENEFIT levels under the OASI program are still in need of substantial improvements. Social Security payments should be enough to maintain an American standard of living.

"The 'average monthly wage' should be calculated on earnings in the highest quarters (three-month periods) of the five consecutive years which produced the highest total earnings. This method would prevent periods of involuntary unemployment from substantially reducing workers' pension rights.

"The ceilings on earnings that may be credited in one year should be raised substantially from the present figure of $3600. The benefit formula should be further liberalized to give more weight to average monthly wages in excess of $100.

"As was the rule before the 1950 amendments, a worker's benefit should be raised 1% for each year of coverage, so that persons who have been paying contributions for many years will receive benefits in return.

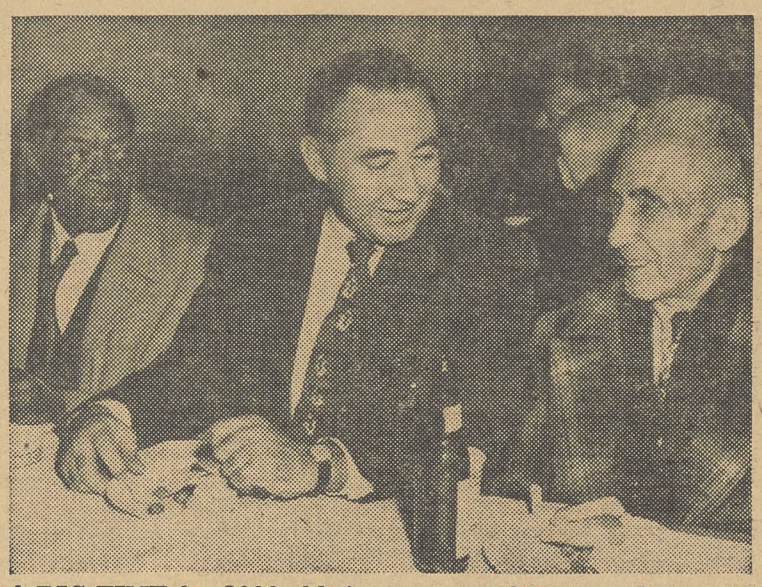
"THE MINIMUM primary benefit should be $50 a month, and the flat dollar maximum removed, leaving merely the limitation to 80% of the average monthly wage.

"The OASI program should recognize the fact that wives are usually younger than their husbands . . . The eligible retirement age for women should be lowered to 60, in place of the present 65-year requirement.

"Many retired people are poverty-stricken today as a result of permanent and total disabilities which took place before they reached 65. The only equitable and practical means of providing adequate income to a family whose breadwinner is permanently and totally disabled is through a federal govenment insurance program . . .

"The old-age assistance program is also in need of strengthening. Federal standards should be established to assure adequate help to needy people of retirement age . . ."

The CIO also criticized as capable of doing "grave harm" recent proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to water down social security benefits under the guise of helping all the aged. Under them, the Outlook asserts, "the huge corporations" which have been promoting them "would escape taxes an themselves and block adequate security for working men and women."



A BIG TIME for 3000 old-time auto workers was the recent celebration at the Michigan State Fair Grounds. Here UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey (center) lunches with two auto veterans retired under UAW's pension program.

OLD GUESSING GAME of "how many beans in the jar?" amused retired auto workers and their families. The union's recreation department and the Detroit UAW-CIO Retired Workers Organizing Committee helped plan the party.

Biz Magazine Tells Gimmick In Law

Who benefits, the boss or the worker, when pension plans and benefits are set up separately from Social Security payment.

The worker, says Modern Industry, a big business magazine.

"At present," the magazine says, "in a plan promising fixed benefits including Social Security, it is the employer who benefits when federal benefits are increased. His fund has a smaller difference to make up."

'You Can't Keep Good Men Down'- UAW Pensioners Build New Life

NOT SO LONG ago workers who had grown old on the job and could no longer hold up their end were laid off with less concern for what happened to them than might be given to a worn-out horse.

If any thought was given to retired workers, it was mostly to assume that they'd had the sense to save enough to provide for their old age. But if it turned out that through some misfortune, or because of low wages and unemployment, they hadn't been able to store up a nest egg, they were thrown on charity.

ALL THAT was ever done for such aged workers in those days "was to place them in institutions where they were supposed to fade away as quickly and quietly as possible," said John Barclay, chairman of the UAW-CIO Retired Workers Organizing Committee, a temporary group formed about 15 months ago in Detroit.

"No opportunity was ever lost to impress on these old people the idea that they were failures in life because they had failed to provide for their old age. They were made to feel that their days of usefulness either to themselves or the communities were over."

IT WAS to keep retired members from developing this feeling that the union decided to work out a program which would not only be for retired workers but would be carried out by them. Barclay said the committee's work has been closely watched by many social agencies interested in the problems of the aged.

"The committee has sent delegates to many conferences of these agencies and they have come away from them all feeling that the agencies are studying their problems from the wrong standpoint.

"In the first place they do not recognize that the chief problem is fundamentally economic, and in the second place that if any program is to be really successful, the retired workers themselves must have a big part in arranging it."

24,500 Gain Pension Benefits

More than one million workers in the auto, aircraft and related industries now are covered by pension programs incorporated into CIO Auto Workers' contracts.

In less than three years, a cumulative total of 24,500 workers have retired under UAW-negotiated pension plans.

The committee has held many successful and well attended meetings in Detroit, says Barclay, a member of UAW Local 205. Nearly 3000 members attended an affair held at the state fair grounds at which UAW Pres. Walter Reuther was presented with a scroll congratulating him on his election as CIO president. Text of the scroll was written by Frank Tuttle, retired member of Local 47.

Plans to set up a permanent organization will be considered at meetings to be held this month in five areas of Detroit.

Barclay said the problem of a suitable place for retired members to meet every day has been solved by the generosity of Hudson Local 154, which "has granted free use of part of their magnificent new hall to the retired members." This "drop-in" center, first one to be set up, was scheduled to open about Feb. 16.

TELEVISION, radio, library, card tables, games and all kinds of facilities for working on hobbies will be furnished by the international UAW's recreation department headed by Olga Madar.

"This new club house will not be in the same class for furniture and food served as the new $150,000 club house that has been opened by the Republicans opposite the Senate building in Washington," said Barclay, "but it will be in competition in hatching plots.

"The members of the club in Washington will hatch plots to benefit the millionaires — the members of the club in Detroit will plot to benefit the workers."

FIRST-HAND report on problems of auto pensioners was given by workers at "Workshop on the Aging" luncheon sponsored by Detroit United Community Services. Labor, social agencies, business, clergy and doctors participated.

CRAFTMANSHIP and hobby exhibits, ranging from stamp and coin collections to precision models of gas engines, got attention—and prizes for their builders—at old-timer's party. (Photos courtesy of UAW-CIO Recreation Dept.)

JUSTICE WILLIAM DOUGLAS

Douglas Gives Hillman Grant To India Labor

THE $1000 Sidney Hillman award received by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in December has been sent to India to help further the advancement of labor in that country.

The award, for meritorious public service, is presented annually by the Sidney Hillman Foundation, established in 1947 as a memorial to the first president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Douglas, who has traveled extensively in Asia, sent the money to Indian Prime Minister Nehru. He said in an accompanying letter that it was "a small amount and will not go far, but it is a token of the growing friendship between the people of the West and your people."

"My hope is," Douglas said, "that this small sum may multiply many times during the years ahead in a cause dedicated to the idea that Indian labor receive its fair share of the good things in life." **(LPA)**

World Of Labor—

German Miners Get 45-Hr. Week, Ask Wage Boost In New Contract

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE GERMAN Mine Workers Union, which has just breached for the first time the traditional 48-hour week in Germany, is preparing to write new post-war history.

It is paving the way for a return to an all-inclusive collective bargaining agreement in the industry, which since World War II has operated under conditions originally ordered during the Nazi regime.

The next step in the union program is a wage increase, notice of which was served on the employers at the same time the dispute over hours was settled. The union will not press for the pay hike immediately, but will concentrate on observing what the industry does to maintain production with the shorter work week.

THE CUT in hours, from 48 to 45 a week with no loss in pay, came at the end of nearly a year of negotiations that had a lot of overtones familiar to CIO bargainers in this country. For instance, after 11 months of meetings, the union committee learned that industry negotiators lacked the authority to conclude an agreement.

The fight to throw out the eight-hour day and install one of 7.5 hours began in March 1952. The management committee, representing hard coal producers in the Ruhr, Lower Saxony and Aachen fields, agreed in principle to the union demand. But it rejected the union proposal to put it into effect, and offered no counterproposal.

In October 1952, the Mine Workers called an extraordinary conference of 512 delegates who overwhelmingly empowered the executive committee to take a strike vote of the entire membership. The referendum, held the next month, showed a 97% majority of thsoe voting in favor of authorizing the executive committee to call a walkout if one was deemed necessary.

By this time resentment was growing stronger daily among the miners, and tension increased hourly. The strike threat was never, at any time, taken seriously by the employers, and their spokesmen calmly predicted there would be no concessions. However, the federal government was sufficiently concerned to get into the negotiations.

Federal Economics Minister Erhard called a meeting of both parties for Jan. 5, the day the mine union executive committee had picked for a meeting to call a strike. The union agreed to attend and postponed its meeting until Jan. 19—but when the government announced a "truce" until that date, set the time of the meeting ahead to Jan. 10.

So on Jan. 10 negotiations were resumed again, and it was at this session the union learned management spokesmen were powerless to act. Nothing came of the meeting, and the strike was set for Jan. 19.

THE NEXT week management offered an unsatisfactory counter proposal which was rejected.

The government called another meeting for Jan. 16. By this time the situation had grown so serious that Chancellor Adenauer himself sat in. After talking with both sides, he quickly recognized the justice of the union's demand, and induced management to accept it.

The shorter work week becomes effective Apr. 1. The union maintains it will not cut production, except for a small amount at the beginning, so long as management provides — as it can—better organizational methods, minor mechanical improvements, and faster transportation of miners to the coal faces.

The agreement has far-reaching significance. The Communists were quick to take advantage of the employers' long stalling and did their best to whip up wildcat strikes in the few weeks before the settlement, but had little success. Then, at the last minute, they tried to inject the question of higher wages, but again were overruled.

WINNING the shorter work day and week without a strike was a major victory for the union. Observers declare it will strengthen the hand of the anti-Communist leadership immeasurably, and also may be reflected in elections in March to plant works' councils throughout the country by defeat of Communist candidates.

The long range significance of the victory may be the end of the 48-hour week in Germany. The success of the miners in getting rid of it already has leaders of unions in other fields preparing for attack.

Finally, the political implications of Adenauer's personal role in the settlement are important. The government he heads had been viewed with growing disfavor by organized workers, and there is no doubt that his prestige with trade union members has now increased considerably.

Vic Reuther Hails German Unions As Bulwark Against Nazis

THE GERMAN Trade Union Federation (DGB) has again demonstrated that it is the most reliable bulwark against Nazi or Communist tyranny in Central Europe today, according to Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative.

Reuther's comment was based on the DGB's prompt approval of British action in arresting six former Nazi leaders for plotting the restoration of a Nazi government, and its offering of its own plan to insure against any half-hearted suppression of Hitlerism.

At the same time, he pointed out, the DGB supported the Adenauer government against an alleged anti-Semitic "blackmail" attempt by some Middle East governments. While this was going on, Russian-inspired Communists in East Germany were organizing anti-Semitic demonstrations.

CIO Urges Eisenhower To Block Tariff Increase

THE CIO last week asked Pres. Eisenhower to withhold approval of a Federal Tariff Commission recommendation to boost the tariff on imported pipes.

The FTC proposal is based on a claim by about half the American pipe industry, which employs only some 1600 persons, that low-priced imports from France and Italy threaten to put them out of business. U. S. makers of higher-priced pipes did not join in the complaint.

Concurrence in the recommendation "would do great harm to the international commitments and prestige" of this country, said Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committees.

The CIO acted at the request of organized free trade unions in France and Italy, and at the behest of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. These bodies, Potofsky advised Eisenhower, "have pointed out to us the importance, employment-wise, to workers of the pipe industry" in the two countries, most of whose product has been exported to the U. S. in recent years.

THE CAST is not one for invoking the escape clause, Potofsky wrote, "but for giving consideration to the problems of the possible displacement of American workers, however few, if the duty remains unchanged." There should be opportunities for retraining, rehousing and supplementary unemployment compensation during adjustment, he added.

The situation is more important than appears because on its solution rests the whole tariff policy of the GOP Administration.

Ross To Speak At N. Y. Parley

Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, will be chairman of a group discussing new forces facing the labor movement at the annual Washington's Birthday Workers' Education Conference at the New York School for Social Research.

The conference will be under the auspices of the American Labor Education Service. Other CIO people participating will include Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, of the Ohio CIO Council, and Brendan Sexton, education director of the CIO Auto Workers.

RCA Queried By IUE On Spanish Plant

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week called on the Radio Corp. of America to use the opening of a new plant in Spain as a wedge to restore civil liberties to the Spanish people.

The request was made by IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett in a letter to David Sarnoff, RCA president, after public announcement of the firm's plan to build a new manufacturing plant in Spain.

Hartnett reminded Sarnoff that the company's decision will bring business and financial benefits "to a vicious Fascist regime" under which there is no free unionism or collective bargaining, and where "the denial of basic civil liberties has resulted in the jailing and murder of countless democratic labor leaders."

"We believe," the letter continued, "that you can and should propose to the Franco government that your new Spanish employes be given the right to: 1—Select their own bargaining agent by free, democratic election; and 2—Engage in free collective bargaining with RCA in the same fashion that the IUE-CIO bargains with your corporation in the U. S."

CCL Protests Arrests, Beatings In Oil Strike

STORM-TROOPER tactics of Quebec police in the seven-month strike of the CIO Oil Workers at the Canadian Copper Refineries, in Montreal East, were bitterly denounced last week by the executive council of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

OWIU members have been arrested, beaten and denied hearings or access to counsel while for 16 months the company has flatly refused to comply with the law, the CCL council charged.

"Action of the Quebec provincial police in taking into custody, questioning and ill-treating members of the OWIU in Montreal is an outright violation of the basic principles of British justice," it declared.

"TO DATE six members have been apprehended without warrants. They have been held in custody for days, in some cases, have not been brought before a justice of the peace nor have they been allowed to see or communicate with their families or legal counsel.

"It is known that in three cases the men were beaten. Before their release they were forced to sign statements saying that they would take no action against the police for treatment while they were in custody.

"The methods used by the Quebec provincial police appear to be a deliberate attempt to break this strike. In some instances workers' homes have been invaded and the men removed by the police without any explanation being given their families. Efforts of the families to determine their whereabouts and condition have met only evasive answers.

"The CCL proposes to give the utmost support to its affiliate, the OWIU, to have action taken against those responsible for the treatment accorded these men.

"Failure of Premier Duplessis to intervene, despite his knowledge of these arrests, would indicate that the actions of his police force have his approval."

Indian TUC Elects Steel Worker Head

Michael John, of the Iron & Steel Workers' Union, was elected president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at the fifth annual convention, held in Modinagar, near Delhi. Gen. Sec. Hariharnath Shastri was re-elected.

Promises Recalled—

Ike Urged To Act On Textile Jobs

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week called on Pres. Eisenhower to fulfill his campaign pledge to relieve unemployment in the New England textile areas. He can redeem his promise only by taking direct responsibility for allocating defense contracts, TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka said.

Chupka, who is director of the union's woolen and worsted division, wrote the President that the government has issued many plans, reports and directives during TWUA's two-year struggle to get work for its unemployed members. None of these programs ever took real effect, he added.

"WE HAVE recited the detail of our experience and the many attempts to handle this problem to indicate that this issue, if it is to be dealt with effectively at all, must be the responsibility of the Executive Office of the President," Chupka wrote.

"Policies favoring such assistance exist. The primary question is whether effective administrative procedures will be directed to be established in the defense agencies for the allocation of defense contracts to the distressed areas.

"Such instructions must come from the very topmost executive agencies supervising the defense organization. They must be followed through from such office; otherwise our experience abundantly documents the sorry ending awaiting any effort."

TWUA offered to assist the President in making "workable plans" for the solution of the problem. The union asked "when we may meet with your representatives?"

"The upshot of the entire appeal was preferential treatment of plants operating less than 80 hours per week," Chupka wrote. "The further history of the handling of this concession indicates that it has since been emasculated and subverted."

"In the course of the months subsequent to its announcement, the defense authorities have even sought to take advantage of it to force uneconomic prices upon plants in distressed areas, thereby aggravating the pressures for wage reductions in these areas.

"In the New England cotton-rayon-industry wage cuts have been imposed and in the woolen worsted (industry), employers are asking for them."

Job Layoff Rate Starts Swinging Up

THE FACTORY unemployment rate is going up again. Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin last week reported "severe unemployment" in 37 areas with at least 6% of the labor force out of work.

Leading such areas is the textile city of Lawrence, Mass., where one worker in 10 is out of a job. Other unemployment areas included Providence, R. I., Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pa., Cumberland, Md., and Winston-Salem, N. C.—mostly textile or coal mining areas or both.

A moderate labor surplus was reported in 81 areas in the survey, which covered 182 major areas with some 34 million nonfarm workers. Durkin said, however, the nation's manpower supply is "in better balance" than a year ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said preliminary estimates showed layoffs of factory workers rose from 7 to 11 per 1000 employes last December, halting the upward trend in consumer goods industries.

UTSE Asks Productivity Wage Boost

THE CIO Transport Service Employees union has asked 44 railroads for productivity wage increases for approximately 10,000 members.

How much the increase will be and when it will become effective are being considered by Dr. Paul N. Guthrie of the Univ. of North Carolina, referee named by former Pres. Truman.

UTSE PRES. Willard Townsend announced the filing of demands on behalf of the rep caps, dining car employes, train porters and Pullman laundry workers on the nation's railroads.

In its letters to the railroads and in presenting its case before Dr. Guthrie, UTSE asked for a 6c an hour wage increase retroactive to March 1952, and annual wage increases of 3 percent of the prevailing wage, the first to become effective March 1953.

TOWNSEND SAID these increases were sought under the "annual improvement factor" provision in the agreement signed early in 1951. The agreement also provided a 12.5c hourly wage increase and a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Under the "annual improvement factor" provision, railroad unions could ask for such increases provided they did not conflict with the now-discarded wage stabilization program.

70 Textile Firms Fight Wage Rule

SOME 70 anti-union textile firms last week took legal action to keep Uncle Sam from raising minimum wages 13c an hour for work on government contracts.

The companies asked federal court in Washington to restrain Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin from putting into effect the order boosting the minimum from 87c to $1 an hour under the Walsh-Healey Act. The order is scheduled to go in effect Feb. 21.

The complaint named Durkin, but really was directed against former Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin, who issued the order Jan. 15. Many of the firms are paying over $1 an hour and some of them are under contract with the CIO Textile Workers.

Here's Full Membership Of Score Of CIO Standing Committees

Membership of standing CIO committees, as approved by the CIO Executive Board, follow:

CIO-AFL UNITY

Walter P. Reuther, Allan S. Haywood, James B. Carey, L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, Maritime; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Michael Quill, Transport Workers, and David J. McDonald, Steelworkers.

CIVIL RIGHTS

James B. Carey, chairman; C. Dale Buckius, Playthings; W. Richard Carter, Electrical Workers; Gustav Faber, Transport Workers; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO; Neal Hanley, Maritime; Bessie Hillman, Clothing Workers; Cecil Martin, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; T. M. McCormick, Oil Workers; William Oliver, Auto Workers; Morris Pizer, Furniture Workers; Harry Read, CIO; Frank Shane, Steelworkers; Willard Townsend (secretary), Transport Service; James Turner, Rubber Workers; George L-P Weaver, director; Boyd Wilson, Steelworkers, and William Munger, Utility Workers.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Joseph A. Beirne, chairman, Communications Workers; Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania IUC; Joseph Childs, Rubber Workers; John J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; William J. Hart, Steelworkers; Al Hartnett, Electrical Workers; Bessie Hillman, Clothing Workers; Louis Hollander, New York State IUC; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; Thomas Rusch, Brewery Workers; August Scholle, Michigan IUC; Sol Stetin, Textile Workers; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; Ted Silvey (secretary), CIO; Leo Perlis (director), CIO, and John Brophy (treasurer), CIO.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Emil Rieve, chairman, Textile Workers; Walter P. Reuther; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; James B. Carey; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers, and Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers.

FINANCE

Frank Rosenblum, chairman, Clothing Workers; I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Al Hartnett, Electrical Workers; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; T. M. McCormick, Oil Workers; William Pollock, Textile Workers; Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers; C. W. Werkau, Communications Workers, and ex-officio, Walter P. Reuther, Allan S. Haywood and James B. Carey.

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE

Otis Brubaker, chairman, Steelworkers; Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers; Lyle Cooper, Packinghouse Workers; Gladys Dickason, Clothing Workers; Katherine Ellickson, CIO; Joseph Joy, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; David Lasser, Electrical Workers; Henry Paley, Paperworkers; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO; Rosalind Shulman, Shipbuilding Workers; Joseph Swire, Electrical Workers, and Nat Weinberg, Auto Workers.

HOUSING

James G. Thimmes, chairman, Steelworkers; Ross D. Blood, Shipbuilding Workers; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; John J. Moran, Communications Workers; Burl Phares, Glass Workers; William Snoots, Electrical Workers; Elwood Swisher, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Willard Townsend, Transport Service; John Duffy, Electrical Workers, and Thomas Andert, Optical Workers.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman, Clothing Workers; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; James B. Carey; Joseph Curran, Maritime; Allan S. Haywood; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Ralph Novak, Newspaper Guild; William Pollock, Textile Workers; Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers; Walter P. Reuther; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; James G. Thimmes, Steelworkers; Willard Townsend, Transport Service, and Michael Ross (secretary), CIO.

LATIN AMERICAN

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman, Clothing Workers; Frank Grasso, Paperworkers; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Martin Kyne, Retail Wholesale Union; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; R. J. Thomas, Department Store, and Ernst Schwarz.

LEGISLATIVE

Walter P. Reuther, chairman; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; James B. Carey, secretary; Joseph Curran, Maritime; Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers, and Emil Rieve, Textile Workers.

MARITIME

Joseph Curran, Maritime Union, chairman; Herbert Daggett, Marine Engineers; John J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; Hoyt Haddock, Maritime Union; William Steinberg, Radio Association, and Joseph Molony, Steelworkers.

ORGANIZING POLICY

Allan S. Haywood, chairman; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; John W. Livingston, Auto Workers; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers, and Emil Rieve, Textile Workers.

GENERAL ORGANIZING

Allan S. Haywood, chairman; Morris Pizer, Furniture Workers; Gustav Faber, Transport Workers; Karl Feller, Brewery Workers; Harold Straub, Utility Workers; Russell Taylor, Shoe Workers; Alex Bail, Playthings Workers; Al Hartnett, Electrical Workers; John J. Moran, Communications Workers; John Livingston, Auto Workers; James G. Thimmes, Steelworkers; William Pollock, Textile Workers; Irving Simon, Retail, Wholesale Union; Burl Phares, Glass Workers; Elwood Swisher, Chemical Workers; Joseph Childs, Rubber Workers; Willard Townsend, Transport Service Employees; Ralph B. Novak, Newspaper Guild; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; Sam H. Scott, Stone Workers; John J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; T. M. McCormick, Oil Workers; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Thomas E. Andert, Optical Workers; Ernest Hebert, Barbers and Beauty Culturists.

SOUTHERN ORGANIZING

Allan S. Haywood, chairman; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Charles Lindberg, Brewery Workers; Walter Carson, Furniture Workers; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; William Smallwood, Communications Workers; A. T. Stevens, Packinghouse Workers; Harold Straub, Utility Workers; Elwood Swisher, Chemical Workers; William Snoots, Electrical Workers; William Pollock, Textile Workers; B. J. Schafer, Oil Workers; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; John W. Livingston, Auto Workers; I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Gladys Dickason, Clothing Workers; Ross D. Blood, Shipbuilding Workers and Richard Hamme, Transport Service Employes.

PAC EXECUTIVE BOARD

Walter P. Reuther, chairman; Allan S. Haywood, James B. Carey; I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; John Chupka, Textile Workers; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Al Hartnett, Electrical Workers; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Jack Kroll, director; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Emil Mazey, Auto Workers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; James G. Thimmes, Steelworkers; Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers, and C. W. Werkau, Communications Workers.

PHILIP MURRAY MEMORIAL

Emil Rieve, Textile Workers, chairman; James B. Carey, Walter P. Reuther, Allan S. Haywood; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers, and David J. McDonald, Steelworkers.

UNION LABEL

Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers, chairman; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Karl Feller, Brewery Workers, secretary; Fred Fulford, Furniture Workers; Frank Grasso, Paperworkers; Ernest Hebert, Barbers and Beauty Culturists, and Milton Weihrauch, Electrical Workers.

RESOURCES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

O. A. Knight, Oil Workers, chairman; J. William Belanger, Massachusetts IUC; James Click, Electrical Workers; James David, Missouri IUE; John Despol, California IUC; Chester Dusten, reg. dir. Oregon; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility Workers; Harold J. Garno, Nek York State IUC; Sylvester Graham, sub-reg. dir. Montana; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Roy Harrington, Texas IUC; Rodney C. Jacobson, Minnesota IUC; Tom Jones, Communications Workers; A. J. Kojetinsky, Steelworkers; Russell Letner, Clothing Workers; Matthew Lynch, Tennessee IUC, and Clarence Palmer, Utah IUC.

SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

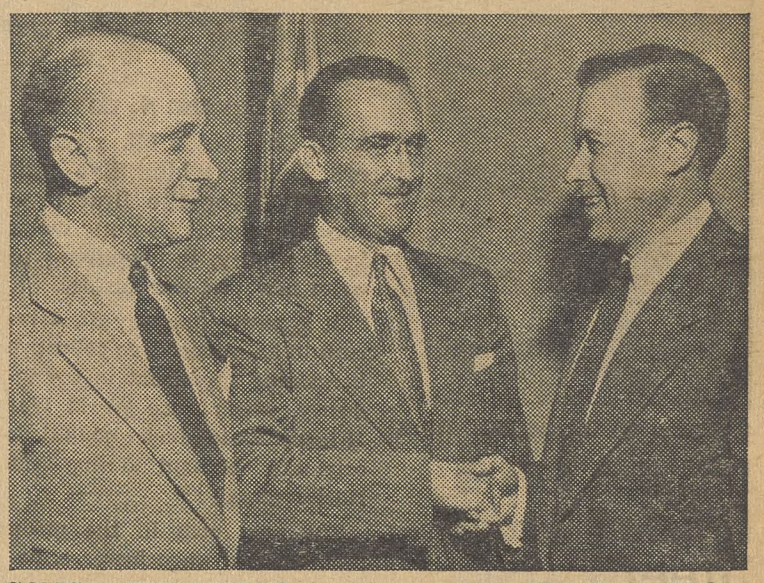
Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers, chairman; Alex Bail, Playthings Workers; Harry Block, Electrical Workers; George Brown, Woodworkers; Frank Burke, Steelworkers; Pat Greathouse, Auto Workers; John Green, Railroad Workers; T. M. McCormick, Oil Workers; William J. Pachler, Utility Workers, and Harry Read, CIO staff.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Joseph Curran, Maritime Union, chairman; Harry Block, Electrical Workers; Joseph Childs, Rubber Workers; Jacob Clayman, Ohio IUC; Joseph J. Grogan, Shipbuilding Workers; Richard Leonard, Insurance Workers; John W. Livingston, Auto Workers; George Maher, Broadcast Engineers and Technicians; James Robb, Steelworkers; B. J. Schafer, Oil Workers; Irving Simon, Retail, Wholesale Union; Joseph Swire, Electrical Workers; John Yancey, Government Workers, and Katherine Ellickson, CIO staff, secretary.

VETERANS

L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers, chairman; Al Barkan, Textile Workers; Frank N. Hoffman, Steelworkers; Martin Hughes, Communications Workers; Fred Kelley, Electrical Workers, and Emil Mazey, Auto Workers, secretary.



CONGRATULATIONS are extended by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) to Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers on his appointment as chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee. Leo Perlis, committee director, beams approval.

Oliver Will Speak At AFPH Dinner

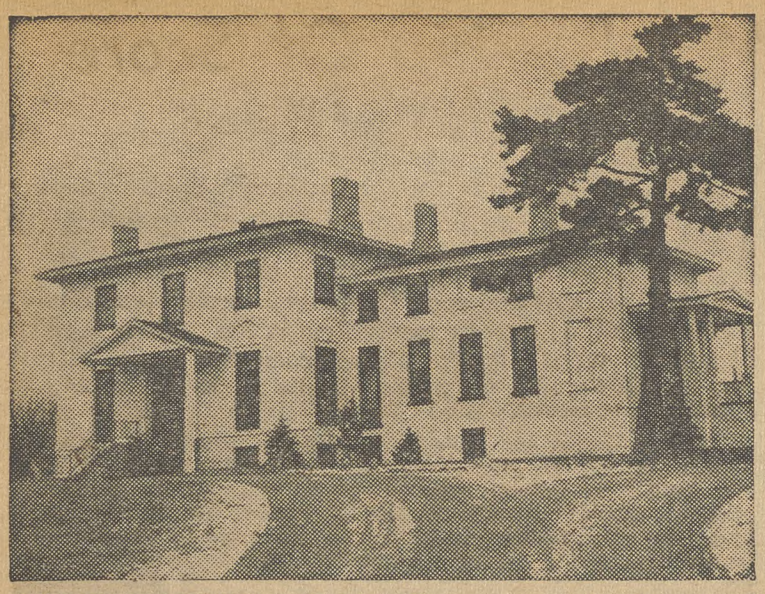
Robert Oliver, an assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, will speak Feb. 19 at a dinner sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped at the National Press Club Auditorium, Washington. The event honors the members of the House Labor Committee.

CIO Publishes Reuther Pamphlet

"We Shall March Together," a new pamphlet containing two recent statements of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, is now available, the CIO Publicity Dept. reported last week.

The pamphlet contains excerpts of Reuther's acceptance speech at the Atlantic City convention in December when he was elected president of CIO. It also contains Reuther's 1953 New Year statement.

The pamphlet can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices are: 10c a copy, 12 for $1; 50 for $4; 100 for $7.50; 500 for $35.



HISTORIC HOUSE at Beloit, Wis., once on "underground railroad," will be headquarters of Local 1533, of the CIO Steelworkers.

Steel Local Buys Old House

THE HISTORIC A. B. Carpenter home, a landmark in Beloit, Wis., was built a century ago.

It was once reported to be a station on the "underground railroad," providing protection and shelter for runaway slaves. Tunnels connected the house with the Rock River bank and with a barn.

When Carpenter — a Beloit banker—and his family occupied the residence, he even built a small station where North Western railroad passenger trains stopped for the convenience of guests and the family.

Now the house has been purchased by Local 1533, CIO Steelworkers, which will remodel it to provide a meeting hall and offices.

Senate Report Hails U.S. Labor As Strong Force Against Reds

THE LABOR movement is doing more to destroy communism "than any other single force in American life," according to a report of the Senate subcommittee on labor-management relations.

At the same time, it denounced employers who have tried to exploit rivalry between Communist and non-Communist unions. It specifically cited the General Electric Co.'s "plague on both your houses" attitude toward efforts of the CIO Electrical Workers to oust the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers from some GE plants.

"We must in all candor recognize that an employer who sees rivalry between a Communist union and a non- or indeed anti-Communist union as simply ordinary trade union competitiveness is lacking in the insight and perspective which we need to rely on so heavily," the report said.

"We do not suggest . . . that the employer favor one union as against another . . . when he is confronted with a rival union situation involving a Communist-controlled and a non-Communist union. We do suggest, however, that an employer who takes advantage of such a situation to engage in divisive strategy is making no contribution to the common welfare."

3 Ways To Pick A Commie Outfit

The Senate labor-management relations subcommittee suggested three ways by which a Communist-dominated union may be identified. They were:

"By adherence of the union's leadership to the shifting pattern of the Communist Party line; by direct acts such as strikes which are designed to implement the interests of Soviet foreign policy; by systematic participation of Communist Party functionaries in the determination of union policy."

The report was issued by the subcommittee headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) during the last Congress. It made several recommendations on the non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

One was that unions be further encouraged to "clean their own ranks of Communist influence" by amending Taft-Hartley to permit the affidavit requirement to be waived for unions that ban Communists from holding office and "enforce the ban in good faith."

Another was that if a union official signs a non-Communist affidavit and later refuses to tell a judicial or legislative body whether he is a Communist, the National Labor Relations Board should have the power to give the union 30 days to get rid of the officer or have its T-H compliance revoked.

The report also recommended that the Justice Dept. establish a special body to deal with reported violations of the T-H affidavit and to work with the NLRB and congressional investigating committees.

The report found that Communist-dominated unions are still operating in some defense industries. It urged that the government take steps to combat this "real danger" by closely supervising plants working on government contracts "to see that all appropriate safeguards against Communist infiltration are utilized." **(LPA)**

Seaway Power Grab Is Fought By FDR, Jr.

A MOVE by the electric utility lobby to take over the power development of the St. Lawrence Seaway for private gain is running into opposition in Congress.

Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) called on the Federal Power Commission to make sure that any license it may grant to the New York State Power Authority does not "divest the people of the U. S. of the control of one of our greatest natural resources."

The private power interests have joined railroad, port and other lobbies in opposing the international development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project in accordance with the original treaty between the U. S. and Canada.

Canada is planning to go ahead with the canal-building phase alone, and the only seaway bill before the Senate would authorize U. S. participation in this undertaking, but not in the power development proposal.

Since the latter is certain to be highly profitable because of the general power shortage throughout the industrial northeastern states, the New York Authority wants permission to undertake it. John E. Burton, authority chairman, said, however, that he regards the long-standing federal policy of granting power preference to public bodies and cooperatives as "unsound."

ROOSEVELT called that comment "perfectly amazing" and said that the state authority should seek to "insure the same benefits to public agencies, municipalities, cooperatives and consumers generally as are already enjoyed in other areas of this country."

"It would, indeed, be a shocking reversal of Congressional policy if the U. S. share of the power of the St. Lawrence should be turned over to monopoly distribution by private interests," he added.

In an effort to prevent the power lobby from blocking a seaway bill in Congress, Republican leaders plan to omit power development from the measure and to authorize only U. S. participation in the canal construction program. Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.) has introduced such a seaway bill.

Five seaway measures have been introduced in the House. One, by Rep. Dondero (R. Mich.) would also split off the power development but authorize construction of some canals on the U. S. side of the river. Only Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), on the other hand, introduced a "full-package" measure.

USO Chief Thanks CWA For Help

THE CONTRIBUTION of the CIO—particularly of the Communications Workers—in providing voluteer USO workers were praised recently by Edwin E. Bond, USO executive director. He wrote CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

"Volunteer service is at the heart of the USO program, and CIO has been most active in this direction," Bond wrote. "It would be impossible to mention all the services CIO volunteers are performing.

"One CIO union in particular —the Communications Workers of America—is deserving of special mention. There are no more loyal hostesses than the nation's telephone operators. There is no way of estimating how much the contribution of CIO has meant toward bringing a home away from home to servicemen and women when they visit strange cities and towns."

CIOers Give 50 Pints Of Blood To 'Bill' Crawford

OFFICIALS OF Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore were amazed at the response to an appeal for blood donors for W. H. (Bill) Crawford, Georgia CIO Council president.

When Crawford's need for blood for a liver operation was known, more than 50 pints were contributed. Crawford is also director of CIO Steelworkers' Dist. 53.

Donors included 12 members of USA Local 2401, Atlanta; six CIO staff members in Georgia; 16 CIO members in Lynchburg and Richmond, Va.; and 14 CIO members in Baltimore.

Crawford thanked all donors and all those who helped collect the blood. Those who helped round up donors included John J. Brownlee of the CIO Organizing Committee's legal staff and several Steelworkers district directors and CIO state directors.

CIO Urges Ike To Keep Off-Shore Oil For Navy

CIO CONCERN over inclusion of off-shore lands' legislation in Pres. Eisenhower's "must" legislative program was expressed last week by O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers and chairman of the National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

"We feel that the inclusion of these lands in the naval oil reserves was a sound action," he wired the President, "and reflects their true and proper status.

"We urge that you seriously re-examine and reconsider all proposals to transfer these lands from the naval oil reserves to the states. We urge instead that they be retained in federal status permanently."

Meantime, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers urged Congress to keep title to the oil-rich coastal lands so the revenue can be earmarked for "oil for the lamps of learning."

He wrote Chairman Butler, of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, asking that Congress uphold Supreme Court rulings that the U. S. has "paramount rights in and full dominant power" over marginal oceans and the continental shelf.

THE NEED for sufficient oil reserves for national defense is apparent, he added, and relinquishing the tidelands deposits now "may lead to serious repercussions in the future."

"A look at our present school system in terms of the number of dilapidated schools, the need for more teachers and better qualified teachers, the number of areas where virtually no educational facilities whatever are available, all point to the sharp need for sizeable sums to improve the situation," Buckmaster, himself a onetime teacher, continued.

In addition to improving basic education, the URW president said, the United States must develop a large corps of scientists and technicians to carry out its leadership role in scientific, engineering and technical fields.

"THE URGENCY of the expansion and development of facilities for higher education to meet the demand for trained scientists and other technicians," he said, "is a field to which the revenues from oil deposits could make a significant contribution."

Meantime, a House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Graham (R. Pa.) prepared to open hearings Feb. 17 on 27 bills relating to the oil deposits. Pres. Eisenhower's "must" legislation includes a bill to give title to them to the states.

Straus Hits GOP 'Big Deal' Threats To U. S. Resources

RECLAMATION Commissioner Michael W. Straus stepped out of office last week with a resounding blast at the Eisenhower Administration's "Big Deal" threats to federal water and power programs.

In spite of what has already been accomplished, he said, vital water and power requirements that still remains to be satisfied are confronted with twin perils.

"First," he said, "there is the danger to a time-tested program inherent in administration under responsible officials who have testified to their disbelief in anti-monopoly requirements—specifically public power sections—of the laws they swear to uphold.

"A second danger is the officially proclaimed intention to stop, abandon, arrest or delay construction of the physical works themselves.

"Reclamation has prospered as a bipartisan effort under the Square Deal, the New Deal and the Fair Deal, and is consigned to the evolving philosophy of the Big Deal."

In a move aimed at another sector of the country's federally-held natural resources, Rep. Dawson (R. Utah) asked McKay for an "immediate review" of public land withheld from use in the past 20 years. Fear that the GOP might open millions of acres belonging to all the people to private exploitation have been expressed by many individuals and organizations, including the CIO.

GOP Warned Of Rout In 1954 If Farm Price Drop Continues

THE FARMERS who helped vote the Republican Administration into office in 1952 are going to throw it out in 1954 unless the GOP does something—and fast—about falling farm prices.

That's what congressional Democrats warned last week.

The drop has piled up to an average of 12.5% in recent months and has dumped the farmers' buying power dangerously close to its 1940 level. As the prices of the things he sells continued to sag—with little benefit to the consumer until recently—the prices of the things he buys have remained steady and high.

The result has been a growing wave of protests from the farmers.

Ezra Taft Benson, Pres. Eisenhower's secretary of agriculture, tried to quit them last week but only succeeded in stirring up more.

Speaking before the Central Livestock Association in St. Paul, Minn., he asserted farm price supports should be used as "disaster insurance." They should not, he declared, be used to encourage "uneconomic production" that might lead to surpluses and subsidies.

"Our efforts should be to reorient our present national policies and programs," he said, "so that they will contribute to the development of a prosperous and productive agriculture within our free enterprise system."

To the cattlemen he addressed and who have been hit extremely hard by falling prices, he offered no hope of relief.

Meanwhile, he said, present laws providing compulsory supports at 90% of parity this year and next will be carried out, he said.

BENSON'S speech, it was felt, heralded a major shift in the government's over-all farm policies from the ever-normal granery started by the New Deal, which he described as "government bounty," to a "free market economy."

The international executive board of the CIO Communications Workers, meeting in St. Louis, accused Benson of trying to depress the living standards of the country's farmers. The board said:

"Shifting government policy from one of price support for farm products to one where individual farmers would again be victims of the pressures of powerful middlemen and produce speculators would depress living standards of American farmers and take them back to the depression years. That would be real disaster, and Benson would need his 'disaster insurance.'"

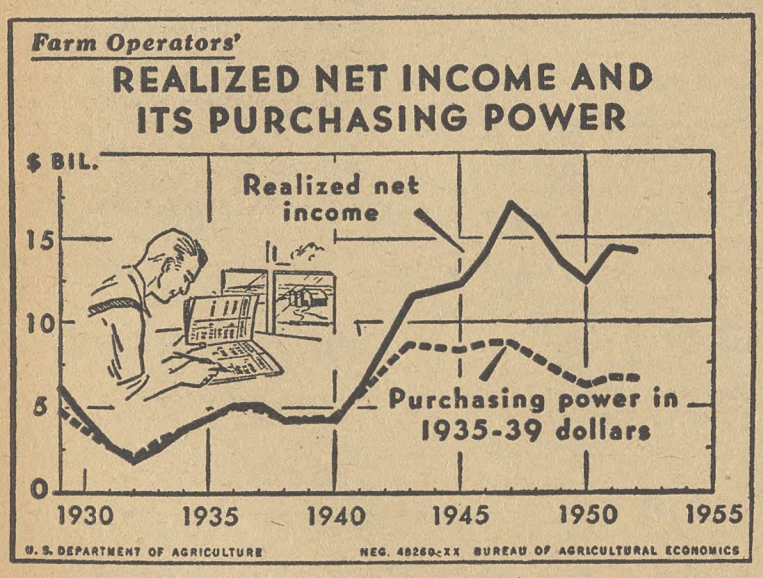
CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne observed that junking the price support program is "just about what the country can expect from an Agriculture Dept. whose policy appointees are mainly processors, bankers, handlers, agricultural industry representatives and others more interested in the welfare of business than of the farmer."

Sen. Young (R. N. D.) said flatly he did not like Benson's approach. The farmers don't like subsidies any more than anyone else," he added, "and are receiving less subsidies than business is getting."

Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) warned that Benson is "sowing the seeds" for a GOP defeat in 1954 by not acting "to halt the drop in beef and other farm prices."

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) also warned that in the past a farm depression has led to a general depression.

"Moreover," he added, "there is a direct relationship between the welfare of the farmer and the welfare of the miner, the factory worker and other segments of our economy. When the farmer's buying power is dangerously reduced, he unavoidably drags down with him the other parts of our economy."



"MAKING ENDS MEET" is a problem for farmers, as for workers, as declining farm prices give GOP Administration a big headache. Chart from "The Meat Of It," CIO Packinghouse Workers research bulletin, shows gap between farmers' income and real purchasing power.

Meat Buyers Warned On Upgrading As Ceilings End

A WARNING to housewives to watch out for up-grading of meat by retailers bent on making a few more cents a pound was sounded last week by Dir. Joseph H. Freehill, of the Office of Price Stabilization.

He issued it after Pres. Eisenhower ended price controls on a wide variety of consumer goods, including meats.

Since shortly after the start of World War II, Freehill explained, a buyer could ask for meat graded by the government as prime, choice or good, and could buy it at ceiling prices or less. Now, with the end of controls, the seller can put any label he wants to on it and sell it at whatever the traffic will bear.

"It is strictly a case of 'buyer beware,'" he said. "The housewife who does the shopping is going to have to act as her own meat grader.

"The average shopper, who hasn't had to worry about it for the past 10 years, just doesn't know enough to differentiate between the three grades of meat normally offered in the stores.

"There is bound to be some upgrading which will cause the consumer to pay more for inferior cuts."

Carson Gets GOP Bounce

THERE WAS rejoicing at NAM headquarters last week when Pres. Eisenhower withdrew the nomination of John Carson as a Federal Trade Commission member.

Just before Pres. Truman left office, he had renominated Carson.

The ousting of Carson recalled the fight stirred up against him in 1949 when Truman nominated him.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, who usually peddles the big business line, conducted an anti-Carson campaign. Stirred up by Lewis and the NAM, business men sent many letters against Carson to Senators.

House Group Adds Backing For Consumer Bill

LIFTING of price controls has caused many Congressmen to be concerned over consumers' problems.

Twenty-three big-city representatives—18 of them Democrats—last week sponsored a resolution calling for creating a Joint Congressional Committee on Consumers.

Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.), earlier introduced a resolution to set up a special Senate Committee on Consumers Interest. Last week he urged the Senate Banking Committee to act "with the least possible delay" on the proposal.

The proposed House committee would study measures to safeguard the consumer.

CIO Auxiliaries Aide Recovers

Mrs. Bertha Perrin, secretary-treasurer of the National CIO Auxiliaries, is recovering from a major operation she underwent Jan. 31, and expects to return to her home in Warren, Ohio, this week.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

NEXT TO FOOD and rent, the federal income tax actually has become the biggest expense item in the average family's budget. If you're a typical wage-earner making the current average of $74 a week, and have a wife and one child, your 1952 tax amounts to about $380.

A wage-earner isn't able to practice the fine art of tax avoidance, which is a growing technique among well-to-do people. These can avoid taxes through such quite legal maneuvers as postponing receipt of income until a year when (they hope) the tax rate may be lower; by stock bonuses which can be converted into capital-gains transactions and taxed at a lower rate than salaried income; by giving partnerships in their businesses to their small children; by buying up businesses which have a tax deductable loss, and other shrewd tactics.

The effect of this spreading strategy of tax avoidance among the upper-bracket taxpayers is to shift more of the tax burden upon moderate-income families who can't tell the boss to hold up their pay until after Jan. 1. *(If they did they'd have to quit eating.)*

In self defense and because a workingman's taxes have jumped so heavily in the past three years, *you and your family should know how to get all legal savings possible under the tax laws.*

In filing tax returns, many families simply fill out the short form 1040A which allows a standard of 10% deduction for such expenses as medical care, union dues, interest, etc.

However, wage-earners could often reduce their tax bill by filling out the long form 1040 and itemizing permissible deductions. If you earn more than $5000 you have to use the long form anyway, but here too, you have a choice of a blanket deduction of 10% of your income or itemizing actual deductions you incurred last year. *The wise method is to figure out your tax both ways to see which results in a lower tax.*

Generally a family can save by itemizing deductions if it owns its home, had larger-than-normal medical expense, suffered a sizable property loss, paid sizable interest on loans or installment purchases, laid out extra dough for equipment or safety clothing needed in work, etc. *More deductions are allowed than most families realize.*

Here are some of the important ones:

Medical Costs: You can deduct all medical expenses in excess of 5% of your income. Example: if you earned $4000 and your medical expenses in 1952 were $300 you could deduct $100. If you or your wife are over 65 you can deduct the whole amount. But you can't deduct more than $1250 for medical costs on a single return or $2500 with one dependent; $2500 on a joint return, $3750 with an additional dependent, $5000 with two.

Work Clothes, Tools: Ordinary work clothes like dungarees aren't deductible. Distinctive uniforms such as worn by trainmen, bus drivers, sanitation workers, mail carriers, guards, nurses, firemen and police are deductible. So is safety clothing, including steel-toe shoes, safety gloves, helmets, aprons, goggles, and safety clothing worn by welders, some steelworkers, chemical workers, and others. Their upkeep, repair and laundry are also deductible.

Tools and supplies like patterns, if you buy them yourself, also are deductible. On small tools, you can deduct the entire cost. *On expensive tools, you must "depreciate"—that is, deduct a proportionate amount each year of the tool's estimated useful life.*

Other Work Expenses: You can deduct union dues and special assessments, and fees to employment agencies; also unemployment and state disability fund insurance in those states that levy these taxes on pay and the cost of technical books you need in your trade.

Church and Charity: All contributions to bonafide charities, non-profit hospitals, churches and welfare groups are deductible, including gifts made through payroll deductions.

Other Taxes: You can deduct all state and local taxes you pay (but not other federal taxes, like excise taxes, nor Social Security tax). Deductible taxes include property taxes on your home; state and local income taxes; state and local sales taxes; auto and driver's license fees and poll taxes.

Interest Charges: You can deduct interest you pay on your mortgage, and on debts, loans and installment purchases including that part of the payments on a car which is the inteerst or credit charge.

Rent Lids In Big Cities Backed

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC leader McCormack (D. Mass.) last week called for extension of the present rent control law, which expires Apr. 30.

Three Congressmen from big cities where the rent squeeze is being felt the hardest have called for continued — and stronger—rent controls during the next two years.

Rep. O'Hara (D. Ill.) introduced a bill that would give the President full powers to apply rent controls as they are needed. Similar measures were also introduced by his Democratic colleagues, Rep. Addonizio (N. J.), and Rep. Barrett (P.).

"I hope the Republican leaders realize," McCormack said, that it would be a "serious mistake not to continue the present law." He noted the law permits decontrol by local option.

He interpreted Pres. Eisenhower's request for continuance of rent controls to apply only to "critical areas" which would exclude Chicago, Boston and St. Louis" and some other urban areas.

The CIO Executive Board at its recent meeting took Eisenhower to task for his "recommendation against strengthening present inadequate rent controls."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

DELIBERATIONS at the meetings of the CIO vice presidents and CIO Executive Board were constructive and enthusiastic. The program to intensify organizational activity was received with spirit, as was the program to activize fully and remain on the alert in the legislative field.

Three committees were established to intensify our organizational activity. There is a policy committee, composed of the vice presidents, and general organizational and southern organizational committees, composed of members of the Executive Board. The writer is chairman of these three committees. The committees' function will be to help chart the organizational course of the CIO in the future—to continue to organize the unorganized.

The meetings expressed opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law and its proposed amendments. Other matters of national and international importance were discussed.

Brother Irving Abramson has resigned as chairman of the Community Services Committee. He is a past president of the New Jersey CIO Council, a CIO national representative, and helps many of our CIO organizations with their legal matters. Brother Abramson's resignation from CSC does not mean he is severing his connection completely, as he will continue to assist in every way he can. He is to be commended for the fine job he has done.

Let us keep in mind our main objective and primary task of organizing the unorganized and protecting our hard-won gains and the interest of the people.

★

REG. DIR. ROY ATKINSON reports that in a representation election among bakers and helpers employed by the Seattle Bakers Bureau, Inc., Seattle, Wash., the CIO won by the following vote: CIO, 251; AFL, 224, no union, 5; challenged, 18.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports the following CIO representation election victories: Bowser Pump Co., Terryville, Conn., eligible, 127; IUE-CIO, 88; no union, 15, with IUE Rep. Martin Hogan conducting the campaign; and among garage mechanics of Motors, Inc., Waterbury, Conn., the vote was, eligible, 16; UAW, 12; no union, 4. UAW Rep. Robert Walkinshaw directed this situation.

Act. Reg. Dir. John Stocker reports a CIO representation election at the Beatrice Foods Co., Lincoln, Neb., won by a vote of 69 for CIO to 41 AFL and 3 no union. Credit for this victory belongs to Lincoln CIO members and their local union leadership, whose cooperation with the regional office was very effective and assured the margin of victory.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following representation election victories: Phillips Electric, Brockville, Ont., Canada: IUE-CIO, 417; UE, 352; void, 2; Connecticut Tel. & Elec. Corp., Meriden, Conn.; IUE-CIO, 475; AFL, 298; void, 6.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election at the Queen Stove Works, Inc., Albert Lea, Minn., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers over the AFL by a vote of 266 to 133. The election was conducted by USA Reps. William Richter and Joe Kretche.

NATL. DIR. JOHN RIFFE, CIO Organizing Committee, reports six recent election victories in the South.

At the Alcoa Aluminum Co., Rockdale, Tex., the workers voted for USA-CIO, 173; AFL, 144; no union, 8. CIO Rep. Paul Hall was in charge of the organizing drive. At Tenn-Tex Alloy & Chemical Corp., Houston, Tex., where 90 were eligible, the vote was: USA-CIO, 87; no union, 1; challenged, 1. Asst. CIO Reg. Dir. Andy Hardesty and Rep. Harry Cochran were in charge.

Eighty-six were eligible to vote at National Engine Rebuilding Co., Atlanta, Ga., and the vote was: UAW-CIO, 79; no union, 4; void, 2. CIO Rep. Rupert Thrasher conducted the campaign.

Employes of two automobile dealers in Dickson, Tenn., the Huffmann & McCaslin Motor Co. and the Dickson Chevrolet Co., voted, CIO, 4, no union, 0, and CIO, 3, no union, 1, respectively. CIO Rep. Peter Haubner was the organizer.

Pact Gained By NABET

ELEVEN DAYS of negotiations won for 2000 members of the CIO Broadcast Engineers substantial wage increases and other benefits from two major TV-broadcast chains.

It was only a matter of minutes to a strike deadline when agreement was reached on 30 separate contracts covering 2000 employes — mostly radio and television engineers and technicians—of the American and National Broadcasting companies.

Negotiators were in session 14 hours on the final day of the bargaining talks at Atlantic City.

NABET membership in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hollywood, Cleveland, and the District of Columbia had authorized their negotiators to call a strike at the expiration of the no-strike clauses of the contracts.

A substantial increase was won for the first year and a smaller flat boost was won for the second year. Eligibility for length of service increases was reduced from five to four-and-a-half years in the first contract year, and to four years in the second year.

George Maher, NABET executive secretary, said a "broad understanding which is expected to stabilize the future and improve relations in the industry represented by NABET was reached."

Brotherhood Week—

'52-Week-A-Year' Fight On Bias Is Proposed By Reuther

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week called for "a 52-week-a-year" fight against discrimination. In a statement on observance of Brotherhood Week, he said:

"Brotherhood and the fight against evil and discrimination are a 52-week-a-year necessity. What we preach during National Brotherhood Week, we must practice every day throughout 1953 and the years ahead.

"The American labor movement has a long record of constructive achievement in the splendid fight for improved relations among peoples of all races, creeds and colors.

"The CIO will continue to work side by side with other groups for these most desirable goals. We shall never halt our struggle until discrimination is banished."

Brotherhood Week observance this week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which this year is observing its 25th anniversary.

Simultaneously with Brotherhood Week observance, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People set in motion a campaign for 300,000 members in 1953.

The U. S. Supreme Court upheld, in a 6-3 decision, North Carolina's use of property and poll tax lists—on which few Negroes names appear—for selection of juries.

The Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, reported that "a cold war of the ballot" is being waged against Negroes to deprive them of their voting rights in rural areas of the South.

EX-SEN. ELBERT THOMAS
A liberal fighter dies.

CIO Tells Plan To End D. C. School Segregation

A COMPREHENSIVE program for integration of Washington schools has been presented by the District of Columbia CIO Council to School Supt. Hobart W. Corning.

Corning had asked interested organizations and individuals to give him his ideas for preparing the schools for integration. He took this step in the event that the Supreme Court rules out segregation as result of a case brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The CIO and other liberal organizations have filed "friends of the court" briefs in support of the NAACP stand.

THE COUNCIL'S program called for teacher and pupil integration, and preparation of the community for the end of school segregation.

The CIO affiliate also urged two immediate steps. One would merge the two teachers' colleges into a single institution, and the other would forbid segregation in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

The council urged a four-point program which would provide:

- A city-wide advisory council consisting of representatives of leading community organizations to work with the school superintendent.
- Enlisting the support of church groups such as the Catholic Interracial Council, the Jewish Community Council and the Commission on Community Life of the Washington Federation of Churches which favor integration.
- An educational program including newspaper articles on the experience of other communities on successful integration, and TV and radio presentations.
- Making speakers available to interpret integration plans to Parent-Teacher Associations.

Reuther Address Now On Records

Excerpts from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's recent speech to the National Press Club in Washington are now available in 15-minute broadcast records.

The CIO Publicity Dept. said the recordings were "ideal material" for public service radio broadcasts, as they summarize clearly CIO's position on major national problems.

Copies can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. They are available either in broadcast records at $6.50 each or on tape at $5.50 each.

Steelworkers Ballot On New Officers

TOP INTERNATIONAL officers of the CIO Steelworkers were picked at a referendum election Feb. 10 during which more than one million members of the union also balloted for international tellers, CIO convention delegates and regional directors.

Named without opposition to the top posts were David J. McDonald, president; James G. Thimmes, vice president, and I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer. Contests for the other posts will be settled by the official count, which begins Feb. 20 in Pittsburgh. The new four-year terms start June 1.

McDonald, secretary-treasurer since the USA-CIO was founded, has been serving as acting president by direction of the executive board shortly after the death of Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the USA-CIO, in November.

Thimmes, who was reelected, first became vice president in 1946. Abel had been director of USA Dist. 27, with headquarters in Canton, O., for 10 years before the executive board recommended him for secretary-treasurer.

Sen. Thomas, Fighter For Labor, Dies

FORMER Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah), a leader in the fight for the Wagner Labor Law and for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, is dead.

Thomas died at his home in Honolulu, where he was serving as High Commissioner of the U. S. Trust Territories of the Pacific. He was 69.

Thomas was elected in 1932 to the Senate, where he served three consecutive terms of 18 years.

During his Senate career, he was chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and the Military Affairs Committee and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. He had an important role in drafting the 1938 wage-hour law.

HE ALSO HELPED pass the 1950 Selective Service Act and helped draft the first Congressional Act supporting the United Nations.

The labor movement applauded his efforts on behalf of the passage of the Wagner Act. While serving as chairman of the Labor Committee, he later led the fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Thomas' sympathy for labor probably first became known in 1922 when he was a major in the Army's Inspector General's Dept.

THOMAS was put in charge when the governor of Utah declared martial law during a big coal strike. But let him tell it:

"At first the unions thought I was their enemy. This was intensified when the employers ordered that the families of the striking miners must get out of the company homes by the end of the month. The union shipped in a number of tents from other areas.

"I ordered that they be not unloaded from the freight cars. The union members squawked—their children would be without homes, they said. But they cheered at the end of the month when I forbade the company from evicting the strikers."

Lifting Of Wage Freeze Clears Bargaining Path

THE CIO in the wake of the end of wage controls last week advised its affiliates that legal bars to making pay boosts effective no longer exist.

In a message to international unions, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said there is no stabilization rule now in effect which can prevent a union and an employer from putting into effect any wage adjustments that have been made in the past or may be made in the future.

The government, meantime, continued its price decontrol action. A second sweeping ceiling-ending order—ranging from gasoline, crude oil, poultry, to newsprint and metals—was issued late last week.

With the two orders, price officials said that only about 17% of items checked for the U. S. Consumer Price Index now are under price control.

In his executive order, Eisenhower said he was killing wage controls because the production of materials and services and the demand are "approaching a practicable balance;" a return to free collective bargaining will "strengthen the national economy and thereby the national security," and stabilization is no longer necessary to carry out the purposes of the Defense Production Act.

SPECIFICALLY, he ordered suspension of all regulations and orders stabilizing "wages, salaries and other compensation" under the Defense Production Act. The order continued:

"The wage, salary and other compensation adjustments proposed in petitions pending before wage and salary control agencies may now be placed in effect without the approval of such agencies.

"To the extent that agreement involved in such petitions are conditioned upon approval . . . this order shall be deemed such approval . . ."

HE PROVIDED that violators of regulations up to the time of ending controls shall remain subject to prosecution and punishment.

The CIO had favored ending controls. Its position was made clear at the National CIO convention in December, and was reiterated a few days before Eisenhower acted by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The day the order was issued, Reuther and Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers met briefly with the President. Later the CIO president told reporters that the ending of controls was "a constructive step that will permit wage adjustments for thousands of workers that have been held up in the wage stabilization setup for many months."

Chairman Charles C. Killingsworth of the Wage Stabilization Committee said approximately 9250 wage cases and 1500 health and welfare plans were pending at the time of the Eisenhower order, and now are going into effect. These involved an estimated one million workers who now are entitled to a undetermined amount of back pay.

CIO Statement On Wages

The following statement has been sent to all CIO international unions by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, and to all district directors of the CIO Steelworkers by Acting Pres. David J. McDonald:

All wage stabilization controls have been suspended by Pres. Eisenhower through issuance of Executive Order 10434. All adjustments waiting Wage Stabilization Board approval may now be placed in effect including retroactive application of any such adjustment.

Where adjustments in wages or fringes were negotiated and then denied or modified by the board, there is now no stabilization rule which would prevent the parties from putting into effect the adjustments originally negotiated. There is no longer any legal bar to putting into effect any increases or adjustments or to making any back pay settlements.

CIO OFFICIAL: A new photographic study of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president. The handsome color picture was taken by Frank Turgeon, Jr., who also snapped the photo of Philip Murray which appeared on the Memorial Scroll distributed at the last CIO convention. Copies of the original color photographs of both Murray and Haywood, 24 inches by 30 inches and framed, may be purchased for $52.50 each, express pre-paid, from Frank Turgeon, Jr., Route No. 1, Rockville, Md.

Goodyear Talks Are Extended

The CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. last week extended the present contract covering seven plants while negotiating a new agreement.

A joint announcement said it was agreed "to extend the present contract on a day to day basis to give both sides more time for study." The contract expired Feb. 9.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster also announced that negotiations will open Mar. 2 in New York City With United States Rubber Co., largest employer in the rubber industry.

15c Increase Asked By ACW As Talks Begin

THE CIO Clothing Workers last week asked a 15c hourly increase and other improvements for 150,000 members in the men's clothing industry.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky headed the union committee that presented the demands to Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the U. S. A. as negotiations opened in New York City.

At the same time ACWA announced that it was seeking similar gains for 100,000 members in the shirt and cotton garment industries.

Managers of shirt and cotton locals and joint boards met late last week at the Amalgamated's headquarters in New York City to formulate demands in addition to the 15c hourly increase.

The clothing manufacturers' group represents some 850 concerns doing over 90% of the men's clothing business.

The union recently concluded negotiations with the association which won an additional employer contribution of 1% on weekly payrolls to the industry-wide health and welfare fund. The additional contribution, which increased the employer payment from 5% to 6%, will provide hospital coverage, beginning Mar. 1, to wives of union members and dependents up to the age of 18.

The paid vacation and holiday provisions of the contract also were strengthened. The agreement, which will expire June, 1957, contained a provision for reopening of wages at this time.

Guild Wins Raises To $39 A Week

Long-standing wage inequities on the Baltimore Sun and the Evening Sun were straightened out by the CIO Baltimore Newspaper Guild with a series of revisions that boosted rates by as much as $39 a week.

The settlement added more than $4000 to the $31,000 weekly payroll and averaged $7.36 a week for about 550 wokrers.

NMU Gains $5 Million In Back Pay

AN ESTIMATED $5 million in accumulated wage increases will be paid to 40,000 CIO Maritime Union members sailing on Atlantic and Gulf Coast ships.

A log-jam over putting into effect a 10% to 15% basic wage increase plus higher overtime pay—all retroactive to last June 1—was finally broken last week.

Three months ago, a decision by Arbitrator Aaron Horvitz granted the wage boosts, but then the award went to the Wage Stabilization Board. It was among the 10,000 cases pending when Pres. Eisenhower ended wage controls.

LAST WEEK shipping operators agreed to put into effect promptly the full wage and overtime increases of the award, and pay all accumulated retroactive gains.

Overtime rates were upped from $1.29 and $1.63 an hour, depending on job rating, to a new range of $1.48 and $1.87 an hour.

Sailings of two big NMU-manned ship, the Constitution of the U. S. Lines and the America of the American Export Lines, were delayed briefly in New York before the settlement of a dispute over the overtime rate was reached by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and Walter E. Maloney, representing the ship operators.

'Rosie The Riveter' Squelched This Fashion Idea In A Hurry

NEVER UNDERESTIMATE the power of a woman—particularly "Rosie the Riveter" when she's being imposed upon.

Take the case of women workers in several Los Angeles aircraft plants, who were selected as guinea pigs for a "Fashions in Industry" project. The idea, according to its sponsor, was to *"turn Rosie the Riveter and her sister factory worker into well-dressed ladies both on and off the job."*

Among the fashion expert's prescriptions for "well-dressed ladies" were: "calf-hugging toreador pants" instead of blue jeans, "gay-colored riding or hunting caps" instead of turbans, and "instead of that horrible old lunch box, a smart wicker basket that contains a thermos matched to the trousers."

The gals—and the men in the aircraft plants—had their own ideas on how well-dressed they were. And the "Fashions in Industry" scheme was quickly smothered by female laughter—with, perhaps, a few bronx cheers.

Then the aircraft workers learned the whys and wherefores of "toreador pants" and "hunting caps": The fashion experts had discovered, as LPA reported, that *"the average woman in industry earns more than twice as much as the female white collar worker."*

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'It Couldn't Happen Here?'— It Did To CIO Oil Strikers

"BABY IT'S COLD OUTSIDE . . . "—But the snowstorm which blurred the camera didn't cool the determination of CIO Oil Workers to continue their seven-month long strike at the Canadian Copper Refineries near Montreal. Mass arrests of pickets, grilling without legal counsel, beatings by Quebec police—all have marked efforts to break the strike. "You see the hand of Hitler's Gestapo or the arm of Stalin's secret police," writes Jack Williams in an exclusive eye-witness story of police attacks on the Montreal OWIU-CIO strikers. (Story and another picture, Page 7.)

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Taft-Hartley Hearing

FDR Jr. Attacks Bill To 'Pulverize' Labor

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Now Hercules Ranks With Donora And Texas City

By WILLIAM MILLIS

Fifteen thousand American workers were killed on the job last year . . . More than two million were injured . . . Some 84,000 suffered permanent, crippling injuries.

Almost every week of the year, a federal or state agency issues such a report on industrial safety in American factories.

The latest, reporting on the year 1952, is from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Here is a story about the people behind an industrial disaster who will be facts and figures when the report for 1953 comes around:*

It was summarized in scare-type banner headlines in the San Francisco papers a few days ago:

POWER PLANT EXPLOSION IN THE EAST BAY KILLS 12

Then below was a photo of what was left of the "dope house" at the Hercules Powder Co.'s big plant across the bay from San Francisco. *It looked like those pictures you remember from Hiroshima or Nagasaki or Hamburg or Coventry during World War II.*

And the news stories told the deathly facts from Hercules: The "dope house" where workers were mixing dynamite chemicals had blown sky high, with "a shock like an earthquake" that was felt 20 miles away and even jiggled the earthquake-gauge at the Univ. of California.

With the blast came a flash of fire and a pillar of smoke, and then the search for the dead began. Bodies and parts of bodies were found blown into a creekbed and splattered on trees as far as 250 feet away.

The dead—and the injured—were CIO men, members of Local 587 of the Oil Workers. Twelve of the Hercules workers were killed, *and their white-faced wives and children began gathering at the barred plant gates.* Five workers were seriously hurt and hospitalized, and a "number of others" were given first aid at the plant and sent home.

When the chemical mixing building blew up, Hercules management immediately clamped down—barring reporters from going within half a mile of the scene. A laconic company announcement said only that "a fire occurred. . . . Damage was estimated at $50,000. Some fatalities and injuries resulted."

But the members and officers of Oil Workers Local 587—one of the strongest of CIO affiliates in the heavily industrialized Contra Costa area east of San Francisco—couldn't be laconic about death and injury in a score of homes.

Now Hercules follows Texas City and Donora and all the places, big and little, where American workers were killed or crippled by their jobs. . . . Last year, the BLS said, there were 15,000 deaths and 2,031,000 work injuries, about as many as the year before.

Tax Cutters Give Ike A Headache

THE GOP House Ways and Means Committee last week rolled out a 10% income tax slash bill on schedule and as expected last week, without benefit of public hearings and in defiance of Pres. Eisenhower's pleas that Congress whittle the budget before it starts fiddling with taxes.

With Committee Chairman Reed (R. N.Y.) in full command, the committee approved the bill by a 21 to 4 vote.

The measure would move up from Dec. 31 to June 30 the expiration of the increased individual income tax voted after the Korean war began. The excess corporation profits tax also is due to end on June 30.

The committee failed to call in Sec. of Treasury Humphrey and Budget Bureau Dir. Dodge—the Administration's chief tax and spending experts — before okehing the tax reduction bill.

And Reed and GOP House leaders likewise turned down a CIO request for full hearing on tax loopholes and reforms before acting on the measure.

A hearing request was voiced by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Dept. director, in letters to Speaker Martin, Majority Leader Halleck, Minority Leader Rayburn and Reed.

Cowan urged "full public hearings" because "the entire tax structure, anticipated revenue, the level of expenditure, the amount of the budget deficit or surplus must be carefully considered before any precipitous decision is made by the House Ways and Means Committee."

CIO IN a tax resolution adopted at the last convention urged: Ending the Korea-imposed tax increase on individuals earning up to $4000 a year, continuing the excess profits tax, tightening tax loopholes to increase federal revenue, and rejection of a federal sales tax.

After the Ways and Means Committee approved the tax bill, the Rules Committee said it would try to withhold it from floor action for 10 weeks or so.

Next day at his press conference, Pres. Eisenhower reiterated his stand that budget balancing should come before tax reduction.

The President objected once again to the Reed bill. Going a step further, he said he wouldn't agree to ending the excess profits tax on June 30 unless other revenue is provided.

Eisenhower also said that during the campaign, he had never promised tax reduction, that he had just said it was a desirable objective.

(At Hartford, Conn., last Oct. 23, Eisenhower said: "They say: 'You cannot cut taxes . . .' What kind of stuff is that—don't and can't? Of course we can.")

Tariff Boost Turned Down By President

PRES. EISENHOWER last week refused to raise import duties on briar pipes pending a further study on which his Administration's basic tariff and foreign trade proposals will be based.

The increase was recommended by the Federal Tariff Commission, as it is required to do under the law, when some U. S. manufacturers of low-cost briar pipes complained that foreign competition was ruining them. The American industry was born during the war, when imports were not available, and employs only 1600 men. Not all of these firms joined in the complaint.

THE PRESIDENT said he has asked the Tariff Commission for further information on which to base his over-all foreign trade program and his stand on the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, which comes up for renewal in June. He expects to send his proposals to Congress "at an early date," he said.

Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky, of the CIO International Committee, had asked the President to reject the tariff commission's recommendation at the request of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the free labor movements of France and Italy, where briar pipe making is an important industry with many employes.

The higher tariff, Potofsky argued, "would do great harm to the international commitments and prestige of the United States."

CIO Protests Housing Job For Cole

A PROTEST against the rumored appointment of former Rep. Albert M. Cole, defeated Kansas Republican, as head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency has been filed with President Eisenhower by Chairman James G. Thimmes of the National CIO Housing Committee.

In a telegram to the President, Thimmes said the appointment of Cole, "widely known as an outspoken enemy of the housing program," would come "as a severe shock to all persons interested in slum clearance and good housing for veterans and low income families."

"WE URGE you intercede to prevent this ridiculous and harmful appointment," concluded Thimmes, who also is a vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

Cole formerly represented the 1st congressional district in Kansas, an agricultural area containing the site of the disputed Tuttle Creek Dam on the Blue River near its junction with the Kansas River.

Despite the Republican landslide last November, he was defeated by Rep. Howard S. Miller (D.) after a campaign based entirely on his support of the dam, which, if constructed, would flood 100,000 acres of top grade farm land, inundate 12 rural communities and drive an estimated 5000 people from their homes.

Business Takes Over On MSA Inquiry

BIG BUSINESS tightened its grip on the Eisenhower Administration last week when a group of 55 men, mostly "business and financial leaders," settled down to investigate Mutual Security Administration operations in 14 countries.

They were picked to evaluate MSA personnel and program by Mutual Security Dir. Harold Stassen and are headed by Clarence Francis, chairman of the board of directors of the General Foods Corp. They went on their assignment in 11 teams, with two teams covering more than one nation.

Some of them are genuine Grade A big business representatives whose firms have had millions of dollars in MSA contracts. Some are officers of banks which have handled hundreds of millions in MSA funds. Others are smaller—but not small—businessmen, and still others have military backgrounds.

TWO COME from universities—and NONE from organized labor. Labor, as as a matter of fact, was wondering just how the 55 come under Stassen's description of "persons of competence and experience who are in position to make an objective and independent judgment."

Among other things, Stassen said, they will exercise their competency and experience in making objective and independent judgments of the military end-item and training programs, the offshore procurement program, the use of defense-support goods or commodities financed by the MSA, and the productivity program in Europe.

Blue Chip Special Really 'Loaded'

Romping through assorted foreign countries on the Mutual Security Administration's Blue Chip junket are men associated with—among others—the following big firms:

General Foods, Swift & Co., General Mills, Gillette Co., First National Bank of Boston, Ford Intl., Westinghouse Corp., B. F. Goodrich Co., Marshall Field & Co., Pacific Power & Light Co., Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Thompson Products, Inc., First National Bank of Portland (Ore.), Bank of America, Corn Products, and Armstrong Cork Co.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) teed off on the Stassen junket by calling on all good "liberals in and out of Congress" to "stop talking about a honeymoon."

"The issues are already joined," he declared in a Senate speech. "It is a fight between liberalism protecting the interests of the American people, and reaction which now seeks by law the enactment of proposals, which will appear on the floor of the Senate in the months ahead, to exploit the American people for the selfish interests of a few."

More Price Curbs Are Removed

PRICE CONTROLS went further into the discard last week as Pres. Eisenhower reaffirmed his intention of restoring the free play of supply and demand.

Lifted were restrictions on a wide range of articles and services that cost consumers an estimated $50 billion a year—a figure, according to Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill, that probably will be boosted by price increases now ahead.

The list included, but was not confined to, milk, butter, oleomargine, cosmetics, drugs, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, air conditioners, and repair services on radios, televisions and autos.

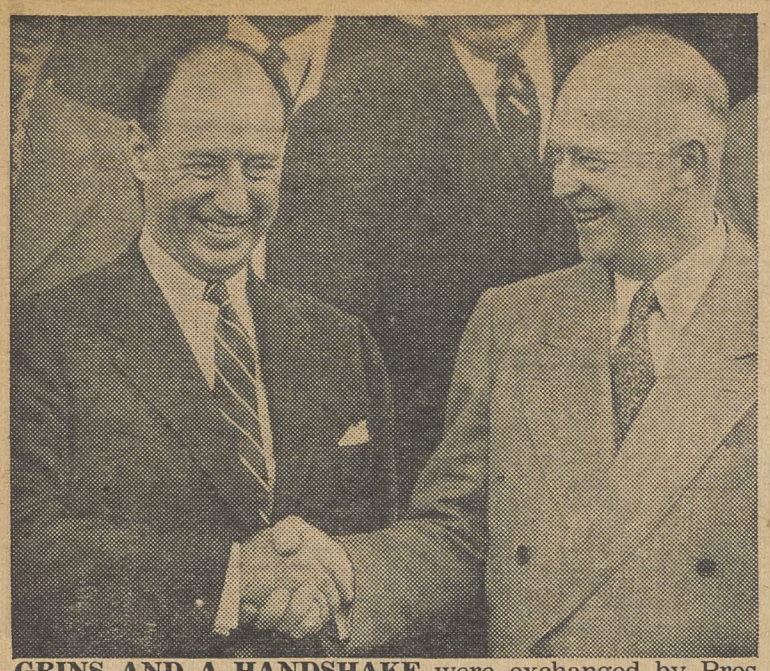
The price increases, said Freehill, are most likely on repair services and milk, and are possible on cosmetics and some drugs.

THE SWEEPING order was the third in the government's program of gradually eliminating controls by Apr. 30. It left only 13% of the items on the cost of living index still under full control. All consumer-type services are now decontrolled except laundry, dry cleaning, and linen and diaper supply services.

Eisenhower told his first press conference that he did not plan to ask Congress to give him standby price control authority when present legislation expires Apr. 30. He said he thought the laws of supply and demand would take care of any situation that might arise, but that if Congress wanted to pass such a bill he would accept it.

The CIO had urged that price and wage controls should be removed, as has been done except for the remaining 13% of price controls, but that standby legislation should be enacted.

Rep. Multer (D. N.Y.), announced he will introduce a bill to enable the President to freeze wages, prices and rents for 90 days in case of national emergency. Congressional Republicans have indicated their opposition. *(Farm price story, Page 10.)*



GRINS AND A HANDSHAKE were exchanged by Pres. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson (left) after the defeated Democratic presidential candidate had lunch at the White House. In an earlier New York address, Stevenson warned GOP policies may become a "big stick" abroad and a "big deal" at home.

FDR Jr. Attacks Lucas Bill To 'Pulverize' U.S. Labor

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE LUCAS BILL to hamstring unions—by forcing them to bargain with only one employer at a time—would "pulverize the American trade union movement into 100,000 plant and company fragments," Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) told the House Labor and Education Committee last week.

The committee continued hearings on changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, with witnesses restricted to members of the House.

Roosevelt said the bill sponsored by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) would upset present bargaining by making it illegal "for a union spokesman to represent the employes of two or more competing employers." It also would outlaw "national union advice or participation, even in local plant or company negotiations." he added.

If Lucas' bill—which has National Association of Manufacturers' backing—were to become law, he said, it would "drastically modify" collective bargaining relationships that are the fruits of 150 years of labor-management relations. And Lucas' plan almost won in 1947.

Bargaining for employes of more than one plant or one employer, Roosevelt said, is but one of the many forms of collective relationship that has "emerged in response to the special needs and traditions of our modern industrial system."

'Monopoly' Answered

Roosevelt ridiculed those who use the terms "labor monopoly" and "labor bosses."

"The combination of workers into national unions," he said, "leads to results far different for the welfare of America than the combination of businesses into monopolies. Corporate monopolies are anti-social conspiracies created only to restrict competition and increase profit to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

"Unions have grown to serve the many, not the privileged few. As a result of collective bargaining—local, regional or national—the living standards and opportunities of millions of workers, non-union as well as union, have been raised.

"In fact, all segments of the population, including the employers themselves, have shared in these benefits, since high wages supply the purchasing power on which our nation's prosperity depends."

Destruction of national unions and the bargaining forms that have stood the test of time are wrong answers to the problem of strikes affecting the national welfare, Roosevelt maintained.

"Congress can destroy the power of unions in order to make the problem of strikes disappear," he concluded. "Perhaps this would be welcome to certain groups within management. But its effect would be tragic for the nation's workers and for the American people."

Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.) testified in favor of two union security bills he introduced. One proposed outright repeal of the T-H ban on the closed shop to permit any union to negotiate "any type of union security clause" regardless of laws in some states prohibiting the closed shop. The other would make the closed shop legal in the printing and publishing industry.

Rhodes also urged the committee to consider carefully the elimination of "other unfair provisions" in the act.

"As a worker I know what it was like in an industrial community before there was a Wagner Act," he said. (Rhodes is from Reading, Pa.)

"I lived and worked under Taft-Hartley. You need not read these laws to feel the difference between them. They affect not only the livelihood of organized workers, but all working people. They affect community life and the nation . . .

Condon's Proposals

"No matter how many times you may read the law, unless you are close to reality, you may fail to recognize the evils which grow from bad and unjust legislation."

Rep. Condon (D.), a veteran liberal and pro-labor member of the California Assembly now serving his first term in Congress, won the compliments of the committee for his able presentation of a series of amendments, most of which were technical or administrative.

The knowledge of the intricacies of the act he displayed was gained while he was acting as attorney for locals of the CIO Oil Workers in the East Bay area.

Condon would take away the arbitrary power of the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board to refuse to issue an unfair labor practices complaint by allowing appeals to the board, for which there is no provision at present.

He also proposed to give strikers a vote in bargaining representation elections, a change favored by Pres. Eisenhower and Sen. Taft (R. O.).

Rep. O'Hara (D. Ill.) called for outright repeal of T-H and a return to the pre-1947 Wagner Act.

Rep. McDonough (D. Cal.) sponsored amendments to ease the prohibition of union political contributions by allowing union newspapers to support candidates, and to require the non-Communist oath from employers.

'Sugar-Coating Won't Do' —Order Your Copy Now

CIO's position on Taft-Hartley Act amendments, issued recently by the CIO Executive Board, is now available in an eight-page pamphlet.

The pamphlet, "Sugar-Coating Won't Do," contains the text of the Lincoln Birthday statement in which CIO listed the seven truly fundamental improvements needed to bring justice and fairness to the federal labor relations law.

Copies of the pamphlet can be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Prices are: 5c a copy; 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.50; 500 for $10 and 1000 for $18.00.

Reuther, McDonald Named To Labor Dept. Advisory Unit

TWO CIO leaders last week were appointed to a joint labor-management-public advisory committte to the Labor Dept.

CIO and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Steelworkers Acting Pres. David J. McDonald were named to the 15-member group.

Sec. of Labor Durkin said the committee will be a "continuing body" for consultation on the Labor Dept.'s special problems. The committee was set up at request of Pres. Eisenhower.

First meeting of the advisory group was scheduled for Feb. 23 when, Durkin said, it will discuss proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. He said he "hoped" some agreement could be reached.

Other labor members are AFL Pres. George Meany, Railway Clerks Pres. George Harrison, and Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis.

Industry members are Ben Moreell, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. board chairman; Frank Rising, Automotive & Aviation Parts Association president; David Zellerbach, Crown-Zellerbach Corp. president; Harry M. Moses, Bituminous Coal Operators' Association president; and John J. O'Donnell, National Constructors Association president.

Named as public members were Cyrus Ching, former director of the Federal Mediation Service, and these university professors: Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard; Jean T. McKelvey, Cornell; Maurice T. Van Hecke, North Carolina; and Paul A. Dodd, Univ. of California at Los Angeles.

Senators Hit Jew Baiting By Commies

TWO RESOLUTIONS condemning the surge of anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia and her satellites were introduced in the Senate last week.

One, sponsored by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), proposed a denunciation of Communist anti-Semitism by the Senate and a request to the State Dept. to take up the question with Russia. Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), asked to be made a co-sponsor.

The other was introduced by Sens. Hendrickson and Smith, New Jersey Republicans.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther sent a message to a conference of the National Committee for Labor Israel in New York saying that the CIO is proud to join in mobilizing free men "against the ruthless masters of the Kremlin in their latest acts of anti-Semitism."

"When the Communists hunt and persecute Jews while deploring discrimination and anti-Semitism in the West," he wrote, "we of the West have merely the latest proof that democracy confronts an aggressive force prepared . . . to exploit any prejudice to seize world power."

NAM Clangs The Alarm, Calls For 'Good Witnesses To Defend T-H'

A FOUR-ALARM call for help went out last week from Washington headquarters of the National Association of Manufacturers to big businessmen across the land.

It called almost for a "march on Washington" by friends and defenders of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NAM, in its official Washington Bulletin, advised its members that unions are preparing strong cases for major revisions and improvements of T-H.

"Conservatives in Congress," the NAM said, "are disappointed at the lack of requests from business to testify at House and Senate hearings on revising the Taft-Hartley Act."

The NAM Bulletin said "the threat to Taft-Hartley"—that is, to all the anti-union provisions it contains—"is considered serious." Pleading for "strong business support," it asked NAM members who know "a good witness to defend Taft-Hartley" to come forward pronto.

The NAM also gave its official approval to Rep. Lucas' (D., Tex.) proposal to outlaw what he called industry-wide, union-wide or regional bargaining—in fact just about everything but company union deals.

P. S.—While the NAM is sounding its alarm, how about telling your congressman you want Taft-Hartley amended along lines the CIO has proposed?

Washington Invasion

"Two is company and three's a crowd" is an old saying that hints at, but scarcely describes, the invasion of Washington by a host of businessmen during the first month of the Republican Administration.

For many years the GOP spent millions on propaganda to try convincing America that it's not the party of big business. But the first 30 days since inauguration have completely undone the Republican's public relations efforts of the past decade.

The businessmen, it has been observed, are coming in the windows, coming in the doors, and by golly, coming through the floors in Washington.

Nobody objects to businessmen playing their proper part in government. But their growing monopolization of key posts is a cause of most serious concern.

The exclusive CIO News story, published last week, of Rep. John Taber's business advisory committee is a shocking case in point. Taber has "drafted"—and it must have been easy to do—a group of businessmen to aid his House Appropriations Committee.

Presumably the businessmen will recommend "economy cuts" in the funds of the very agencies that are supposed to regulate them. It's like giving ballplayers the right to overrule the umpire.

A second case in point is the appointment by Harold Stassen of a team of largely businessmen advisors to report on the efficiency of overseas posts of the Mutual Security Administrators. Many of them, we suspect, will decide that MSA's important overseas labor and welfare activities are "frills and fads."

It will be a national calamity if the Administration permits itself to be captured and hogtied by the big-money, special-interest boys. The trend is fast under way. It ought to be stopped.

'Meat Ax' At Work

Speaking of Rep. Taber, the head of the House Appropriations Committee has a nickname of "Meat Ax"—and he's reported to be proud of it.

Last week ole John was swinging his "meat ax" with a vengence, and when he got through, it was the school kids, the miners, and homecoming GI's trying to find a job who got it in the neck.

Taber's committee did itself proud, in its opinion, by whacking $1.4 billion from a deficiency spending bill. A big part of the cut was in the Defense Dept., but when you dig into what was cut from other government agencies, then the promises of "economy" stand out as hardship for the people. For example:

The cuts for the Council for Economic Advisers and for state unemployment services aren't going to help jobless workers in coming months.

The widows in Centralia, Ill., can tell you that mine safety programs need building up, but Taber's committee whacked off $474,000 for that purpose.

And ole John tossed clear out the window a $24 million federal grant for schools in special defense areas. The House, fortunately, had the intelligence largely to reverse Taber on that. The same cannot be said for the new swivel chairs the congressmen voted for themselves.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
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'It's Red, Ain't It?'

In Other Words—

Labor's Stake In Atomic Energy

CIO's continued support of public ownership and development of atomic energy resources was discussed on the NBC "Viewpoint USA" broadcast last week by Pres. Elwood Swisher of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, which represents many atomic workers. Swisher's comments, as interviewed by Ray Shearer, follow in part:

By ELWOOD SWISHER

THE CIO has always taken the position that all atomic energy resources, facilities and plants should be publicly owned and publicly operated.

The CIO Executive Board, when it met in Washington recently, reiterated that position. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Chemical Workers union and the CIO pledged itself to fight for that principle in the new Congress.

We have a new Congress and a new Administration. No one knows for sure just what their position will be on this subject. But the new Administration already carries a big business label.

And big business itself—I am not now talking about the Administration—has made it perfectly plain that it intends to use whatever influence it will have in the new Washington climate to promote a raid on the public interests.

Just One Example

The off-shore oil fields are one example. And there was the proposal of Charles E. Wilson, the former president of General Electric and a man who for many years spoke for big business. He has proposed turning the Tennessee Valley Authority over to private interests.

And, we are convinced, there will be a drive for private ownership and operation of atomic energy resources as well. Not, perhaps, the bomb production facilities, but certainly the facilities for peace-time use of atomic energy. And its peace-time potentials are simply fabulous.

Of course there was a bitter fight on Capitol Hill, in the early post-war days, over this very question. The private utilities lost at that time. But now, we fear, they will expect an Administration composed of former big business men to react far differently than did the Truman Administration.

Tom Stokes, the well-known columnist, discussed this matter in a recent column. He wrote:

"Keeping atomic energy in trust for our people was one of our historic decisions. Nor was it won without a battle in Congress, for private interests, including the utilities, had their eyes on this new source of energy then, and have been itching to get their hands into it ever since.

"You may remember how the utilities bitterly fought the nomination of David Lilienthal as first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission because he had been long identified with TVA. They did not want in charge of AEC one so alert from long practical experience to the public interest in utilization of our power resources, and so knowing also of the ways of private utilities."

We of the CIO are firm believers in free enterprise . . . but we fail to see the justice or the fairness of allowing any private interest to profit from a resource which is owned by all the people of the United States and which was discovered and developed at the taxpayer's expense.

Rich Man's Welfare State

That, it seems to us, would be creating a welfare state—*for the welfare of the very rich.* We not only think it would be wrong to allow private groups to control and exploit the nation's atomic energy resource—we think it would be suicidal.

Private companies are operating many atomic energy installations under contract to the AEC. Thus our members are employes of private concerns, but they are treated in a far different manner than other workers in private industry. The company hires the workers. The company decides whether they are good security risks.

It can—and does—use lie detectors and a diabolical espionage system to spy on the workers. Their every word and action is under suspicion in many instances.

Now we have no argument with a legitimate security program. Obviously, the secrets of the atomic bomb must be protected. But if atomic energy were in the hands of private industry, the security check would be used as a union-busting device. And that would be the first step toward a Fascist state.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

HOW SERIOUS is the farm recession? Many people are asking this question. The Senate Agriculture Committee has opened hearings on it. Here are some of the facts they've learned.

In the last year prices paid to farmers for their produce fell 11%. At the same time retail food prices in grocery stores dropped only 1%.

Farmers produced 3.5% more in 1952 than 1951, but received $500 million, or 3%, less net income.

For each dollar spent for food in the grocery store, *the share to the farmer dropped from 50c to 45c in the last year.* He is now getting the smallest share of the consumer's food dollar he has received since 1941.

Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.), chairman of the committee, said: "The rapidly declining prices of farm commodities are not only of serious concern to farmers, but should concern every wage earner, housewife and businessman as well.

"The drop in farm income and purchasing power can have serious consequences to the national economy if it continues."

Farm Crash Brings Job Layoffs

The Senator is saying that when 25 million Americans who live on farms have less purchasing power, they will buy fewer goods from the factories and shops. *Then factories will slow down production and lay off workers, and shops will sell fewer goods.*

No one can forget that the farm depression of the twenties was the forerunner of the general depression of the thirties.

What are the farmer's problems?

First there is the "price-scissors." The farmer is getting less for his produce, while his production costs keep rising. Interest rates and taxes have gone up too. And finally, his cost of living has arisen.

Declining farm prices are largely the result of an increased supply and a fall in total demand for food. Exports have dropped. Domestic demand for food has been limited by the small increases in "real" per capita incomes after taxes.

In addition, marketing costs have gone up. *Transportation and processing companies are getting more of the food dollar. Wholesalers and retailers have passed their increases on and upped their prices.* The consumer, then, pays more in the grocery store for the same amount of food in the market basket.

The declining demand situation is all the more alarming because the farmer's costs are relatively rigid. And today his cash costs per unit produced are 15% above prewar. A moderate drop in prices will put him in a financial squeeze quickly.

Some farmers suffer more than others. Particularly hard hit are the 1.7 million farm families, of the total 5.5 millions, who have been eking out a substandard living on poor land, unable to obtain new equipment or learn modern farming methods.

Farmers Vs. Food Processors

Although these farmers need more than price supports, uncertainty about price supports has contributed to farmers' apprehensions.

Some of the confusion surrounds what the new Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, will do about government farm price support program.

During the campaign, Pres. Eisenhower promised high supports. However, Benson told the Senate Agriculture Committee: " . . . I do not think supports are a substitute for a fair price in the market place." He proposed more research and education, and expanding foreign markets. And he has condemned price supports except as "disaster insurance" in recent statements.

Benson has an advisory board made up largely of processors, packers and seedmen. *Basically there is a real conflict of economic interests between this group and farmers. A farmer's income is cost to a processor or packer.*

The problem of stemming a farm recession rests not in the market place—but with the federal government. Its policies will determine whether the present situation will be the forerunner of another depression.

"Nice room for a party—too bad they can't sit down."

Behind The Headlines—

GOP Is Figuring On How To Scuttle Jobs For All

Last week the White House said Pres. Eisenhower intends to continue his Council of Economic Advisers but the House soon thereafter decided to cut its funds from $75,000 to $25,000.

What's behind the fast devoloping GOP threat to full employment is discussed in the following article:

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THERE'S A LOT of heavy discussion going on behind the scene that will affect not only your wages and the prices you pay, but also whether you will have a job.

Of course it doesn't make juicy reading like the stuff about "corruption" and "waste" and the "mess in Washington" and so it doesn't get into the headlines. *But the decisions on that issue made by the Eisenhower Administration and its Big Business backers will shape your life and that of your children, and perhaps even of your grandchildren.*

It's about the Full Employment Act of 1946, with its goals of "full production" and "full employment."

The problem, as the New York Journal of Commerce puts it, is what would happen if the Eisenhower regime "were to adopt a less rigid interpretation" of the Full Employment Act.

How Far To Go?

In other words, how far is the GOP-Big-Business-Dixiecrat coalition prepared to go, or not to go, if, as, and when, there is what is politely called these days a recession?

Briefly, some economists say we can have full employment, but at the price of continued inflation; that is, a constant increase in the cost of all the things you buy. Or, we can have stable prices, and some unemployment. How much unemployment, no one hazards a guess. But these economists say we cannot have both full employment and stable prices at the same time.

One answer to fighting any downturn in the economy is government action, including lower interest rates, public works, higher social security payments. *Or, comes a downturn, the government does nothing, hoping that the downturn will be mild, and soon correct itself.*

Of course, doing nothing could mean thousands and perhaps millions of jobless, and misery and hunger. The Journal of Commerce, in discussing the alternative to a policy of full employment at all times, says the alternative is "a policy that does not hysterically shy away from any adjustments in the level of business activity once it becomes apparent that the dynamic force behind our economy has pushed some industries ahead at too fast a pace."

The Villain? You Guessed It!

Allan Sproul, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told a convention of bankers the other day that "we have to make a choice and it is a fundamental choice. We can plump for a propped-up economy, with a perpetual bias toward inflation . . . The other choice is that of an economy which emphasizes increased productivity, taking some related ups and downs in its stride, and fitting into place those economic and social improvements which the rate of growth of productivity permits."

But Sproul sees another way out—"a better division of the rewards of increased productivity among management, labor and the consumer."

How can that be done? By avoiding "payment of tribute to pressure groups." And who's the villain? Organized labor, he claimed. Said Sproul:

"Increasing labor costs are going to push up prices, because powerful labor unions are able to force wage increases in excess of increases in productivity. In these circumstances expansion of the money supply is only the vehicle, not the cause, of inflation, and credit policy in reality is made at the collective bargaining table, not in the Federal Reserve System."

He Wants 'Maturity'

Organized labor, says Sproul, "has achieved such strength that it tends to claim the lion's share of what increased productivity produces." Sproul calls for "a more mature leadership in a more mature labor movement."

Was it a coincidence that the National Association of Manufacturers, a few days after the Sproul speech, declared that to tie wages to productivity increases is not practical?

Is the debate important? The Journal of Commerce declares that the Eisenhower Administration must make a decision on "full employment versus price stability before it can set its economic course with any degree of confidence."

And that's the decision that will say how much wages you'll get, whether your cost of living will go up or down, and even, perhaps, whether you have a job at all.

Report From Norway—

McCarran Act Costs Us Friends

How the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act is costing American friends among workers overseas was told by Eric Sevareid, well-known Washington radio reporter, in this recent CBS newscast:

THE NEW AMBASSADOR to Norway will confront a problem no other American Ambassador in Oslo has had to face in recent memory—a growing anti-Americanism among Norwegians, who have always regarded America almost as their second home.

The reason for this is the McCarran Immigration Act and what it is doing to the Norwegian merchant marine and Norwegian seamen. In Norway the merchant marine directly involves every other family; merchant sailing is an old and honorable way of life; these are proud and respectable men, largely family men.

Enforcement of the McCarran Act in American ports has resulted in startling experiences for these sailors, the stories of which are now spreading through every farm and hamlet in Norway. The act is designed, of course, to keep subversives and other undesirables out of this country. Under the act, no foreign seaman can remain here more than 29 days.

Churchgoers Questioned

Consider some of the experiences of the Norwegians alone. Not long ago immigration police tried to search the Norwegian Seamen's Home in Baltimore. There was a strong protest and they left. Later police stopped and cross-examined the worshippers as they walked out of the Norwegian Seamen's Lutheran Church in Baltimore.

If a seaman gets sick and overstays the 29 days, he can be put into Ellis Island to await deportation; among the others, there are about a dozen Norwegian sailors imprisoned on the island now because they were unable to sign on a ship within the time limits. Two young men voluntarily went to the immigration office when two of their 29 days still remained. Yet they were immediately taken to Ellis Island.

Many foreign seamen are not signing off in American ports even when allowed to, because they dare not. They have no way of knowing whether they can sign on again in time to avoid imprisonment.

Not One Commie Found

Interrogations under the new law have not yet discovered one Communist among Norwegian seamen; there may be some reds among them, but the real Communists, of course, simple deny it. Many American immigration officials detest what they must do under this law as much as do the victims.

For example, there are women serving on Norwegian ships as mess stewards or radio operators; this is a familiar and respectable career in Norway. When they reach America, these women are asked if they have ever engaged in prostitution; men are asked when they last visited a brothel, if they intend to commit bigamy in this country, and so on.

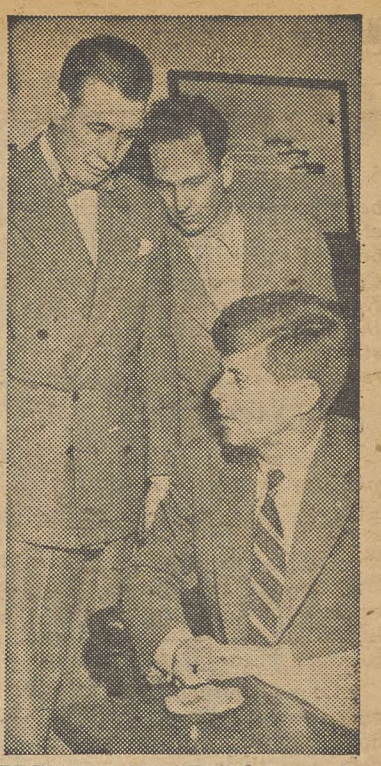
Stories about the humiliations suffered their seamen have spread throughout Norway. It has now become a popular by-word with them that life in an American port is like their life under the German occupation of Norway. One Norwegian official put it this way:

"You may as well close down your American information services in Norway. As long as this goes on, they are fighting a losing battle for the good will of my people."

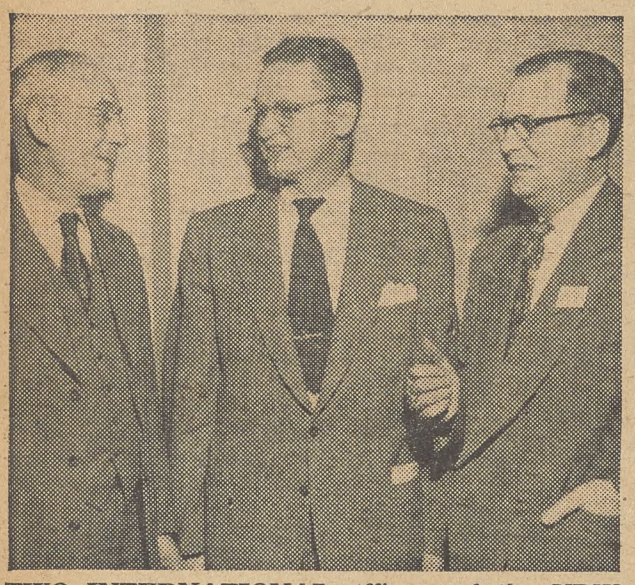
URW Sees Congress In Action

ON CAPITOL STEPS, F. F. Haley (left) and Mose Lewis take in the view. They're from 2800-member Firestone Local 186 in Memphis.

WHEN 30 MEMBERS of the CIO Rubber Workers came to Washington last week, they spent several hours observing Senate committee hearings on the so-called "tidelands" bill. Then Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), at left, spelled out what multi-million dollar oil grab would mean to the nation as a whole in loss of revenue, depletion of valuable oil resources. Delegates to URW-CIO legislative institute came from 10 local unions in eight states.

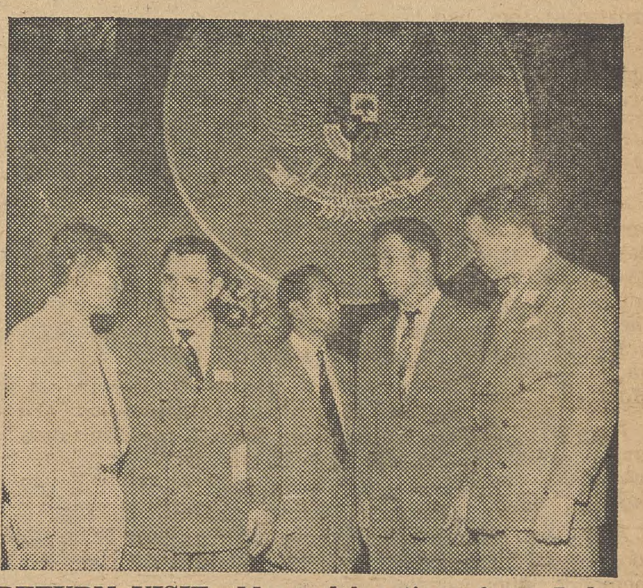


UNEMPLOYMENT headaches of fellow CIO textile workers were aired by Lawrence, Mass., Local 243 delegates to Sen. Kennedy.



TWO INTERNATIONAL officers of the URW, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster (left) and Sec. Desmond Walker (right), talk things over with Rep. John Blatnik (D. Minn.), one of several lawmakers interviewed by rubber workers in Washington.

SOME SHENANIGANS of Dixiegop coalition in new Congress were outlined by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) to rubber workers from Mansfield, O., and Lawrence, Mass. Taft-Hartley, oil lands, civil rights were main subjects of institute.



RETURN VISIT—Many delegations from Indonesian rubber workers' unions have met with URW-CIO while in the United States. So when the URW group was in Washington for four-day institute, they were guests at Indonesian Embassy.

Brownell Pot-Shots At Oil Land Order

ATTY. GEN. Brownell cast legal doubt last week on former Pres. Truman's action in the off-shore oil lands dispute with an informal ruling that met a prompt challenge from the Democrats.

Brownell, acting on a request from Sec. of Defense Wilson, said the executive order Truman issued on Jan. 16 failed to make the off-shore oil deposits a naval petroleum reserve.

Brownell's opinion was read into the record by Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.), who was presiding, as the Senate Interior Committee opened hearings on legislation to give the oil-rich submerged coastal lands to the states.

He said a review of Justice Dept. files showed that former Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery approved the order "on the understanding that it did not intend to, nor did it in fact or in law, create a naval petroleum reserve" within the meaning of the law, and objected on legal grounds to an order that would have "constituted these lands a naval preserve."

Brownell himself held the order served "merely to transfer to the secretary of the navy the authority over these lands which had previously been conferred upon the secretary of the interior."

It "did not intend to, and did not, create a naval petroleum reserve" to be administered under the law, he claimed.

SEN. ANDERSON (D. N.M.) and Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) joined in a statement that "none of the lawyers who participated in the discussions (on the executive order) ever expressed any doubt concerning the power of the President to set the lands on the Continental Shelf aside for the future use of the Navy under the designation of a naval petroleum reserve."

"I maintain nothing in the (Brownell) letter supports that in the slightest," Anderson asserted.

Two-Way Stretch In Profits, Sales For Goodyear

THE GIANT Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. stretched its business to record lengths on all fronts in 1952, according to the annual report to stockholders.

Net profit expanded to $39 million, or $8.30 a share, from $36.6 million, or $7.75 a share, in 1951. This was an increase of 6.75%.

Sales were distended to $1.138 billion from the 1951 figure of $1.011 billion, a jump of 3.33%, or $37 million.

P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board of directors, attributed the rosy picture on the balance sheet to an increase in domestic sales during the last quarter which more than offset a drop in business outside the United States.

Business, in fact, was good all around in 1952. Firms listed on the New York Stock Exchange paid a record-smashing total of $5.5 billion in dividends during the year. Heading the list by industries were petroleum and natural gas firms, which gave shareholders $932 million in payments.

Three States Turn Down 'Millionaires' Tax Scheme

LEGISLATURES of three more states have turned down the proposed "millionaires' amendment" within the last few weeks. In Colorado, the move to force Congress to call a constitutional convention to enact an amendment limiting taxes on income to 25% was killed for the third time, with the Colorado CIO Council again leading the fight.

The measure was beaten by a 24 to 9 vote in the State Senate in spite of the fact it had the support of the Republican floor leader, Sen. Frank L. Gill. The forces behind it tossed a lavish party for the legislators at a Denver country club and overwhelmed them with literature, but all Democrats and 13 of the 22 Republicans in the Senate turned thumbs down.

The proposal also was rejected recently by the legislatures in New Mexico and West Virginia.

THE UNITED PRESS, on the basis of a nationwide survey, deflated claims of backers of the plan to shift more of the tax burden from the rich to the poor that 28 legislatures had acted favorably.

The survey showed that only 12 States have approved it. Five more legislatures endorsed it and later withdrew their approval—Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Rhode Island and Arkansas. Approvals by the Montana and Pennsylvania Legislatures were wiped out by gubernatorial vetoes.

The resolution is due to come up again this year in Illinois, Montana and Pennsylvania.

N. Y. Guild Hits Nation Firing

The New York Newspaper Guild and its Nation Unit have strongly protested the dismissal of Margaret Marshall after nearly 25 years' service on the Nation.

Miss Marshall had been literary editor of the publication since 1937 and was a charter member of the Guild.

Like Hitler And Stalin—

Quebec Cops Terrorize CIO Oil Strikers

Storm trooper tactics of Quebec provincial police against striking CIO Oil Workers have been strongly condemned by the Canadian Congress of Labour. Here is a first hand account of the seven-month long Montreal strike by the CCL's publicity director.

By JACK WILLIAMS

Who said it couldn't happen here?

Read this story and you will start thinking you see the hand of Hitler's Gestapo, or the arm of Stalin's secret police. This is the kind of thing that happened:

Six men picked up off the street or dragged from their homes; whisked off to cells; hidden from their families and legal counsel; some beaten over the stomach with night sticks; one forced to stand with his finger tips against the wall while he was grilled; men made to sign statements declaring they would take no action for the ill-treatment they had received.

Those responsible were the Quebec provincial police who operate under the direction of Premier Maurice Duplessis.

U. S. Firm Subsidiary

The incidents took place in and around Montreal in the last days of January and the first days of February. Those who suffered were six members of the CIO Oil Workers engaged in a seven-month-old strike at Canadian Copper Refineries in Montreal East.

(Canadian copper is a subsidiary of the Phelps-Dodge Corp., which has a long record of fighting U. S. unions.)

And their families suffered too, and so did their other union members who wondered from hour to hour what was happening to their brothers—and what would happen to themselves the next time night fell. For these kidnappings took place at night—the Quebec provincial police and the private detectives employed by the company preferred to work under the cover of darkness.

This story starts early the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 27, when Jean Paul Fournier, a rank-and-file OWIU member and a staunch supporter of the strike, was standing on a street corner. Fournier is a slim, cheerful French-Canadian popular with his fellow workers and rated a good union member. Fournier was about to head home when a policeman stepped up with the terse order, "We need you."

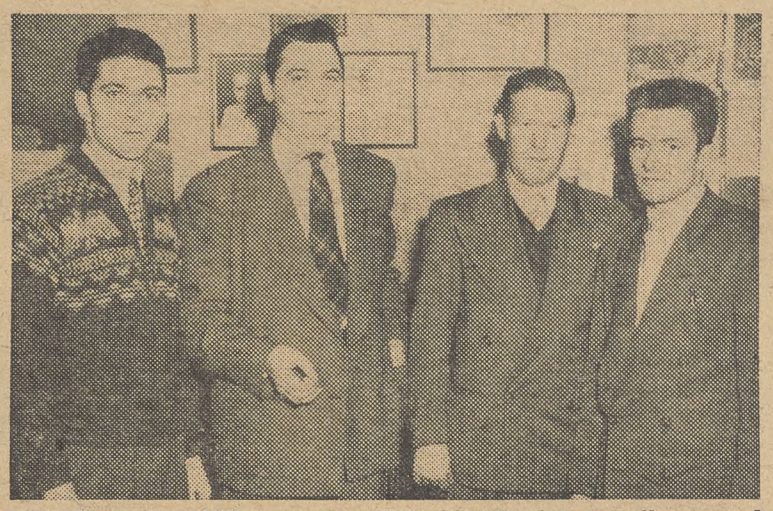
Hit In Stomach

Fournier was taken to provincial police headquarters and questioned throughout the night. It was 7 o'clock in the morning when he was tossed in a cell. Fournier later reported he had been struck in the stomach with night sticks and tapped behind the ears. When he was finally released and reappeared at union headquarters his ears were swollen.

On the morning of Jan. 28 he was presented with a form which he was told he would have to sign before he was released. The form said he would not take any action against the Quebec provincial police for anything that had happened while he was in custody. He finally signed. Eventually he was released.

While all this was going on, Larry Packwood, OWIU representative, got in touch with Marcel Jodoin, the union lawyer, and they hustled off to the Montreal East police station.

They were told that Fournier was at the downtown provincial police headquarters so they headed there. Packwood was pushed downstairs by an officer.



HERE ARE FOUR of the CIO Oil Workers strikers and representatives who have been third degreed by Quebec police in an effort to break the Canadian Copper strike. From left: Gaston Forrest, Intl. Rep. L. J. Packwood, Vincent Fitzpatrick and Jean Paul Fournier. Two other members jailed for two days were Aurele Mainville and Leon D'Argenson.

Jodoin was told that Fournier was not in custody. Four times the police refused to let him see the OWIU member.

Once it got dark the police went to work again. This time two other rank-and-file members, Leon D'Argenson and Aurele Mainville, were picked up. Early Friday evening—53 hours later—they stepped wearily off a bus and headed to Mainville's house. Mainville spoke with some difficulty. He said he had received a going over *"in the guts with night sticks."*

Grilled 3 Hours

D'Argenson was more fortunate. He was grilled for about three hours, but was not beaten. Before he was released he was made to sign a waiver.

One midnight Packwood was told that there were some strange cars outside the union hall. He went downstairs to take a look. Outside the door he saw the bulky form of a Montreal city detective, Lesserd, although the union office is in the city of Montreal East.

Lesserd pushed open the door, seized Packwood and pushed him into a car which, Packwood said, was driven by Jean Boyer, an employe of the Barnes Investigation Bureau which apparently has been employed by the company.

Then the car went to Rosemount and the home of Vincent Fitzpatrick, another union member. A provincial police car was outside and Packwood saw Fitzpatrick pushed into it. Fitzpatrick had been taken away despite the protests of relatives that police had produced no warrant.

The two cars went on to St. Jerome, 25 miles or so from Montreal. Packwood said he was made to stand a little more than an arm's length from the wall and then lean over until his fingertips touched the wall. He had to hold this position while he answered questions and if he moved he was kicked. The grilling lasted about four hours.

"The police hinted that they wanted to buy the strike off," Packwood said later.

On Saturday morning Packwood was transferred into Montreal. He was told that he was going to be charged with conspiracy but he was still refused permission to see his lawyer.

So far as all these men were concerned, their families, union officials, and the union lawyer were making repeated attempts to see or communicate with them. They met either outright refusals or evasive answers from the police.

Behind the reign of terror which Duplessis' provincial police have attempted to impose on OWIU members is outright defiance by Canadian Copper Refineries of the provincial labor laws.

Red Tape Invoked

Back in the summer of 1951 the union was certified by the Quebec Labour Relations Board. The company appealed but lost, then took the case to the courts and started a tangle of legal red tape which lawyers say cannot be unwound for at least another year or more.

With the company stubbornly refusing to bargain, the copper refinery employes walked out seven months ago.

For more than four months nothing happened. Then the company started importing scabs. Some of them were people from Italy who were found by Canadian immigration authorities to have entered Canada illegally. Scabs are still going into the plant under heavy police escort.

The facts speak for themselves. It CAN happen here.

Carey Decries Anti-Red Laws As 'Easy Way Out' Of Commie Issue

LEGISLATION to combat communism is a "shirking of our responsibilities" and the "easy way out for the lazy mentality," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey declared last week in a radio and television debate with Chairman Velde (R. Ill.) of the House un-American Activities Committee.

The two discussed how best to fight communism over a NBC hookup.

"THERE IS already sufficient legislation to cover any internal threat of communism to our political and economic life," said Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

"Restrictive legislation always carries within itself a potential menace to the broader civil rights and liberties of non-Communists. Ill-advised restrictive legislation is capable of doing more damage at home and abroad than no legislation."

Democratic unions can wipe out communism from the labor movement by themselves, Carey continued. They have already done more than half the job, he added, and now have the reds on the defensive.

"What we do need," he said, "and what congressmen like Rep. Velde can help provide, is a freer hand in doing this anti-Communist job. We want to see employers stop favoring Communist-controlled unions."

He challenged Velde and his committee to investigate employer support of Communist-dominated unions—"the part that profit-blinded industrialists have played in deliberately keeping Communist-controlled unions alive."

"The Senate Labor Subcommittee and the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission—among others—have condemned employers for encouraging and abetting Communists," he said.

"How does it happen that the House Un-American Activities Committee has been investigating communism for 12 long years and has kept silent on these facts that have been self-evident to other investigating groups?

"ARE THE Communists right? Is Velde's committee silent on this employer perfidy because it is really anti-union and pro-big business?

"Instead of hunting a Communist movement in Hollywood that died out many years ago, Velde's committee could perform a genuine public service by investigating big business favoritism toward Communist unions.

"At the very least . . . it might inspire employers to remain neutral, to stop encouraging communism . . .

"Does Mr. Velde's committee have the courage to do this? And why haven't they done it before?"

Valentino Resigns UPWA Local Post

Anthony Valentino, at liberty in $10,000 bail pending an appeal from a five-year prison sentence for falsely swearing to the National Labor Relations Board that he was not a Communist, has resigned as business agent of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 80-A, Camden, N. J.

Valentino was re-elected after his conviction. His resignation was accepted unanimously by the Local 80-A executive board.

Reuther Answers Appeal—

CIO Urges U. S. Act To Aid Free Berlin

THE CIO last week appealed to the State Dept. and the Mutual Security Administration to "accelerate and increase" aid to help West Berlin handle the vast number of refugees from East Germany pouring in daily.

The requests were made by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther after an appeal from Mayor Ernst Reuter, of West Berlin, addressed to him as "a member of the community of free men in a world in which freedom is threatened by communism."

The city's precarious economic situation, "burdened for more than three years with 250,000 unemployed," is being aggravated by seekers of freedom from behind the Iron Curtain, Reuter said in a cable. He will fly to New York early next month to seek aid for the refugees.

"Despite our every effort," he continued, "we cannot provide adequate housing, food and clothing. There is no work and no hope of a normal life for them. We cannot turn them away because this would be a betrayal of the freedom which we have and they seek.

"We need vast shipments of food and clothing, especially for the children who come to us undernourished.

"In the dark days of the airlift, it was American tenacity and American courage which enabled us Free Berliners to maintain our freedom. These days are equally dark, and I call on you and a few other friends in America to make one more great effort to help us."

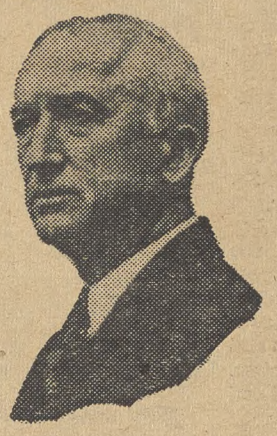
IN AN ANSWERING cable, Reuther saluted Reuter, as Mayor of Free Berlin, on behalf of all CIO members "for your mighty efforts to care for the increasing number of refugees fleeing for life and liberty from Soviet-controlled persecution."

"Rest assured that the CIO will spare no effort to assist Free Berlin to maintain its freedom as an heroic outpost of the democratic world and its status in an area surrounded by authoritarian dictatorship," Reuther said in pledging help.

Industry Succeeds in South Carolina

"We want industry to come to South Carolina. This State has a stable Government and a fair tax structure. We believe in private enterprise. Our workers try to see how much they can do well, not how little they can do.

"Good people and good Government are the reasons South Carolina is growing industrially. Come to South Carolina. You will be warmly welcomed and fairly treated."



James F Byrnes
GOVERNOR

2/8/53 The New York Times

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ...ITED STATES, 1950 ...Magazine

LOCATE YOUR PLANT WITH THESE 8 ADVANTAGES

Happier, more productive employees
Cooperative State and Local Government
Nearness to markets
Mild climate
Wealth of natural resources
Abundance of water and power
Splendid transportation (land, sea, air)
Low construction costs

Your inquiry will be handled in strictest confidence. Write, wire or telephone (LD 9 4) now.

J. W. Bishop, Director

"Five plants in full p... tion in two years co... our confidence in S... Carolina."
Ray C. Kramer, Chairman
Julius Kayser a...

"We found adapts... ers, expanding m... a co-operative... ernment in Sou...
Milton C. B...
President
Singer Sewi...
Machine Co...

"Doubling ... plant best ... faith in ...
Fran...
Gene...
Carc...
Ce...

"So... able, ... mar... un...

ROCK HILL
SOUTH CAROLINA
The ideal place to locate your business or yourself—

If you are considering a place to re-locate your business, or set-up a new business or a place for you and your family to live "happily ever after"—then there's no better place than Rock Hill, South Carolina.

For your business

Right in the heart of the progressive Piedmont Section of S. C.—Good locations available both within or outside city limits—favorable tax structure in city, county and state. Good supply of highest type native-born labor. Ample water, ...

For Yourself and Your Family

Excellent Public Educational System. Home of Winthrop College. City of Homes and Friendly People.

Rock Hill "South Carolina's Good Town" welcomes visitors and industrialists alike.

Come and see us. We'll make you welcome.

ROCK HILL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Inc.

...And Here's Part of The Reason Why

"INDUSTRY Succeeds in South Carolina," proclaimed the New York Times in a special advertising section a few Sundays ago.

In page after page of pictures, stories and ads—from big textile firms like J. P. Stevens, for one—the glories of Southern industrialism (without benefit of union contracts) were promoted.

"Our workers try to see how much they can do," said Gov. James F. Byrnes.

And an ad from the Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce added this lure: *"Good supply of highest type native-born labor."*

ANOTHER chapter on Southern industrialism—and what happens to "highest type native-born labor" when they seek some of the prosperity of the new industrial era—was spelled out last week in a lengthy, legalistic report of the National Labor Relations Board.

The board acted in case of a Rock Hill plant with a record of fighting unions since long before Taft-Hartley.

And the case reached to the highest levels of the new Republican Administration, since it involved the Industrial Cotton Mills subsidiary of J. P. Stevens & Co.

That's the firm that was headed by Robert T. B. Stevens up until shortly before he was confirmed as Secretary of the Army.

And Stevens is the fellow charged by CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve with *"pronounced and persistent opposition to organized labor."*

Rieve made that charge to the Senate Armed Services Committee before it approved Steven's nomination without giving the TWUA president a chance to testify.

Robert Stevens was chairman of the board and the principal stockholder of J. P. Stevens & Co. until, reluctantly, he gave up those interests at the insistence of the committee. The firm, however, is still owned by his family.

THE NLRB order grew out of unfair labor practice charges brought by TWUA when the mills blacklisted a number of strikers after a walkout in 1951. The firm was ordered to:

- Reinstate two strikers, Matthew W. Stallings and Lewis R. Williams, restore their seniority and give them back pay until Aug. 20, 1951, when they were blacklisted.
- Stop discharging or refusing to reinstate employes because they took part in the strike.
- Stop discouraging membership in TWUA.
- Post the board's order at the mills, so that Stevens' workers will know their rights.

The trial examiner's report, on which the order was based, tossed out the company's claim against Stallings that he had tossed tacks around scabs' cars.

Williams was blacklisted because he had suffered from arthritis, although the company knew of his condition and had employed him since 1940. The trial examiner said that when Williams went back to the mill after the strike, he was told he would have to get a doctor's report, a procedure that was not required of the other returning strikers.

This is not the first time the NLRB has taken action against the Rock Hill mills. Back in 1943, the firm was ordered to reinstate with back pay workers fired for TWUA activity and to stop coercing workers against joining the union.

The TWUA won a NLRB election at the mills 462 to 75 in 1944, but the company refused to recognize it. Despite orders from the War Labor Board, the mills refused to bargain. In 1945, when WLB virtually wrote the contract and ordered both parties to sign, the company refused.

Within a month after the war and the wartime no-strike pledge ended, the Rock Hill workers struck for the union security clause the WLB had recommended.

THE COMPANY tried to evict strikers from company-owned houses, but the courts refused to comply. The firm even offered a 15c hourly increase to anyone who would scab, but only 32 of the 550 strikers accepted.

The strike lasted nine months and was settled along WLB lines.

The 1951 strike occurred when the firm refused to renew the contract. The company supplied bail, aid and comfort to the supervisors and strikebreakers involved in shootings but refused to reinstate strikers it accused of misbehavior, including the two now ordered reinstated by the NLRB.

When Rieve objected to the confirmation of Stevens *"because of his pronounced and persistent opposition to organized labor,"* he knew what he was talking about.

EMIL RIEVE
TWUA president charged "persistent opposition to organized labor". . .

ROBERT T. B. STEVENS
. . . to new Army Secretary, and now Labor Board ruling upholds charge.

J. P. Stevens Is Doing Okeh—By NAM's Open Shop Standards

Only 750 of the 25,000 workers employed by J. P. Stevens & Co., one of the largest U. S. textile firms, are protected by union contract.

All the rest have the "benefit" of the open shop.

The concern has 20 mills in the following South Carolina towns: Anderson, Arlington, Clemson, Great Falls, Greenville, Greer, Jonesville, Laurens, Piedmont, Rock Hill, Seneca, Slater, Wallace and Whitmire.

CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve said that Robert T. B. Stevens—largest stockholder of the firm until his confirmation as Army secretary—moved four mills from the North to the South "to escape collective bargaining." These were the only New England mills of the chain which were organized by TWUA, Rieve said.

THE U. S. District Court in Washington last week blocked Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin from applying the $1 minimum wage to 10 Georgia mills for work done under government contracts.

This was the first case in which the Fulbright Amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act was invoked.

Most of the mills don't have such government contracts, according to David Feller, CIO assistant general counsel. On behalf of the CIO and the CIO Textile Workers, Feller argued against issuing a preliminary injunction.

Some of the mills pay more than the $1 minimum, which was scheduled to go into effect Feb. 21, and two of them under contract with TWUA pay $1.03 minimums.

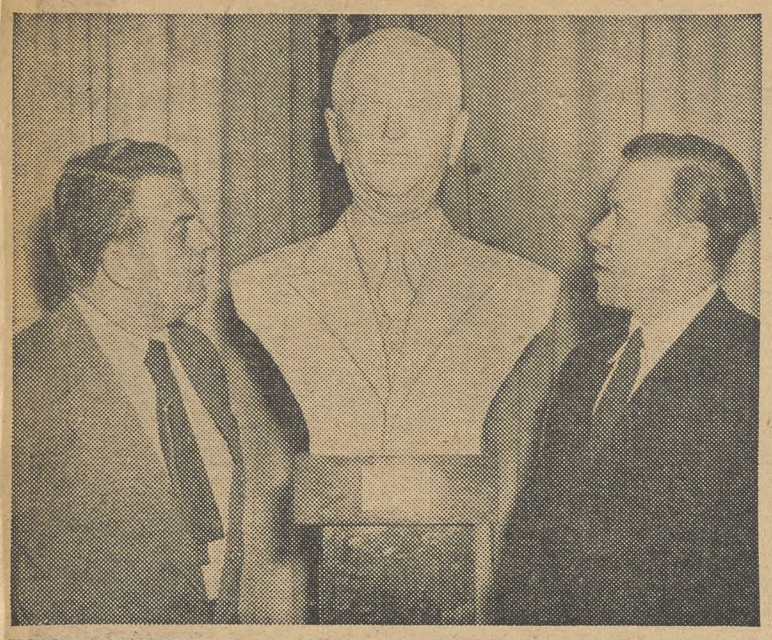
JUDGE Henry A. Schweinhaut, who issued the injunction, had ruled previously that the injunction applied to the entire textile industry on work done for Uncle Sam.

The Supreme Court ruled 13 years ago that an order issued by the labor secretary under the Walsh-Healey Act was not reviewable in court. Under the Fulbright Amendment, which was passed by the 82nd Congress, any employer in the affected industry can ask the court to stay the secretary's order.

THE PRELIMINARY injunction stands until the case is tried in U. S. District Court. Judge Schweinhaut required that each of the 10 companies post $2000 bond to assure that any workers paid less than $1 an hour get what's coming to them if Durkin is upheld.

Seventy other Southern textile mills have also asked the court to set aside the minimum wage order, which boosts pay from the present 87c an hour. Although the preliminary injunction was issued against Durkin, the wage order came from Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin as one of his last acts in office.

Bust Of Murray Presented



BUST OF PHILIP MURRAY is accepted by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at Jewish Labor Committee ceremonies in New York. At left is Joseph Murray, son of the late CIO president.

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week accepted a bust of Philip Murray presented to the CIO by the Jewish Labor Committee at ceremonies in New York City.

The bust was presented by Adolph Held, JLC chairman, and Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council and a JLC vice chairman, while top CIO and AFL officials and Joseph Murray, the late CIO president's son, looked on.

The bust is the work of Sculptor Joseph Hovell.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers greeted the 500 guests.

CIO Joins Drive For Effective FEP Law

THE CIO has joined with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in urging Pres. Eisenhower and Republican congressional leaders to press for an effective Fair Employment Practices law.

The conference consists of 53 national, civic, labor, fraternal, veterans and minority groups.

CIO was represented at a meeting of the conference steering committee in New York City that called on the Republicans for action by George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; William H. Oliver, co-chairman of the CIO Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices Dept.; Roy L. Reuther and Paul Sifton of the CIO Auto Workers.

HIGHLIGHT of the statement issued by the committee was the reiteration of "its profound conviction that the greatest single need in the field of civil rights is an effective federal law, enforceable through the courts, prohibiting discrimination in employment."

The conference called on Eisenhower and the Republican congressional leaders for immediate hearings "upon the bill introduced by Sens. Ives, Humphrey, Morse and 16 others of both major parties." It added:

"Although there are more than a score of cities and 11 states that have FEPC laws and ordinances of varying degrees of effectiveness, the grossest, most tragic and costly discrimination in employment remains untouched and will not be touched except by effective federal law uniformly enforced through the courts."

THE STATEMENT, which was issued by Walter White, conference chairman and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also urged:

- Statehood for Alaska.
- Immediate steps to end "segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas under federal jurisdiction and control, including the District of Columbia and all employment under government contracts."
- Expansion and strengthening of the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Dept. and elevating it to a full division in the department headed by an assistant attorney general.
- Redemption of the pledge by Republican spokesmen "to make amendment of the cloture rule the first order of business in the Senate Rules Committee."

CIO, AFL Renew Demand For Curb On 'Wetbacks'

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO and the AFL last week called for sweeping legislative and administrative changes to prevent underpaid foreign labor from displacing Americans as farm workers.

The proposals were made by the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, which consists of CIO and AFL representatives. Their report emphasized the scope of the problem, saying:

"Two hundred thousand Mexicans were brought in as contract farm workers in 1952, and the number of deportations of illegal entrants has increased to over 600,000 in one year, with the rate now rising sharply."

INCREASING shift of mexican workers from field jobs into food packing plants, displacing some 1000 members of the CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78, was reported.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO regional director in Southern California, said that Mexicans paid 70c an hour have displaced skilled American workers in lettuce packingsheds who had been earning top rates of $3 to $4 an hour.

The advisory committee's proposals were divided into two classes—those calling for administrative decision by Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin and those calling for changes in Public Law 78 under which Mexican workers are brought into the U. S.

HEADING the list of proposed administrative changes was a recommendation for enforcement of the provisions in the U. S.-Mexican farm labor agreement that Mexicans shall have the right of selecting representatives of their own choosing for collective bargaining.

Both De Shelter and Nicholas Dragon, CIO regional director in Arizona, who also is a member of the committee, explained that the Mexicans do not actually have that right now. They sign "yellow dog" contracts with their employer promising to work for a low hourly rate, they said.

If they organize and go on strike, the CIO officials reported, the employer simply says they have violated the "yellow dog" agreement and they are sent back to Mexico.

'Wetbacks' Cross At 175 Per Hour

Mexican farm workers are "jumping the gun" on entering the U. S. and are swimming the Rio Grande in unprecedented numbers, according to the New York Times.

The "wetbacks"—as they are called because they swim the river—are entering the U. S. at an estimated rate of about 175 an hour, 24 times a day.

Other recommendations to Durkin asked the department to collect from the growers all unauthorized deductions from the Mexicans, to take steps to prevent the use of Mexicans in packing and processing work, and to hold public hearings on the availability of domestic labor and appropriate wages to be paid foreign workers.

CIO committee members said that large farmers now determine the prevailing wage and set it so low that Americans will not take the jobs and then call for more Mexicans. The committee called for tripartite committees representing workers, employers and the public to make recommendations to the labor secretary.

CIO committee members were particularly critical of the unfair encouragement given by Public Law 78 to employers to hire foreign farm workers.

The first recommended change in the law urged that American workers be given "the same conditions of employment, guarantees and protection offered foreign workers before the secretary shall permit the importation of Mexicans nationals or other foreign workers."

CIO REPRESENTATIVES pointed out the government pays the transportation of foreign workers to and from the job, $1.50 a day for sustenance, and provides lodging and an insurance policy. The employer pays the government $15 to provide for transportation of Mexicans to and from the U. S.

With DeShetler and Dragon other CIO members of the committee are Katherine Ellickson, John J. Murillo, Herbert McCreedy, Paul R. Christopher, Charles Lindberg, Charles Cowl and G. R. Hathaway.

CIO Tobacco Workers Set Long-Range Organizing

LONG-RANGE plans for organizing an estimated 50,000 cigar and tobacco workers in all parts of the country were laid at a conference of the Tobacco Workers Div. of the CIO Brewery Workers recently in Cincinnati, O.

Steps also were taken to establish a union educational course and, eventually, a central coordinating office to service the division's locals.

Representatives of six BW tobacco workers' locals in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of six branch locals in Michigan and Ohio, heard Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, give assurance that the National CIO and all its departments will give active help to the organization drive in every way.

Existing BW tobacco locals and branch locals have a total membership of more than 5000. Some of the members, formerly in CIO local industrial unions in Eastern Pennsylvania, recently voted to affiliate with the Brewery Workers.

Others were formerly in the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, which was expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination. They voted almost solidly to join the BW and stay in the CIO.

PRES. Karl Feller and Gen. Organizer Charles H. Lindberg of the Brewery Workers told the delegates they saw in their spirit and enthusiasm a guarantee of rapid strides in developing the Tobacco Workers Div. to peak membership and with it, vastly improved wages and working conditions.

George S. Craig, CIO regional director in Philadelphia, as a result of dealing with the employes of cigar plants in that area, cited a potential membership of 15,000 among unorganized workers in Pennsylvania.

ORGANIZING the 50,000 unorganized workers estimated to be in the cigar and tobacco industry was planned at a recent conference of the Tobacco Workers Div. of the CIO Brewery Workers in Cincinnati, O. CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (second from right, foreground) pledged full support of the National CIO. Pledges of cooperation also were given by several CIO Regional directors. At right of Haywood is UB Pres. Karl Feller; at left, UB Gen. Organizer Charles H. Lindberg. Delegates attended from four states.

Ike Stands Pat On Farm Prices; Reuther Hits Food Middlemen

THE ROLE of the middlemen moved into focus in the developing farm price problem last week.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther condemned those who "farm the farmers, milking the farmer on one end and the people on the other."

Amid numerous vocal protests by Republican and Democratic senators from the farm states, both Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Benson were standing pat on the GOP's policy on farm price supports.

They indicated the Administration would go as far as mandatory under present laws, but wouldn't use discretionary powers now available to bolster meat prices, for example.

Reuther, in a CBS television forum, charged Benson with "leaning in the direction of helping the big farmer at the expense of the little farmer."

The middlemen — food processors, packers, wholesalers — are getting more than a fair share of income from farm products, he said, while farmers' returns are declining. *(See "Washington Window," Page 5.)*

"There are two kinds of farmers in America," Reuther said, "the farmers who farm the land and the farmers who farm the farmers.

"WE'RE WORRIED about the fact that Sec. Benson represents the farmers who farm the farmers—that is big business. Big business in agricultural acts like big business does generally—they try to squeeze out the little farmer."

Reuther called the farm price decline "danger signals on the horizon" for the Eisenhower Administration. And the President was carefully briefed by Benson and congressional GOP agriculture committee chiefs before he went into his first press conference and lead-off questioning on farm prices.

Eisenhower disclaimed GOP responsibility for the drop in farm prices. He said it was an inherited issue, that beef prices have been falling for two years. The armed services, he said, will be urged to buy a 120-day supply of beef.

As to the Administration's future farm policies, the President said he wants agricultural prosperity free—as he put it—of stifling governmental controls.

Eisenhower said the Administration has farm price headaches in several fields—butter, other dairy products, and wheat, as well as beef.

The beef price decline of about 12% is the biggest problem, since there now are a record 93 million head of cattle on the nation's farms. That's a 5.8 million increase in a year.

THE NATION'S first lady, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, meets Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, president of National CIO Auxiliaries (at right). Mamie holds certificate naming her honorary chairman of the women's advisory committee for Defense Bonds. Others (from the left) are: Mrs. C. W. DeShazo, Farm Bureau Federation auxiliary; Mrs. Dewitt C. Mower, American Women in Radio and Television, and Mrs. Anna P. Kelsey.

Only National Health Plan Will Fill The Bill—Harris

ONLY THROUGH a system of national health insurance can the health needs of Americans be met adequately, Seymour E. Harris, professor of economics at Harvard Univ., says in a new study on the subject.

Harris says that the United States and Canada are the only large countries in the western world that have no national health insurance program. Bitter opposition by the American Medical Association has been one of the main factors holding back this much needed social reform, he explains.

Although 50% of the people in the U. S. are covered by some form of voluntary insurance, only about 3 or 4% are protected by comprehensive systems, he says.

AMONG those who cannot afford to put aside $100 a year for voluntary health insurance, he lists the more than 4 million receiving public assistance, the 4.5 million disabled, the 4 million families (11% of the total) with incomes of $1000 to $2000.

A federal system of insurance, he contends, would assure wider coverage, provide larger benefits, have greater resources at its disposal and incur smaller administrative expenses. It would, he believes, encourage preventive medicine, particularly early diagnosis; contribute toward a better distribution of personnel engaged in health services; help in the development of needed personnel, education and research and adapt payments to ability to pay.

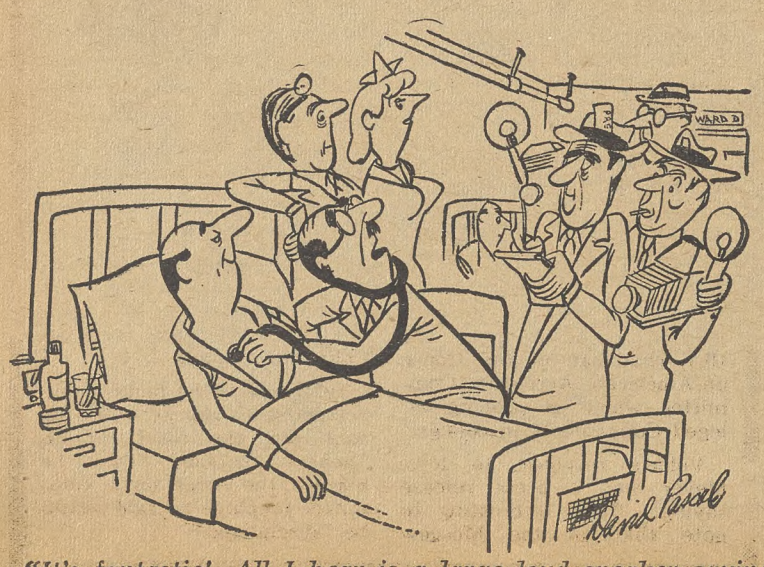
The medical profession, Harris says, "has no reason to fear the channelling of more resources into medicine under the federal health insurance system. Rewards to physicians will continue to rise, although their distribution will be improved."—**H.R.**

"National Health Insurance and Alternative Plans for Financing Health" is published by the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York 3, price 25c.

ACWA Takes Flu Fight To Plants

The Sidney Hillman Medical center in Philadelphia took the fight against the influenza epidemic into the plants where some 25,000 members of the CIO Clothing Workers are employed.

In cooperation with the Hahnemann Medical College virus laboratory, the center — which is operated by ACWA—sent teams of nurses to inoculate workers against the flu bug. Between 3500 and 4000 persons received the "shots" the day the program opened.



"It's fantastic! All I hear is a large loud speaker saying 'the AMA should stop lobbying against the nation's health.'"

Fee-Splitting By MDs Hit By Hawley

THE PUBLIC would be shocked at "the amount of surgery" performed by some doctors, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, director of the American College of Surgeons, charges in a copyrighted interview in the magazine U. S. News & World Report.

"Why do you suppose a doctor makes an unnecessary operation?" he was asked.

"Money."

"Just plain dishonest money-making?"

"Why, of course!"

He blamed the unnecessary surgery—as well as "a lot of bad surgery"—on fee-splitting, which is growing in spite of efforts to wipe it out.

"WE FIGURE that within the normal limits of human error there will always be some normal appendixes taken out," he explained in citing an example. "But we feel that when that gets over 15%—and I can show you places where 60 and 70% of the appendixes removed are normal —then there is something wrong."

Caesarian childbirths normally run 3 to 4%, he continued, but "there are hospitals where it runs to 15%."

Many unnecessary operations, Hawley added, are performed by "ghost" surgeons, "some young doctor starving to death" who operates for a better known colleague. The operating doctor gets about $50, he explained, while the non-operator charges all the traffic will bear.

THE BAD PART, he said, is that the "ghost" usually operates where the other doctor directs without making any examination or diagnosis himself.

Fee-splitting, he said, has been legalized in Iowa.

"They have rewritten medical ethics in that State," he said. "The movement is growing. It has spread to Illinois (No action has been taken.) We have evidence of its spread . . . into New York and California."

He also condemned doctors who abuse health and welfare plans by boosting fees.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

IN MARCH you'll get a little breather from the high cost of living—only a temporary respite, but of some help to the family budget if you play your cards right.

Food this month is cheaper than it's been for some time, especially because of the drop in the price of beef. In the past few weeks, beef costs have fallen 10 to 20c a pound, and according to the New York Extension Service, are as low as they've been in about three years. Lower beef prices are acting to hold down the price tags on other protein foods—pork, eggs, poultry.

Much of the low-priced beef now on the market is the less-tender lower grade known as "Good," but it's just as nutritious and savory as the costlier Choice grade (actually, a little more nutritious). You can make money doing some extra chewing, or more accurately, by using moist cooking methods to tenderize this lower-grade beef. *If you have a freezer or locker, this is the time to put away beef. It will go up in price again when warm weather arrives.*

Clothing for all members of the family also is at comparatively reasonable levels for this Spring. However, keep your pre-Easter shopping down to your immediate needs; there will be price cuts available in post-Easter sales and clearances.

THE GROWING living-cost threat these days is the stubbornly high price of housing, especially for those who don't already own their own homes. In recent months, rents have been rising at the rate of 8% a year. A number of cities have reported substantial rent increases since they allowed federal rent controls to expire last Fall. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports average rent increases of 4.2% in Chicago, 3.6 in Portland, Me., and boosts in Detroit, New Orleans, Cleveland, Denver, Houston and other cities.

Price tags on new houses continue high, and the only ray of light in the housing situation is a slight downward movement in asking prices for older houses, reported in some cities.

Here are tips on pre-Easter clothing shopping:

WOMEN'S WEAR: Prices of dresses are fairly reasonable this Spring. One of the better values being offered by stores is pure silk shantung dresses at $14-$15. You'll also find values in rayon faille dresses and two-piece Spring outfits. Beware of crepes, which are dressy but invariably shrink a little each time they're cleaned, even if dry-cleaned. Avoid paying too-high prices for orlon and dacron blouses and other garments.

MEN'S WEAR: In suits, you'll find gabardine cheaper this year because the style promotion is now temporarily on tweeds. You'll find more suits made of blended fibers, like rayon-wool, orlon-wool, orlon-rayon, etc. All-rayon suits are satisfactory for their low price if they have a crease-resistant finish (look for a label which says "CRF"). If the rayon material also contains at least 15% nylon, it will wear better and have more satisfactory shape-retention.

Food, Drug Proposal Backed

FEDERAL Security Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby has asked Congress for quick action amending the Food and Drug Act to permit factory inspections.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has introduced a bill making such a change.

Last December the Supreme Court virtually nullified enforcement of this law protecting consumers by upholding an Oregon food firm that had refused permission to inspect its plant. The Humphrey measure would eliminate the present requirement that FDA inspectors ask plant owners' permission and authorize inspections after written notice were given.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO AND AFL members of the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee on Farm Labor met with representatives of the Labor Dept. to protest exploitation of the Mexican workers in the U. S. which now is harming the wage and living standards of American farm workers.

The practice of displacing American farm workers is occurring in fruit and vegetable areas throughout the country and, as pointed out by Irwin DeShetler, CIO regional director in Southern California, Mexicans are displacing American workers in the fruit and vegetable packing sheds. This vitally affects the members of LIU-CIO No. 78.

The committee's proposals were divided into two classes—those calling for administrative decision by Labor Sec. Durkin and those calling for changes in Public Law 78 under which Mexican workers are brought into the U. S. We of the CIO believe in working closely with the Mexican labor movement in trying to bring about a settlement of this problem and in this connection have arranged a meeting with representatives of the Mexican trade union movement on Apr. 12, in El Paso, Tex. CIO members are: Irwin DeShetler, Nicholas Dragon, Katherine Ellickson, John Maurillo, Herbert McCreedy, Paul Christopher, Charles Cowl, Charles Lindberg and G. R. Hathaway.

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THE CIO has just authorized the issuance of a CIO charter to workers in the Virgin Islands. These workers are citizens of the U. S. and we will cooperate and work with them in every way to bring about greater security and a higher standard of living as we have done in Puerto Rico.

CIO Rep. David Sternback, who has been working with our Puerto Rican brothers, will also extend every possible help and cooperation to the workers of the Virgin Islands.

Let's continue to organize the unorganized with a renewed vigor through the combined efforts of our international unions, city and state councils, and staff representatives.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports two representation election victories: Ellersick Sawmill, Bonners Ferry, Ida., IWA-CIO 11, no union 6, challenged 7; Emil Wiitanen Co., Eckerman, Mich., IWA-CIO 23, no union 11, challenged 1. Intl. Rep. Delbert Gunvaldson handled the first campaign and Intl. Rep. Clifford Baker the second.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following IUE representation election victories: Emerson Electric (Tool Room Unit), St. Louis, Mo., IUE-CIO 102, no union 1, IAM-AFL 82, challenged 14; Eastern Electronics, Yonkers, N. Y., IUE-CIO 27, no union 18, challenged 5; Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., IUE-CIO 66, no union 47.

★

REG. DIR. GEORGE CRAIG reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at George D. Ellis & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., by a vote of 134 to 5 AFL, no union 4, challenged 12.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., Little Rock, Ark., the workers favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by the following vote: Eligible 25, Gas, Coke 13, no 12. Intl. Rep. David Sisco directed the drive at this plant.

The CIO Brewery Workers won a representation election at the L. A. Black Rice Milling Association, Inc., and L. A. Black Dryer and Elevator Co., Dewitt, Ark., by the following vote: Eligible 58, Brewery Workers 28, no union 17, challenged 7, void 1. This drive was spearheaded by Tucker, assisted by Sam Brinkley, one of the rice mill workers.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the Trico Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a margin of three to one. CIO Field Rep. Ray Allen organized this plant.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Textile Workers Union won a representation election over the AFL Textile Workers at the Laurel Textile plant, Laurel, Miss., by a vote of 182, AFL 86.

Pangburn Candies Serves Up Sweat Shop In Fancy Package

PANGBURN candies should taste sour to every union member and anyone who believes in fair play, the CIO Packinghouse Workers said last week.

The UPWA has begun a nationwide drive to force the Pangburn Co., in Fort Worth, Tex., to negotiate a contract with its Local 374.

UPWA said the local was certified as collective bargaining agent more than four years ago but "the company has refused to negotiate a fair contract."

"Instead, it has stepped up its anti-labor practices," the union added as it cited some of the firm's tactics.

UPWA said Pangburn works its women employes—many with 25 years of service—nine hours a day and refuses to give them any rest period or sick leave.

And Pangburn cut the wages of some of its employes to the 75c hourly minimum when that minimum became law.

The firm sells the following brands of candy in 46 states: Ragtime, Ranch Rhythm, Texas Treasure, Golden Gift, Silver Package, All Nut, Extravaganza, Divinity, Frappe Cream, Luxury, Classic, Millionaire, Little Mints, Wagon Wheel, Palomino, Almond Taffe, Pecan Krunch, Round Up, Golden Package and Park Avenue.

CIO Urges Eisenhower Action On A-Bomb Plant Housing

A PROPOSAL that a national advisory commission be appointed to make a comprehensive study of housing and community policy in atomic energy centers was made by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower last week.

The suggestion was based on a recommendation by Harold Sandbank, a housing consultant, who surveyed the problem for the CIO National Housing Committee and the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, which has a substantial membership in Atomic Energy Commission centers.

Reuther pointed out to Eisenhower that serious housing and community problems have developed for the workers in each new atomic energy production center.

"No consistent program has been established under which workers in these atomic energy centers might solve their housing problems," he wrote. "In one place subsidized trailers have been used at great expense to the Federal Government. In another, the Government has undertaken construction of the total housing needed in the community.

"SERIOUS problems have developed as a result for which the varying program of the Atomic Energy Commission has prevented community solution . . .

"The CIO believes this problem deserves your serious attention. We can better win the world struggle for the hearts and minds of men if in the achievement of such significant developments as atomic energy we do not ignore the most fundamental problem of the workers employed in this industry."

Sandbank formerly was associated with the John B. Pearce Foundation in development of the initial housing proposals for the AEC community at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

A copy of his report was sent the President. It shows the need for a national policy on atomic energy center housing and community problems by reference to the present chaos. It also discusses in detail the situation at Oak Ridge, where disposal of government-owned housing and other property is being considered. *(Related story, Page 4.)*

ACWA Asks Pay Hike In Shirt Plants

REPRESENTATIVES of some 100,000 shirt and cotton garment workers throughout the U. S. drew up wage and other demands at a meeting at CIO Clothing Workers headquarters in New York City. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky presided.

Like 150,000 fellow ACWA members in the men's and boys' clothing industry, the shirt and cotton garment workers will seek a 15c hourly wage increase. This and other proposals already have been presented to the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A.

The shirt and cotton garment workers also are seeking an additional employer contribution of 1.% of weekly payrolls to the industry health and insurance fund. This money will provide hospitalization coverage for wives of union members and dependents up to the age of 18.

This improvement recently was won by ACWA in the clothing industry.

CIO Supports Heart Fund

THE CIO is supporting the campaign of the American Heart Association for $10 million to be used for research, rehabilitation, and educational and professional programs.

In accepting the invitation of Dr. Irving S. Wright, association president, to serve as a national sponsor of the organization, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"The CIO, as I am certain you know, has been for many years deeply interested in problems involving the health of the American people. Like my predecessor, the late and beloved Philip Murray, who was greatly interested in the work of the American Heart Association, I feel strongly our responsibility to wage a vigorous and unceasing attack on the problem of heart disease."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers sent a special letter to all 710 CWA locals of the 300,000-member union urging "all-out support of this great health crusade."

Iron Ore Miners Gain $15 Million Wage Boost

MEMBERS of the CIO Steelworkers who mine iron ore in the ranges of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have just finished collecting an estimated $12 million in back pay as the result of a two-year job evaluation project.

In addition, the yearly take-home pay of some 22,000 USA-CIO members will be boosted by about $15 million as the result of increases in job rates, according to Acting Dir. Earl T. Bester of Dist. 33.

The job evaluation plan was undertaken to restore a traditional relationship between wage structures in ore mining and basic steel.

HISTORICALLY, the relationship has been close. But it was upset by the old War Labor Board in 1946, when a technicality prevented the miners from getting increases permitted the steel workers.

Since then, rates in the mills had climbed as much as 50c an hour above pay for comparable classifications in the mines before the job evaluation restored the traditional balance.

The task of getting the same rates in mine and mill was enormous, Bester pointed out. It involved checking thousands of job descriptions turned in by committees set up by 78 locals in the three-state area.

THE ENTIRE wage structure was studied by a district committee headed by Staff Rep. Willard Beaudin. The head of the USA-CIO wage rate adjustment department, Elmer Maloy, went to the area from Pittsburgh to direct the task. He brought with him four staff specialists—William Karas, George Vogt, William Jacko and Ray DeMay. Elliot Bredhoft, of the USA-CIO and CIO legal staffs, also assisted.

The back wages which were paid were retroactive to Dec. 1, 1950. Most of the rate adjustments have already been made, Bester said, with final increases due July 1. At that time a 5.5c increment between job classifications also will become effective and wage parity with the mills will be complete.

Case History Of A Smear

THIS is the case history of a smear attack made by a member of Congress.

It began last week in Atlantic City when Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, addressed the American Association of School Administrators.

She warned of the attacks on schools and freedom of thought by "many self-appointed and self-styled 'patriots' who wish to establish thought control."

Among those she named was Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.), chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee which is probing alleged Communists in colleges.

Velde's response to Mrs. Meyer was a press release saying: "It is interesting to note that in the Moscow Pravda, dated April 30, 1947, Mrs. Agnes Meyer is quoted as writing to the journal 'Soviet Russia Today' as follows: 'We feel profound admiration for the people of the Soviet Union—it simply makes you sick at heart when you hear many radio commentators speaking so unjustly and disdainfully of the Russians.'"

Mrs. Meyer denied she ever made the statement. A check of the magazine by wire services proved the letter was written by Mrs. G. S. Mayer of Port Clements, British Columbia, Canada.

Informed of the facts, Velde retracted his charge, which he said was the result of an "honest mistake." Then he blamed the error on a committee employe he said would be "disciplined."

House Reverses Economy Drive On School Funds

(Editorial comment on Page 4.)

THE REPUBLICAN'S loudly-promised economy drive slipped a gear late last week, when the House decided not to make the nation's school youngsters the first target of their spending cuts.

In floor action, the House largely rejected a move by the House Appropriations Committee to cut off entirely a $24 million federal grant for schools in overcrowded defense areas.

The House voted to restore $20.5 million of school funds, with several members saying the deletion by Rep. Taber's (R. N. Y.) Appropriations Committee, was false economy.

One of the Taft Republican leaders, Rep. Brown of Ohio, got himself a big hand by saying "I'm not going to start my economy practice by taking it out on a bunch of school kids."

The Appropriations Committee "took it out" on a number of labor and social agencies in reporting out the first money bill of the 83rd Congress.

The $2.3 billion bill was cut down to $924 million. The biggest chunk denied was $1.2 billion for the Defense Dept. to meet pay increases and other programs voted by the last Congress. But the Council of Economic Advisers, Labor Dept., Interior Dept. and other agencies were whittled down.

With House action completed, these other cuts were made:

Economic Advisers: Request of ex-Pres. Truman, supported by Pres. Eisenhower, for $75,000 was cut down to $25,000. With the council's staff already on layoff notice, Taber said the committee wants to "get that gang out that is in there now."

CIO previously warned that the attacks on the Council of Economic Advisers in big business and congressional quarters indicate "a depression psychology that would be disastrous for the American people." *(See related story on Page 5.)*

Labor Dept.: Cut by $7.2 million to $33.9 million, with $2 million whacked off grants to states for administering the unemployment compensation and insurance service.

Interior Dept.: Cut to $376,000, with $474,000 eliminated, mainly for health and safety work of the Bureau of Mines.

Veterans' Administration: Cut to $326 million, with $131 million whacked off of veteran's readjustment (i.e., unemployment) benefits.

The State, Commerce and Justice Dept. funds also were whittled, and Taber's committee also chopped Eisenhower's emergency fund from $350,000 down to $75,000.

But Taber's economy program did not extend to the benefits of office of members of the House. On that score, the committee okehed and the House voted some $58,000 for 225 well-upholstered swivel chairs and new rugs and carpets for House offices and two new limousines for House leaders.

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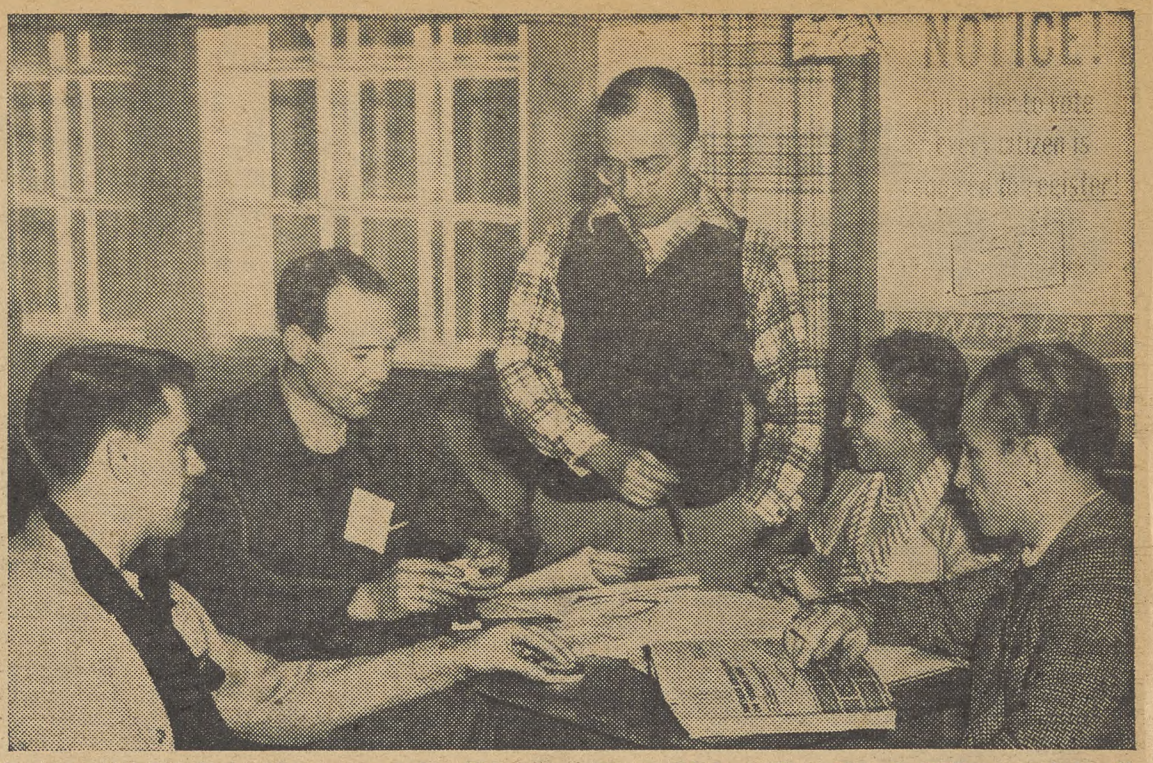

CIO MIDWINTER "Summer School" was held at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt. From left, Ernest P. Buinicky, Steelworkers; Rolf O. Knudsen, Norway's Labor Press Union; Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education; Vesta A. Osborne, Textile Workers; Ferry Brustmann, Austrian Steel Union. A score of CIOers attended.

'School Scandal Now U.S. Tragedy,' Reuther Tells Educators' Parley

THE PLIGHT of our schools "has deteriorated from a national scandal to a national tragedy," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the American Association of School Administrators at its convention in Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

"We in the CIO say flatly that the trend must be reversed," he declared.

Government priorities have been given to "inert natural resources" like zinc, steel and copper, he said, and now "it is high time that we give priority to the school children and their intense needs for better education."

HE REITERATED his support for continued federal ownership of off-shore oil fields with proceeds from the sale of oil used to help the country's education facilities. Opposition to this plan he described as "shortsighted and contrary to the nation's best interests."

The CIO president pointed out that the United States needs guns, tanks and planes for security, and continued:

"No sane man can refute the basic proposition that only an educated America—an America educated not only in the nation's material matters but equally in the fundamental spiritual bases of our democracy—can hope to meet the savage challenge of the totalitarians.

—Herblock in Washington Post

Big Operator

"The challenge of the Communists and the Fascists comes not through guns and tanks alone. Those are merely the last battle in the campaign. The preparatory night patrols, the skirmishes, the psychological warfare of the totalitarians are aimed against our minds and our emotions. And our first defense, our best defense, is an affirmative strength of ideas and beliefs in the democratic practices.

"We need a West Point, we need an Annapolis. But just as much, if not more, we need a healthy school system in every city and town and rural area.

"And we just don't have it."

Hundreds of thousands of workers, he noted, are employed in defense plants financed by the federal government and containing "not only the best of machinery but the best of light and ventilation and safety and health facilities."

"But the kids of those workers," he added, "are, in too many communities, forced to go to schools that are out-dated, or overcrowded, or understaffed, or makeshift, or obsolete.

"THE GOVERNMENT has gladly picked up the tab to convert our industrial defense plants into model factories. The same government, and the local and state governments, have refused to spend the money necessary to maintain the same rate of progress in our school system."

Reuther attacked as "false economy" the move of the House Appropriations Committee to knock out of the pending budget $24 million in supplemental appropriations for aid to education in defense areas.

Some conservative Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats seem confused about objectives, he charged.

"Instead of doing all that should be done to prosecute the cold war against the totalitarian threats to our welfare," he said, "they often seem more interested in prosecuting a cold war against our schools . . .

"That is one war of which we in labor want no part. We take our place with those who say that a nation with a booming economy must not practice false economy on the schools."

Wage Slash Turned Down By TWUA

THE CIO Textile Workers last week flatly rejected the 15% wage cut proposal of the American Woolen Co. The dispute appeared to be headed to arbitration.

John Chupka, TWUA's secretary-treasurer and woolen and worsted director, said the cut would average 24c an hour for 16,000 workers in 16 mills in New England, New York and Kentucky.

Chupka said American Woolen's 1952 net loss, reported to be about $6.5 million, marks the first time since 1938 that the company has been in the red.

FROM the end of World War II through 1951, American Woolen's annual profits after taxes have never dipped below $2.19 million (in 1949) and have ranged as high as $22.39 million (in 1946), he added.

"Now that the firm's record of lush profits has been temporarily interrupted," Chupka said, "it insists on recouping its losses by wringing a wage cut out of its workers.

"American Woolen should be thinking in terms of wage increases instead of wage cuts because the national economy can survive only on the basis of increased income so the consumer can take up the slack in the demand for industry's goods."

(Textile Feature, Page 8)

CIO-CSC Starts Fund Drive For Netherlands Flood Relief

THE CIO Community Services Committee has rushed CARE blanket and clothing textile packages to flood victims in the Netherlands and is campaigning among CIO unions to raise funds for further aid, Leo Perlis, national director of the committee, announced last week.

Trade union movements in many countries moved quickly to help the thousands made homeless by dike-crashing tides in the Netherlands, Belgium and England.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told Dutch and British trade union leaders "we are calling on our members to contribute in order to alleviate suffering." CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood urged all CIO councils to help.

Perlis said that the CIO-CSC gave CARE $1000 for wool blanket packages which were taken from CARE's Paris warehouse and flown to Holland for distribution by Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative.

"CIO members in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and other midwestern states," said Perlis, "who only recently were victims of floods themselves, have been especially responsive to the CIO-CSC appeal for CARE aid to their Dutch fellow-workers."

Perlis said that any CIO affiliate, individual member or auxiliary organization can help Dutch trade unionists by purchasing CARE blanket or textile packages or by making contributions of any amount through the CIO-CSC, 1776 Broadway, New York, or the CIO Representative, CARE, 20 Broad St., New York 5.

The Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV), many of whose members will be jobless until broken dikes are repaired and ruined land restored, contributed 250,000 guilders, or about $67,000, to the flood victims.

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Allan S. Haywood

Oct. 9, 1888 — **Feb. 21, 1953**

At Wilkes-Barre—

Haywood Died As He Lived, Practicing Brotherhood

(This report on Allan Haywood's last address is by a Wilkes-Barre newspaperman who is an international vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild.)

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD died as he lived — preaching and practicing brotherhood.

He was addressing 400 persons—colored and white—of various religions and national origins when he was stricken. He was outwardly calm and preparing to close his talk on brotherhood with his famous Flannigan story, which he said the late Philip Murray would not let him tell in New York City at the 1951 CIO Convention.

The theme of brotherhood had been launched by Orthodox Chief Rabbi I. M. Davidson, who had been invited to talk on brotherhood by the Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley CIO Council.

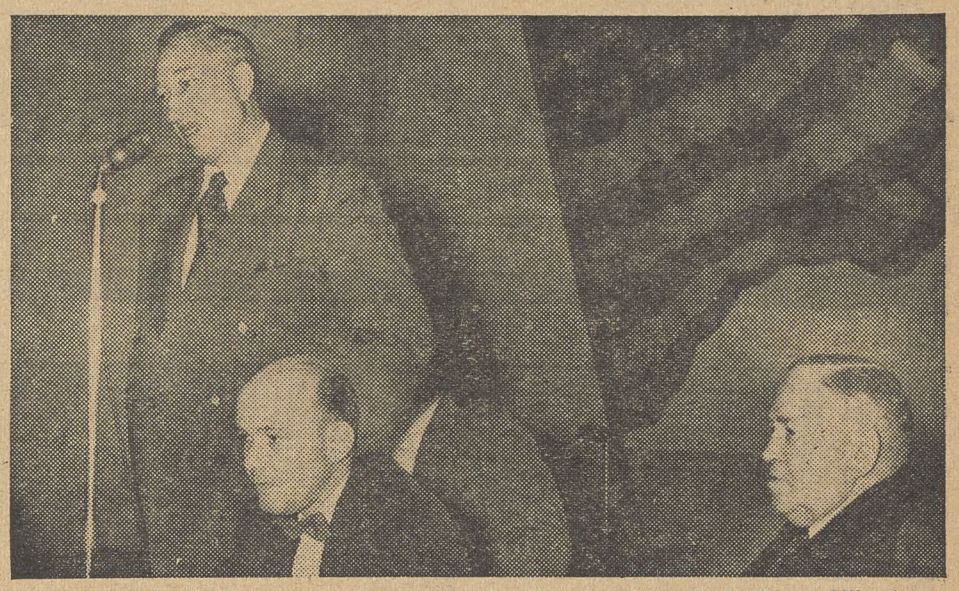
HAYWOOD had bemoaned the fact that a few weeks ago in a trip to the South he was unable to invite a colored brother to sit with him on a train and enjoy a fine meal that had been prepared by a colored chef.

"I was in Russia several years ago and saw the exploitation by the Communists of the working class under the pretense of creating a system of economics whereby the people will rule and share the nation's productivity," he said.

"But that system is failing and now the Russians appear to be starting a series of pogroms to cover up the failures of their economic theories."

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Russia with Israel was seen by Haywood as a cover-up by the Russians of their failures and a move preparatory to launching a crusade of punishment against Jews.

LAST PHOTO of Allan S. Haywood, taken while addressing Wilkes-Barre CIO Council.



FAMILIAR PROFILE of Allan S. Haywood—"Mr. CIO Himself"—is at right as he listens to James G. Thimmes, CIO Steelworkers vice president. A few minutes later, while speaking, Haywood collapsed and died.

The CIO has been in the forefront in the campaign for brotherhood, he said. It found that as workers got together from various plants, from various industries and from various parts of the world they found that they had common problems and that they could co-operate to solve these problems.

The human being was the common denominator for bringing people together, he went on, and the CIO expanded its activities from first organizing people to making certain that widows and orphans were protected with adequate insurance after the breadwinner of the family had died.

"I some times get figuring that we are slipping back two steps," Haywood said, "but when you complete the score you find out that while we may have slipped two steps we actually have gone ahead three steps, so that we finally are one step ahead from where we started."

HAYWOOD had paid high compliments to the late Philip Murray and recalled that he had addressed a dinner meeting the night before he died in San Francisco.

"I went to the train the next morning expecting to see Phil, but he didn't come and I got on the train to find him," Haywood said. "I didn't find him and it wasn't until the train had left the station about four hours that I received a telegram of his death."

He had delivered what CIO members who had heard him speak often termed "one of Haywood's best" speeches when he was stricken.

He suffered not a minute's illness. His hand slid along the microphone staff as he mumbled "I think I'm going to collapse."

Then his body slid easily toward the floor and peaceful death among 400 sons and daughters of the people Haywood worked for and loved—the mine workers.

Labor, Public Leaders Mourn Loss Of Haywood

HUNDREDS of messages of condolences on the death of Allan S. Haywood were received last week from leaders in labor, public life and national affairs throughout America and from overseas.

Many of the telegrams were sent to the grieving Haywood family at their home in Taylorville, Ill.

Here is a selection of the messages received at CIO headquarters in Washington:

Labor

The American Federation of Labor by Pres. George Meany:

"The workers of America have lost a devoted leader in Allan Haywood; he was a sincere trade unionist and an outstanding American."

CIO Rubber Workers by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker:

"Perhaps no one in CIO benefited more from Allan Haywood's wisdom, courage and leadership during its founding days and up to the present than did the United Rubber Workers. His passing is of incalculable loss to the workers of America to whom he devoted his life, and to the people of our country whose best interests were always the motives that inspired him."

CIO Clothing Workers by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg:

"Allan Haywood was a superb example of the best type of American trade unionist. Selfless and dedicated, he served labor with a singleness of purpose with a complete disregard of his personal health or interests. Allan Haywood was the personification of the CIO and all it stands for."

CIO Lithographers by Pres. John Blackburn:

"The loss of Allan Haywood from the ranks of fighters for America and her working people will be keenly felt by the CIO which he did so much to build, by the affiliated unions which he helped to strengthen and by multitudes of working people whose personal friend he was."

CIO Stone Workers by Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson:

"The death of Allan S. Haywood removes from our midst one who was always ready to counsel and help. We deeply grieve the loss of another leader of the CIO who accomplished so much for the workers of America and for those of other lands. A great guy has passed on to his well deserved rest."

Mine Workers by Sec.-Treas. John Owens:

"His outstanding leadership in the field of labor and his sincere sympathy for the men and women who toil for a livelihood brought many tangible benefits to hundreds of thousands of American citizens whom he had the honor to represent.

"We are sure the hundreds of thousands of coal miners in America join us

(Continued on Page 5)

Wire To Widow

The text of the telegram sent by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Mrs. Allan S. Haywood, widow of the late CIO executive vice president, follows:

"Please accept my heartfelt condolences upon the sudden and untimely death of your husband. He was a fighter for the rights of working men and women. We in the CIO mourn his loss as a warm-hearted and devoted leader of labor."

CIO Board Says—

'Never Has There Been A Happier Warrior—'

The following statement was issued last week by the CIO Executive Officers—Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey—on behalf of the CIO Executive Board:

DEATH has taken from our ranks a great and warm-hearted figure, Allan S. Haywood, who will always live in the memories of American trade union members.

Allan Haywood lived his life with the best interest of the workers as his guiding star. His memories of a childhood spent in the coal mines of his native Yorkshire, his early protests against exploitation and hate, were in his heart and his mind every waking hour.

Like Philip Murray, his close friend and colleague, he came to the United States as a young man, and went to work in the coal mines. But soon his belief in unions and his desire to help make a better world brought him into active union work. Never has there been a more industrious warrior for labor's rights, never has there been a happier warrior. Allan Haywood never forgot for a moment that democratic trade unions are organizations of the people, that their strength comes from the people and from the people's concern about the general welfare.

As Director of Organization and Councils of the CIO, and later as Executive Vice-President of the CIO, Allan Haywood never got lost behind a desk. Wherever there was a strike, wherever a crisis, wherever a celebration involving union members, you could expect to see Allan Haywood. Union members respected him and loved him because they knew instinctively he had no interest except their interest.

No meeting was too small or too distant if workers needed him, and the inspiration which he always brought them played a vital part in the unions of America. It was typical of Allan Haywood that he died "in harness" while addressing a meeting of CIO people in Wilkes-Barre.

We of the CIO will always cherish his memory. We recognize the tremendous contribution he made to the welfare of CIO. We know the hope and encouragement he gave to hundreds of unions, both local and national, in the ranks of the CIO.

We mourn his irreplaceable loss; but we pledge ourselves in the years ahead to live up to the great and humanitarian tradition which was the life of Allan S. Haywood.

Allan Haywood Dies At 64

Photo-biography on Pages 6, 7

By AL ZACK

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD is dead. The short, stocky man who rose from the coal mines to the No. 2 spot in the CIO died on Feb. 21 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., of a heart attack.

Death came to the CIO executive vice president quickly and mercifully. He was talking to the workers he loved so well and had served faithfully for many years.

As was his custom, Allan Haywood was concluding his speech with his famous "Flannigan story"—one he had told often, but which he always enjoyed.

Suddenly he grasped the microphone stand and murmured, *"I think I'm going to collapse."* Then his body slid easily to the floor.

Twenty minutes later, the doctors reported that Allan S. Haywood had died at the age of 64.

Thus a courageous fighter for human rights, whose entire life had been identified with promoting the welfare of workers, died as he had often said he would die—*"in the harness."*

'A Grievous Loss'

CIO officials in Wilkes-Barre, who had been with Haywood during his last hours, immediately notified CIO Pres. Walter R. Reuther, who was at a New York meeting.

The death of Haywood, Reuther told reporters, was "a grievous loss" for CIO and the entire nation.

"His heart was instinctively attuned to the needs of the under-dog," said Reuther.

"Like his good and devoted friend, the late Philip Murray, Allan S. Haywood was a man of the coal mines who carried with him every day the dream of a better future for everyone. He will be mourned by the millions of trade unionists, at home and abroad, who knew him, respected him and loved him for his constant devotion to the common cause."

It was in terms of love, respect and admiration that thousands of grieving union members, government officials and friends of the late CIO official sent telegrams to CIO headquarters and to the Haywood family.

They echoed the sentiments expressed by Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in their official telegram notifying fellow officers of the CIO of Haywood's death.

"Another great personal tragedy and organizational loss has befallen us," they said. "We are shocked into sorrow and mourning by the sudden death of Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

"His loss to us, his friends and colleagues, and to the movement for which he gave his life, can only be measured in terms of the inspiration, the guidance and the unceasing effort that was his constant contribution.

"Like Philip Murray, whom he followed in life and whom he so soon follows in death, he will continue to live in the work he has done."

Haywood was in apparent good health when he arrived in Wilkes-Barre that Saturday evening. He was the major speaker at a banquet of the Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley CIO Council.

Those who were present and had heard him speak on many occasions called it *"one of Allan's best speeches."* Ironically, in paying tribute to Philip Murray, his late chief and longtime personal friend, Haywood had noted that it was after a meeting "just like this" that Murray had died in San Francisco only three months before.

He talked of human rights, of organizing, of standing together. It was a speech that reflected his philosophy of more than 50 years in the labor movement. He had often summed up that philosophy in these words: "When you join a labor union it's like joining a church; you work for nothing else and believe in nothing else."

It had been that principle which brought Haywood to union meetings, strike rallies, picket lines and trouble spots all over the nation. *Wherever CIO members needed him, he was there.*

CIO officials who were at the Wilkes-Barre dinner summoned an emergency squad and oxygen was administered only moments after he collapsed. He was rushed to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, but medical aid was in vain.

Workers Pay Tribute

The deputy coroner, Dr. Robert Strickler, reported death was due to a heart attack.

Arrangements for transferring his body from Wilkes-Barre to the modest Haywood home in Taylorville, Ill., were completed shortly. A guard of honor, composed of three of his long-time aides, accompanied the body on the long train trip.

They were: Joseph M. Walsh, CIO regional director in Wilkes-Barre; Walter Harris, CIO national representative, and Hugh Thompson, CIO regional director in Buffalo, N. Y.

At every stop along the route, crowds of workers, who had loved Allan Haywood, gathered to pay their respects.

At Taylorville, more than 100 miners, by whose side he had long fought, waited to pay their last respects. With them were his widow, Mrs. Kate Haywood, and his daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Lusk.

(More pictures on Page 5)

FLOWERS were banked high in foreground as top CIO officials carried casket of Allan S. Haywood to Taylorville grave. From left to foreground: CIO National Rep. R. J. Thomas, CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, USA Acting Pres. David J. McDonald (back to camera) and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey is next to Reuther.

Haywood Goes Home To The Mine Fields For The Last Time

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

TAYLORVILLE, ILL.—In Oak Hill cemetery, on the outskirts of Taylorville, there stands the life-size statue of a coal miner.

Inscribed on the simple granite base are these words:

"George Bilyen. Lost his life fighting for industrial liberty at Virden, Illinois. October 12, 1898. United Mine Workers of America."

On Feb. 25, 1953, the body of another man who devoted his life to industrial liberty was laid at rest in Oak Hill cemetery.

Allan S. Haywood—"Mr. CIO" who had died at work for the cause he loved—came home to a pleasant knoll that rises out of the flat plainlands of this southern Illinois farming and mining country.

WITH HIM, to pay their final respects, came hundreds of the men and women of American labor, who had traveled from every union center in America to honor the man they loved and respected.

It was a grey, cool February day in Taylorville, Under leaden skies, a sharp, often angry, breeze blew in from the west. The Oak Hill cemetery, which in summer must be green and pleasant, was bare of foliage and brown of turf.

But in sharp contrast was the mass of bright-hued flowers that covered the grave-site and the path from the roadway. Bright red and orange gladiolus, early spring flowers, deep red roses were arrayed in great profusion.

The flowers had come from unions and union members. A great white cross of flowers came from the President and Vice-President of the United States.

Slowly the 100-car funeral cortege made its way, the eight or ten blocks from the mid-town First Presbyterian Church, through the gates of Oak Hill, and circled silently around the knoll.

A great bronze casket, adorned with red roses, was carried to its final resting places. The pall bearers—his friends and associates in the CIO—clearly showed their grief at the loss of a friend, a colleague, a buddy.

Following them came the Haywood family: Mrs. Haywood; their daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Lusk, and her teen-age daughter Beatrice; and their son, Albert.

Under a canopy that flapped noisily at times in the breeze, a prayer was said, a psalm was recited, by Rev. Ernest Harbaugh of the First Presbyterian Church. A minute of silence—and then the family and host of friends slowly moved out, back to town, back to the four corners of the nation from which they had come.

Funeral services had been held in the big First Presbyterian Church of Taylorville. Built of dark brown brick, with six massive columns rising from its steps, the church stands on a quiet residential street.

Its interior is plain, almost austere. But the flowers were everywhere; around the pulpit, clear across the front, on windowsills along the sides.

At 2 o'clock, family and relatives walked slowly, sadly up the church steps and into their reserved seats. Every pew was filled, with men and women from the unions that Allan Haywood had helped so much to build, and from the regional offices and councils of CIO across the country; and with townspeople who knew "Mr. CIO" as a friend and quiet benefactor.

PRAYERS were said. Rev. Harbaugh read the 23rd Psalm. He talked about Allan Haywood, the citizen of the town, the man who had carried his message of unionism to every corner of the country.

Promptly at 2:30, the services ended. CIO regional directors formed twin lines of honor down the steps, across the sidewalk to the street.

Between those lines came the pallbearers: Joseph Curran, Joseph Beirne, Walter Reuther, R. J. Thomas, O. A. Knight, James Carey, Frank Rosenblum, L. S. Buckmaster, Emil Rieve, Michael Quill, James Thimmes, Sir Archibald Gordon of the British Embassy.

In the cortege were the honorary pallbearers—CIO regional directors, members of the CIO Executive Board, old friends. The procession moved past little knots of townspeople, who drew themselves to solemn-faced attention as Allan Haywood moved on his last journey.

Taylorville was proud of Allan Haywood. Stores and restaurants and bars closed down for the afternoon if this county seat town of 9100—some 25 miles south of the state capital at Springfield.

Mayor Joe L. McAdam had declared the afternoon a period of public mourning, adding that "his loss is felt and mourned by his fellow citizens."

Marshall J. Burris, head of Taylorville's Association of Commerce had asked all business houses to close during the funeral hours—as "a gesture that will express to you in a small way the very high regard in which our community and Association held Mr. Haywood."

The Breeze-Courier — "Christian County's Only Daily"—expressed the hometown's views with quiet dignity:

"Labor," it said, "has lost a great and faithful servant whose first thoughts were ever dedicated to the working man of the nation, and who spent all his energies to the end that labor might gain its rightful place in this nation created for free men."

Officers To Meet

The CIO Executive Committee, composed of the top officers, will meet in National CIO headquarters in Washington on Mar. 2 to discuss the filling of the vacancy caused by the death of Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president and director of organizations and councils.

Talks Postponed

First meeting between the unity committees of the CIO and AFL, scheduled for Washington on Feb. 24, was postponed out of respect to CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

The session was postponed to Apr. 7. Haywood had been named as one of the CIO unity committee and had served on earlier committees created for the same purpose.

Allan Haywood

It's a sad task to write in the past tense about Allan Haywood, one of the stalwarts of the American trade unions. His accomplishments were many; we'd like to talk here about the man.

He was a friend—a "buddy"—of thousands of us. He had tremendous strength, physical and moral. The number of people, and the number of unions, to whom he gave help are countless.

We remember his best as a man with a smile, even when things looked most dark. Allan loved people, and loving them, he had faith in progress and betterment.

He knew that in every situation there is not only a solution but a smile. He enjoyed jokes and anecdotes, because they are about people at their best, or their worst—and people came alive to his listeners as he told his stories.

He liked companionship—the easy, pleasant association of men in the labor movement, devoted to good purposes and working hard to fulfill their goals.

And Allan Haywood was always ready for work—work to which he was devoted because it involved the welfare of the working people, whom he loved, and the welfare of their trade unions.

He was a good soldier in the ranks, and he rose through the ranks of trade union leadership on his merits. Being human, he liked victory; yet, in defeat, he was glorious. Nobody who attended the 1952 CIO convention will forget Allan Haywood's magnificent final talk, nor the emotion of the delegates as they sang, with Allan, at his request, *"Roll The Union On."*

Allan Haywood—"Mr. CIO Himself"—is no longer with us, and it won't ever be quite the same. He was a man whom we respected and loved, and whose memory we will always cherish.

'Young Bob' La Follette

The sudden tragic death of former Sen. Robert (Young Bob) LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin comes as a heavy blow to members of the CIO, following so shortly after the deaths of our own Philip Murray and Allan Haywood.

Young Bob was a great Senator. Being a great Senator was a family tradition, for his father (Old Bob) was one of the outstanding liberals of the first quarter of the century. Young Bob did not need his father's reputation as a cloak; he made his own during the years of the New Deal.

Young Bob's voting record was consistently "right" on labor and civil liberties issues. But even more, Bob LaFollette was a tremendously hard-working Senator. He gave not just his name and prestige, but his thought and his sweat to the work of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

There is not a union in the country that is not in debt, directly or indirectly, to that LaFollette Committee.

What it brought to light, veteran unionists had long known: labor spies, arsenals of tear gas and tommy guns, violence, conspiracy, bribery, and corruption. The revelations shocked America, and helped put a stop to anti-union practices from the back closets of industry.

He'll be missed—and his Senate Committee's reports will be "must" reading for students of industrial relations for years to come.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President (deceased)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

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Again

Haywood Said—

'We Had To Fight For What We Got'

Here are excerpts from the speech the late Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the CIO, delivered at the meeting of the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Berlin last year:

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

ON BEHALF OF the six million members of the CIO and, I am sure, of every free trade union in the United States, I bring you these words of warmest friendship and fraternity.

Berlin is a symbol of freedom and independence. It will live forever in the minds of mankind everywhere as a symbol of the free and brave human spirit. It is entirely fitting that the ICFTU should be meeting in this great city.

The problem of prices, wages and productivity is not a subject just for the professors of economics. This subject is fundamental to every trade union. It affects every phase of our trade union work, for our trade unions exist primarily to build a better life for working men and women.

The union which ignores the problems of prices, wages and productivity—the union which does not place these matters first—that union cannot in the long run provide service and progress for its members and for the community in which it lives.

THE CIO is less than 20 years old. But during those few years, our unions have made tremendous progress for the workers of America. They have increased wages, improved working conditions, and given American workers a new sense of human dignity. But I ask that you understand one simple fact:

America is not a land of millionaires. It is not a land where workers automatically get a decent life and a fair share of worldly goods. *We have had to fight for what we got.*

Some of our friends in other countries, I think, believe the CIO was born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The fact is that the CIO was born in an atmosphere of hunger and poverty—yes, and desperation. We organized, and we went on strike, we challenge the great corporations, and we resisted the nightsticks and the tear gas of the police. Our members were wounded and killed in this fight.

Today the trade unions of America have fought their way to acceptance by the corporations and the government. But keep this in mind: the CIO does not curry the popularity of corporations and politicians. We know that when we are popular with our members, we will win the respect of our foes. We win the confidence and support of our members by our constant fight on these major problems of prices, wages and productivity.

We do not discourage economic progress—in fact, we encourage it, but on one point we stand firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. We insist that through the collective bargaining process, there be a fair distribution of the products of our economic system.

WE KNOW that no government, no administration, no group of public officials, however friendly they may be, can make a just determination of the division of our national wealth. It is only our unions, supported by the solid determination of our members, which can insure it.

As our industrial society becomes more complex, in America and throughout the world, productivity problems have risen to a place of prime importance.

Let no confusion enter your minds. We fight the speedup; we fight unfair burdens placed on the worker at his machine. American employers have learned some lessons from our unions.

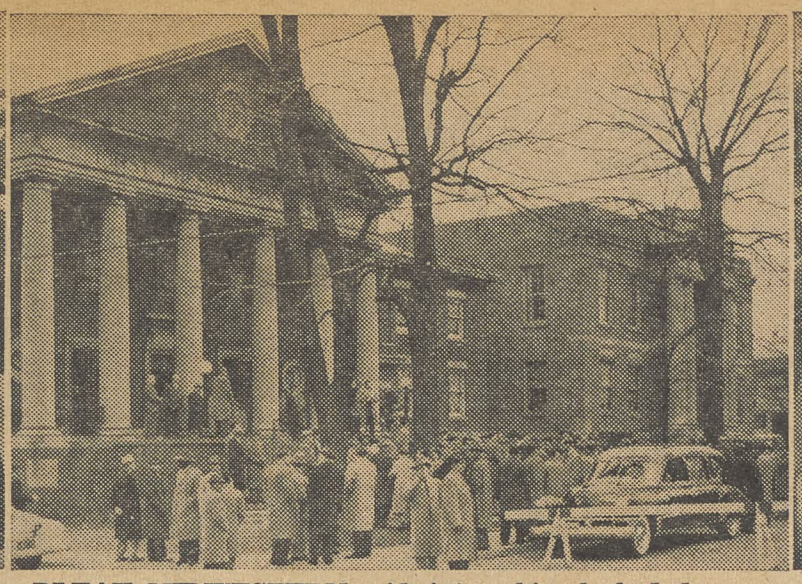
Our unions, on the other hand, know that to fight the introduction of new productive machinery is as futile as to tilt at windmills.

But, say we, the fruit of that new productivity of new machines and new processes must be fairly shared among workers and consumers. The trade unions must make the machine serve, not enslave, humanity.

IN AMERICA and throughout the world we have everything to lose if we fail and a world to win if we meet the challenge of our times. The challenge is not merely political. Today more than half the people of this troubled world are not getting enough to eat, are not wearing decent clothing, are not living in decent homes, are unable to give proper medical care to their children.

There is the challenge! The people need bread more than slogans. They will respond to trade union organization and economic progress faster by far than they will to mere anti-Communist slogans. We can win this battle for human liberty and a hopeful future by actions rather than by words.

CIO PRESIDENT Walter P. Reuther and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey step off plane.



BLEAK MIDWESTERN midwinter skies looked down as CIO associates of Allan S. Haywood gathered at Taylorville's First Presbyterian Church for the funeral. The Rev. Ernest W. Harbaugh officiated.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CIO leaders gathered for the funeral in Taylorville, in the coal mining area where Haywood's U. S. labor career began 50 years ago. In right foreground is TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber.

Labor, Public Leaders Mourn Loss Of Haywood

(Continued from Page 2)
in extending our condolences to his bereaved family."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen by Pres. D. B. Robertson:

"The passing of Allan Haywood is a distinct loss to the labor world. I extend sympathy to the CIO and the members of Haywood's family."

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by James P. Shields, grand chief engineer:

"The passing of Allan Haywood we know is a real loss to you. Please accept warmest regards and good wishes of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in your current action to consolidate the strength and inner support which Mr. Haywood did much to advance."

CIO Shoe Workers by Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell:

"Labor and workers in general have suffered a great loss, and his guidance and unceasing effort to aid both organized and unorganized workers will always be remembered. His death is a great shock to everyone in our union and his loss will be keenly felt by all."

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by Pres. W. P. Kennedy:

"The death of Brother Haywood who has thousands of friends within the ranks of our brotherhood is a loss not only to the CIO but also to all organized labor."

Victor G. Reuther and CIO staff in Europe:

"We are deeply shocked at the news of Allan Haywood's death. The world labor movement has lost a dedicated leader whose achievements contributed significantly to the cause of the working people everywhere. Extend our sympathy to his family."

CIO Newspaper Guild by Pres. Harry Martin:

"All labor knew him as a determined and courageous champion of its rights. We knew him as a wise and devoted friend as well, and we shall miss him sorely."

National

Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin:

"I join in tribute to his life and work with the millions of free people throughout the world who respected Allan Haywood as an advocate of freedom and their champion against tyranny and oppression. Allan Haywood's name shall shine bright on the list of those who have loved and served their fellow men."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.):

"I came to know Allan Haywood as one of the true symbols of the American labor movement. He provided a heart and soul to American labor which made the labor movement a permanent part of American life."

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.):

"Please express to the officers of the CIO my deep sympathy over the loss of Allan Haywood. His going is a sad loss to all of us."

W. Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Administrator:

"It was my privilege to have known and to have worked with Allan Haywood for many years. His life was a symbol of American democracy at its finest."

Paul M. Herzog, chairman, for the National Labor Relations Board:

"The members of the National Labor Relations Board join in sorrow with the CIO in mourning the sudden loss of that pioneering labor statesman, Allan Haywood."

The Rev. R. A. McGowan, director, social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

"You, the CIO and the whole organized labor movement have my deep sympathy upon the loss of that good labor man, Allan Haywood. I share in that loss, too, and in the loss of a personal friend."

The Rev. George G. Higgins, assistant director, social action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference:

"Few of his contemporaries contributed as much as he did to the cause of social justice and to the welfare of his adopted country which he loved so dearly. May God reward him with eternal happiness."

National Religion and Labor Foundation by Witherspoon Dodge, executive director:

"In the death of Allan Haywood not only the CIO but the entire labor movement, the nation and the world at large have lost the untiring services of one of the noblest souls. He was a man four square in his relations to his God, his fellow men, the labor movement and society as a whole."

International

Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary:

"The sad news about Allan Haywood's sudden death has caused great consternation in our ranks. The departure of this unassuming, always jovial stalwart among the world's labor leaders means an irreparable loss."

N. Y. Times Calls Haywood Pioneer

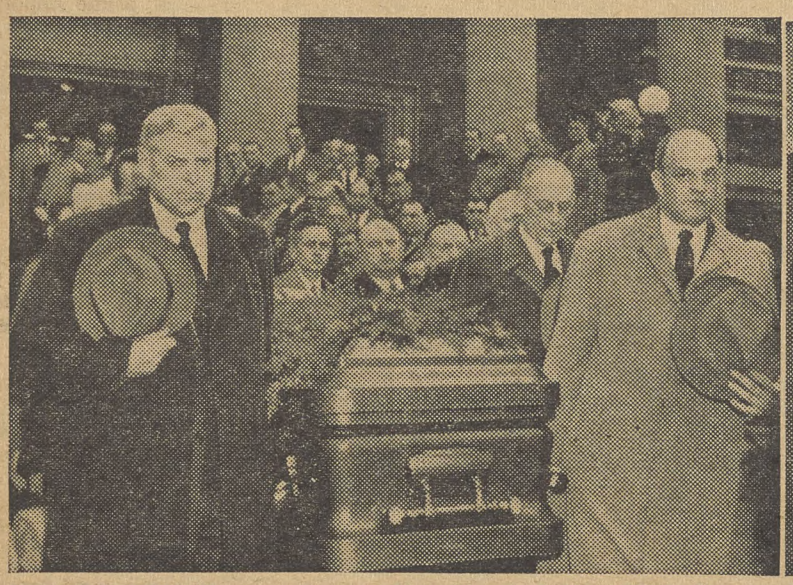
Under title of "A Labor Pioneer Passes," the New York Times editorially voiced this tribute to Allan S. Haywood:

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, executive vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who died of a heart attack while addressing a union rally in Wilkes-Barre Saturday night, learned his unionism in a rugged school. When he started organizing for the United Mine Workers in Illinois forty years ago, a pistol was part of his travel kit. He had to battle opposition from the Ku Klux Klan as well as the coal operators.

When the CIO came into being, in 1935, he teamed up with John L. Lewis and Philip Murray to help unionize the mass-production industries. There was no limit to his energy or enthusiasm. If he slept, no one could figure out when he did it.

On the picket line he was a fount of warmth and eternal good humor; at the bargaining table he could always be counted on to ease strained tempers and promote the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

His death deprives American labor of one of its most stimulating and inspiring personalities, a link between the days when unions were struggling for survival and the present period of maturing economic power and social responsibility.



CIO OFFICERS carrying casket (from left): USA Pres. David J. McDonald, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, TWUA Pres. Emil C. Rieve, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

GRIEVING widow, Mrs. Kate Haywood, is assisted by son, Albert, during final rites at Taylorville cemetery for CIO's Allan Haywood.

SCORES OF FLORAL tributes, including one from Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Nixon, were banked at the Oak Hill cemetery and in Taylorville's Presbyterian Church as the nation and all of labor honored Allan Haywood, a union builder for half a century.

In the Illinois mines, Haywood in 1912 with brother Albert (center).

Haywood in New York CIO post.

"Organize the Unorganized" was Alla

The Story Of Allan Haywood . . .

'Mr. CIO Himself' Helped R

By GERVASE N. LOVE

"Let's continue to organize the unorganized with a renewed vigor through the combined efforts of our international unions, city and state councils, and staff representatives."

That was Allan Shaw Haywood's gospel. They were the words he lived by. The quotation, from his last "Organizationally Speaking" column in The CIO News, was the guiding light of his life.

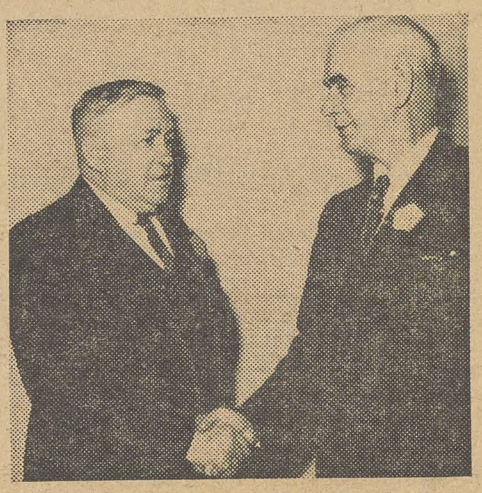
From the time he was a 13-year-old boy, doing a man's work in the coal mines of his native England, until death shared the platform with him at a CIO organizational meeting in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Feb. 21, he repeated those words in endless variations—in writing, in speaking, in working and in living.

HE DIED as he would have wanted to die, with his union boots on, preaching his gospel of organization to the people closest to his great heart—the men and women who make up the rank and file of CIO membership from the mills, the factories, the stores, the offices and the service trades.

Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, in nominating him for the presidency of the CIO at the last convention, called him "Mr. CIO himself." Nobody disputed the description.

And when the ballots were counted at Atlantic City just a few short weeks ago, and Walter P. Reuther had won, it was Haywood who led the delegates in singing that old labor song:

"We will roll the union on."



Haywood, Murray in war photo.

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, seconding Haywood's nomination, referred to him as one of "the four horsemen of the young, struggling CIO" of the early days. Nobody disputed that, either.

Haywood was the latest of four early CIO leaders to go. Sidney Hillman first, then Van Bittner, and then Philip Murray last November.

Allan Haywood was born in the coal mining town of Monk Bretton in Yorkshire, England, on Oct. 9, 1888, the ninth of 10 children.

He followed his father and three of his brothers into the coal mines at the age of 13, and promptly joined the British Miners Federation.

His unionism was beaten into him a year later by the lash of a mine supervisor. It left scars on his back that he carried until the night he died.

In 1906, he came to the United States. His possessions were as few as those his intimate friend, the late Philip Murray, had carried when he came here from Scotland four years earlier. His most precious bit of baggage, like Murray's, was his union card.

He promptly joined the United Mine Workers and went to work in the coal pits of Illinois. Immediately he became active in union affairs. In short order he became a local union officer, then UMW sub-district vice president and president, later district executive board member and vice president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

He married the former Kate Dewsnap on May 31, 1909, and settled down in Taylorville. They built a home at 918 Rich St., but Haywood saw little of it during the last few years.

THREE CHILDREN were born to the Haywoods—Albert, now on the CIO staff in Milwaukee; James, who died some years ago, and a daughter, now Mrs. Kathleen Lusk. They also adopted his nephew, William.

There is a brother, Albert, on the CIO Steelworkers staff in St. Louis, and two sisters, Mrs. Lucy Heminway, Fontana, Wisc., and Mrs. Austin Dodd, Witt, Ill.

When the Committee for Industrial Organizations was established, Allan Haywood came into his own. He quickly became a key figure in the stupendous organizing campaigns that brought millions of industrial workers into the union fold.

Always he preached his gospel of organization and solid unionism. He sometimes said:

"When you join a labor union it's like joining a church: you work for nothing else and believe in nothing else."

He became a living tradition as he jumped from one hot organizing campaign to another, from industry to industry, from city to city.

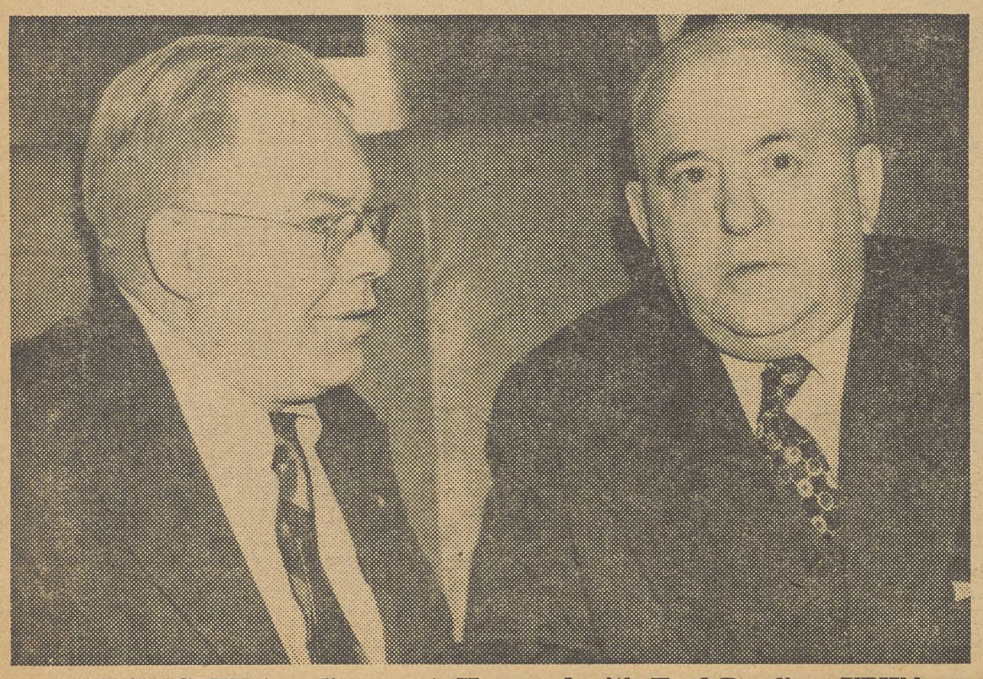
HE WORKED with the then fledgling Rubber Workers, and as an adviser helped negotiate the first signed contract in an industry that had been an anti-union bulwark, with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

He worked with the then weak United Auto Workers in organizing drives at Dodge, Chrysler and General Motors. He was a member of the UAW Policy Committee during the hectic days it was building itself with the help of sitdown strikes, and was a member of the UAW Executive Board.

He organized in the "jungle" of the packinghouse industry, and served as director of the Packinghouse Workers.

In May 1937 he was appointed CIO regional director in New York City. He helped in the election which won for the Transport Workers bargaining rights at Interborough Rapid Transit (IRT), and he helped negotiate the first union shop contract in the history of the city's transportation industry.

He became a sub-regional director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and was at Philip Murray's side through the bitterly-contested organization drives that cracked the industry's anti-union front.



At 1949 ICFTU founding meet, Haywood with Fred Dowling, UPWA.

Haywood "at home" behind mike.

V-for-victory wave given by H

aywood's gospel even back in 1939 at CIO conference on the South.

ll The Union On

ywood gets union builder award.

llan Haywood walked into a National convention one morning in 1939 just ime to hear John L. Lewis, then presi-t, announce that he had been made CIO ector of organization.

e hadn't had the least inkling that such b was in store for him, but he took it tride. He built up the staff of CIO rep-ntatives, regional directors and na-al representatives into a hard-hitting p that won victory after victory for CIO.

e travelled constantly, but was always a phone where any organizer with a blem could reach him for advice. He red in the establishment of unions that now flourishing integral parts of the —as chairman of the Utility Workers anizing Committee, Optical Workers Organizing Committee, Paper Workers Organizing Committee, Telephone Workers Organizing Committee and Insurance Workers Organizing Committee.

In 1950, he was named director of industrial union councils.

His active interest extended into international affairs, too. He was one of the CIO delegates when the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was established at a meeting in London in 1949. He also attended its council meeting in Berlin last year, making one of the major speeches.

Wherever Allan Haywood went in the course of his duties he made friends. He liked people, and they liked him. The lash of the mine boss may have scarred his back, but it didn't scar his soul or his spirit. He had the gifts of compassion and understanding, and he shared them generously with those who needed them most —the unorganized.

IT WAS AT the 1952 CIO convention, too, that Haywood made his bid for the CIO presidency following the death of his friend Philip Murray, which had affected him greatly. Before the ballots were cast, he said:

"Vote your conscience for the good of CIO, and I'm sure there will be no objections from either of the opposing candidates.

"The main thing is, when we do get through voting, let's all be the same gang going down the same road together. As for me, I shall be going down the road with you—always."

Ten days ago at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Allan Haywood came to the end of that road.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD . . . a characteristic portrait.

"The new CIO team"—Haywood, Carey, Reuther—at Atlantic City, 1952.

ood at 1949 CIO convention.

Haywood aids Quill in strike.

Boomerang—

Now Senate Neanderthals Say Taft Is 'Soft On Communists'

THE REPUBLICAN anti-Communist club boomeranged last week, catching "Mr. Republican" himself squarely in the neck.

The result: Sen. Taft (O.), GOP majority leader in the upper house, was charged with being "too soft on Communists." Leveling the charge were two other members of the Republican conservative wing, Sens. Jenner of Indiana and Welker of Idaho.

Here's how the latest smear campaign went:

Taft, speaking in Chicago, said he would not favor dismissing a Communist professor, unless he were sure the professor was effectively teaching Communism.

Taft, a fellow of the corporation of Yale Univ., said, "I must say as a member of the board of trustees of a university, I would not favor firing anyone for being a Communist unless I was certain that he was teaching communism and having some effect on the development of the thought of students."

He Dodges Mud Balls

For the rest of the week, Taft was dodging mud balls hurled by his Senate colleagues, all experts in that field.

Jenner said the boss Republican in the Senate was "rather naive."

He predicted the evidence from the college probe now under way by Jenner's Internal Security subcommittee "will be a complete answer to anything of that kind."

Welker said he was "disappointed" in Taft's stand. He pointed out Taft had said "Communists shouldn't be employed in government." Welker added Taft felt "it's all right for them to teach our youth."

"I can't follow Sen. Taft on that," Welker told reporters.

Sen. Johnston (D. S.C.), also a member of the Jenner subcommittee, said he regrets Taft's statement "very much." Johnston said any psychologist knows that no teacher can associate with a group of students "without indoctrinating them with his views."

It was the second time in two weeks a GOP smear campaign had backfired. Earlier a smear of Mrs. Agnes Meyers, wife of the Washington Post publisher, had blown back in the face of Rep. Velde (R. Ill.), chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee, which has just been voted another $300,000.

When Velde's smear had been proven completely false he at first tried to brazen it out, but later withdrew the charge in a statement in which he blamed a committee employe, who was fired.

'Code Of Conduct' Urged

The Velde episode touched off Senate speeches urging action along lines proposed by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) to set up a "code of conduct" for committee hearings, which would protect the rights of accused persons.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) quoted the famous warning of Judge Learned Hand against "denunciation, without specification or backing." Morse also introduced a resolution to remedy "abuses" of the investigative procedures of Congress.

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) supported attempts to abolish the congressional smear, pointing out that unfair and baseless attacks have been made on the loyalty of patriotic Americans.

Key to the proposals of Morse and Kefauver would be protection of the rights of those accused by witnesses before Congressional committees.

They would be notified in advance of charges against them, permitted to submit evidence in their own defense and rebuttal statements; permitted attorneys for advice, and given the right to cross-examine accusers.

All these rights are traditional in American courts, where persons are presumed to be innocent until they are proven guilty. *All are denied persons accused before congressional committees.*

'Schools Of The Air'—

High Costs Stymie Educational TV

PHILIP MORRIS has just decided that it "loves Lucy" $8 million worth—while 242 non-commercial and educational television stations aren't on the air mainly because of the high finances required.

The cigaret firm has just signed an $8 million two-and-a-half year contract with CBS, Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz for "I Love Lucy," a comedy which is one of the top-drawing U. S. television programs.

And while television is getting bigger and more expensive and more innocuous with every passing day, the outlook for educational TV is growing dimmer.

The Federal Communications Commission months ago set aside 242 TV channels for non-commercial "schools of the air." So far less than two dozen applications have been filed for such stations. The deadline for FCC applications is coming soon, on June 2, and commercial telecasters are anxious to move in on all available channels.

When the American Association of School Administrators met recently in Atlantic City, TV exhibits and test broadcasts got wide interest. The school superintendents indicated they wanted an extension of the application deadline, but FCC Chairman Paul A. Walker took a dim view of such an extension.

'Monopoly Of Opinion'

What's stopping TV "schools of the air" is money: Constructing a station costs from $200,000 to more than $800,000, a transmitter tower alone comes to $150,000, and annual operations—even on a modest basis—could run up to $250,000.

What's at issue for labor on proposals for educational TV, basically, is the question of "monopolization of news and opinion."

That was illustrated in the formal application of the UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp., a subsidiary of the CIO Auto Workers, to the FCC for permission to build an ultra-high frequency TV station on Channel 62 in Detroit. The UAW's application runs up against a previous request by the Knight newspaper chain, publishers of the Detroit Free Press and three other large dailies, for the same TV channel.

Over the past 20 years, newspaper publishers in major cities took over many of the big radio stations. When FM radio boomed briefly after the last war, it was subordinated to the same alliance. And now in many cities, TV is under the same control as newspapers and radio stations.

The result, on video, is a tide of suds and corn flakes—"I Love Lucy," "Captain Video" and so on.

Proponents of educational TV suggest it would provide a more balanced diet, as Prof. Charles A. Siepmann has said, in the form of "diversity of program choice" and "many sided discussion of controversial public issues." Siepmann, of New York Univ., is a well-known writer in the field of communications.

An Issue In N. Y.

The question of educational TV is coming to a head in New York State, with legislative action pending on a proposed 10-station network to be operated by the State Board of Regents.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has come out for delaying a decision, but both the State CIO Council and the State AFL strongly backed the network in recent hearings. Last week an investigating committee, in a split decision, turned down the educational TV proposal.

Opponents of educational TV, said State CIO Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno, "seem to be motivated by misunderstanding, lack of vision, distrust of our democratic processes or simple greed." And Hugh Thompson, Buffalo CIO regional director, said "selfish interests" are fighting to kill educational TV.

"Education," he said, "is not a luxury; it is a living, breathing process of democracy and anyone who says we can't afford educational television certainly doesn't have the best interests of the people at heart."

In California, CIO Council and UAW representatives participated in recent discussions of a similar statewide educational TV network. The Univ. of Southern California, with a private grant, hopes to get such a station on the air in April.

The Univ. of Houston, Tex., and Kansas State College have similar plans. But the only educational TV station which is telecasting now is Iowa State College's WOI-TV, and it's largely a commercial operation.

—W.M.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

IT SOON may be more costly for veterans and those in the moderate and lower income brackets to secure loans for housing. A Senate committee has been conducting hearings on the question.

The government, through the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration, presently insures certain housing loans so that private lenders take minimum risks.

The VA guarantees and insures home mortgage loans with a maximum 4% interest rate. FHA insures loans with a maximum 4.25% interest rate.

The FHA program was set up to help moderate and lower income families get limited loans to purchase homes. The limit was recently upped to $16,000. To date three million loans have been processed by FHA. They total some $23 billion.

The VA program was established in 1944 to enable veterans, in a similar way, to get housing loans. Since then more than three million loans have been made with a total value of $19 billion.

Many—if not most—of the loans would not have been obtained without the help of VA and FHA guarantees.

A Long Campaign

For some years the lenders—mortgage bankers, building and loan associations and others—have worked hard to get the government to raise these interest rates.

Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) and Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, where all forms of housing legislation originate, have announced that they favor an increase.

In some areas of the country, lenders have refused to lend money on the present VA and FHA rates. Some people have called this refusal a "strike" by the lenders for higher rates. Yet many lenders have claimed that "lack" of mortgage money justifies an increase.

Until recently the FHA and the VA were unmoved by these "strikes." Government officials maintained that on the basis of the minimum risk involved and the marketability of the mortgages the present rates are fair and competitive.

Most of the home mortgage business handled by private lenders has not been VA and FHA loans but so-called conventional loans at 5% or 6% interest, or higher. Last year these lenders handled $18 billion in home mortgages. Only $4.6 billion, or 26 per cent of the total, was through VA and FHA.

Last month FHA did permit lenders to add a .5% "service charge" for rural housing mortgages below $5000. Some believe this was the first step in the direction of raising all rates.

'Hard Money' Policy

There is considerable evidence that such an increase is in line with the "hard money" credit and fiscal policy of the Eisenhower Administration. Already interest rates on $9 billion government certificates have been increased .5%. This will cost the taxpayers $45 million more each year to service the Federal debt.

Increased mortgage interest rates would be reflected in rental housing loans, too, pointing to an increase in rents on new construction.

Handling federally insured home purchase loans is a big business. Last year 200,000 FHA loans and 300,000 VA loans totaled $4.6 billion. If interest rates on these loans had been increased only .25% it would have raised the annual interest payment nearly $8 million.

While a .25% increase would not be so critical as to stop many prospective buyers from purchasing homes, the $8 million burden would fall on veterans and newly established and lower income families who can least afford it.

These funds would normally be used to purchase consumer goods. Any substantial reduction in this vital "purchasing power" is an unhealthy economic step when an expanding economy is so essential to continued prosperity.

"Awright! Break it up!"

Coastal Oil Grab Bill Is Protested By CIO

THE CIO URGED Congress last week to retain the off-shore oil lands in the naval oil reserve "for the purposes of orderly development and devotion of the income to federal aid to education."

The organization's stand was made known to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by O. A. Knight, chairman of the National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, a CIO vice president, and president of the CIO Oil Workers.

He testified at committee hearings on bills to give the off-shore lands, estimated to contain $40 billion in oil, to the states.

The Eisenhower Administration's stand also was first made known last week. Sec. of the Interior McKay asked the committee to give the states title to the submerged lands only to their historic boundaries, and to keep federal control beyond them.

PRIMARILY, the CIO plea was based on defense needs. The fact that former Pres. Truman set the lands aside as a naval oil reserve—regardless of the recent informal ruling of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell—has cast the whole question of off-shore oil "in an entirely new light," Knight said. He added:

"CIO members . . . believe firmly, and we think most Americans do, that our defenses must be kept strong. A powerful Navy, with an adequate supply of fuel, is absolutely essential to a good strong defense.

"We can build the most powerful warships in the world, and we can build more of them than any other country, but they won't be a bit of use in defending our shores or those of our allies if they have to be tied up in San Francisco Bay or the Hudson River because the Navy hasn't enough fuel oil to run them."

In urging support of the Hill Amendment to use income from the lands for aid to schools, Knight said:

"The use of income from these lands for education would, I am sure, quiet the fears of many that we went through this business 30 years ago.

"The eager support the oil interests have given the claims of the states in this case, behind the scenes, inevitably reminds people of some aspects of the Teapot Dome scandal.

"It is making them wonder if the same type of interest that debauched our government to the extent that a few mink coats and deep freezes seem picayune is now trying to accomplish the same end in a somewhat more legal manner."

McDonald Reaffirms Unity Of CIO In Talks With AFL

CIO OFFICIALS will go into meetings with the AFL "as a solid, united delegation," David J. McDonald, acting president of the CIO Steelworkers, said last week.

McDonald, speaking in New York City, categorically denied rumors that he or other USA-CIO officials had been meeting separately with the AFL.

Such rumors were repeated at length by U. S. News & World Report magazine, whose publisher is David Lawrence, ultra-conservative Republican columnist. The magazine claimed "it's touch and go whether the CIO can survive."

HERE'S WHAT McDonald said, at the USA-CIO Dist. 4 conference covering all New York State locals of the steel union:

"There are rumors that I have been meeting with the AFL. I have met with the AFL in this manner: I recently went into a restaurant and one of the waiters, who is an AFL member, said to me, 'Hi ya, Dave' and he found me a seat.

"That is the extent of my meeting with the AFL."

On the pending CIO-AFL negotiations toward labor unity—which were delayed by the death of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, from last week to Apr. 7—McDonald said:

"We are going to meet . . . with the idea of discussing unity. Certainly we are all for unity, but you lead from strength, not from weakness.

"The CIO will go into the meetings as a solid, united delegation."

Ives' Bills Would Kill Taft 80-Day Strike Ban

REPEAL of the 80-day injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is called for in two separate bills introduced by Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.).

The New York member of the Senate Labor Committee last week followed up an earlier proposal for complete elimination of the injunction with a second measure also giving the President power to issue 60-day no-strike orders in national disputes.

Both bills would authorize the President to proclaim national emergencies in labor disputes and "call on" both sides to continue work. His second measure would put teeth in the President's request by making strikes or lockouts illegal during the 60-day period.

Meantime, it was announced that CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther would testify before the House Labor Committee on Mar. 12.

Ives told the Senate that the proper solution to national emergency disputes lies between the two bills.

HE QUESTIONED whether the injunction was "either sound or appropriate" as a permanent device available for use in labor disputes, and said his plan would encourage management and labor to settle differences voluntarily.

The first Ives' proposal would involve four steps:

1. When the President found a labor dispute endangered national health and safety, he would issue a proclamation calling on labor and management to refrain from a work stoppage or to resume work if one had occurred.

2. He would appoint an emergency board to investigate and try to promote a settlement. If no settlement were reached, the board would publish its recommendations within 30 days unless the time were extended by agreement.

3. The board would continue in existence for mediation purposes after reporting.

4. If a strike or lockout occurred or continued after his proclamation, the President would be required to report the situation to Congress—with recommendations if he wished. If Congress were not in session, he would be required to convene it immediately.

Meanwhile, Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) reintroduced for a third time his bill to amend Taft-Hartley by legalizing maritime hiring halls. It would permit maritime unions to demand establishment of a hiring system under which a union-run hiring hall would serve as a clearing house for men seeking work.

Hiring halls for seamen were ruled illegal in 1948 on the ground that they violated the T-H closed shop ban. Although unions still maintain employment facilities and process all seamen before they are sent to ships, they may not refuse to register any seaman having required Coast Guard documents.

PRES. JOSEPH CURRAN of the CIO Maritime Union pointed out that under the present law, the unions are flooded with many inexperienced men, often of questionable character, who must be given the same job opportunity as seasoned, reliable seamen. He said his organization will give full support to the Magnuson measure.

In another development, Chairman Paul M. Herzog of the National Labor Relations Board supported the position of the CIO in regard to one controversial section of the law. He asked Congress to eliminate the non-Communist oath for union leaders because it has "outlived its usefulness."

Testifying before the House Labor Committee, Herzog said that "the many labor organizations that have done such a splendid job in cleaning house themselves are entitled to the backing of us all." Besides, he added, the oaths don't work.

George J. Bott, general counsel of the NLRB, told the committee that lack of funds for adequate personnel is largely to blame for "long delay" in government handling of unfair labor practice cases.

Barden, It Seems, Doesn't Know What's In Law He Helped Write

IT'S GETTING so the Dixiegop lawmakers don't know what's in the laws they promote to destroy unions.

Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), Dixiecrat former chairman of the House Labor Committee, last week jumped on National Labor Relations Board Chairman Paul M. Herzog for not doing anything about NLRB field employes.

Accusing the field staff of being "vindictive" and "kicking businessmen in the teeth," Barden told Herzog, "We just can't separate the field offices from the functions of your board."

"You did, sir—in 1947," Herzog replied.

He reminded the Congressman that the Taft-Hartley Act, which Barden helped draft, took away the board's jurisdiction over the field offices and placed them under an independent general counsel. Herzog added that he had no information supporting Barden's attack on the field staff.

Ike Asks Funds For Economic Unit

Pres. Eisenhower wants to keep the Council of Economic Advisers alive despite reports to the contrary, the Senate Appropriations Committee was told last week by Sherman Adams, White House assistant.

The committee is holding hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill. Adams wrote it that Eisenhower believes "it is highly important that the agency be continued." The House cut out the $75,000 originally asked, then gave the President $25,000 for economic advice, when Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.) of the Appropriations Committee said Eisenhower had not objected to the slash.

STUDYING CHANGES in Taft-Hartley, members of Labor Dept. advisory committee hold first Washington meeting. From left: Prof. Jean T. McKelvey, USA-CIO Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, David Zellerbach, Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, AFL Vice Pres. George Harrison. Standing: Prof. Sumner Slichter, John J. O'Donnell, Harry M. Moses, AFL Pres. George Meany, Cyrus Ching, Ben Moreell, Prof. Paul A. Dodd, Frank Rising, Prof. Maurice T. Van Hecke and John L. Lewis, Mine Workers president.

N. Y. CIO Fights For Tenants, Hits 'Greedy' Rent Boost Drive

IRVING ABRAMSON

NEW YORK'S State CIO Council has gone to bat for the state's millions of tenants, calling a rent-boost drive by landlords "a greedy effort to enrich themselves at the expense of the living standards of the people."

The council's executive board has condemned pending moves in the Legislature to weaken the existing state rent control law, and has demanded that the act be extended for another two years.

"Untold suffering" would result from relaxation of rent lids, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said in a message to the council. And State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander said "every labor organization" in the state would demand higher wages if rents go up.

In an appeal to Gov. Dewey in support of the present state rent law, Hollander wrote:

"A rise in residential rents will increase the hardship which low and middle-income families are suffering because of the housing shortage. The purchasing power of individual families will be cut.

"Weakening of the (New York) city's commercial business controls will subject thousands of small enterprises to pressures which undoubtedly will force many of them to go out of business or to locate in lower rental areas outside the state. Many more will have to curtail operations.

"This will wipe out thousands of jobs and cause economic repercussions which will be felt in all parts of the state."

Reuther Hails Abramson's CSC Work

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week expressed "deep appreciation for splendid service" to Irving Abramson, retiring chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee.

Abramson held that post for 12 years. He has been succeeded by Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

Reuther's letter to Abramson said, in part:

"I am sorry indeed that because of the personal reasons, you have asked to be relieved of this difficult and exacting assignment.

"The Community Services Committee, under your chairmanship, has become an indispensable part of CIO's activity on behalf of workers and all the people.

"It is safe to say that the very type of program undertaken by the Community Services Committee during the past dozen years will serve as a foundation for similar permanent programs in the future. So we, and the thousands of local trade union members who have benefitted by the committee's activities and leadership, are grateful to you."

'Ma Bell' Boosts Profits—Wants Another Slice

THE BELL SYSTEM chalked up the greatest net profit in its history in 1952 and already it's screaming for more.

The consolidated net hit $418,461,896 last year, or $42.8 million more than the previous year. The yield was equal to $11.45 a share on 35.5 million shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock, compared to $11.76 a share on 4.5 million fewer shares in 1951.

But Pres. Cleo F. Craig of AT&T promised the company will seek "more adequate rates" in 1953. The cost of phone service jumped in 37 states last year, but Craig insisted that both rates and earnings lagged behind the rise in costs.

Tax-Cutter Reed Tries To Sit On Social Security Expansion

ANOTHER of Pres. Eisenhower's campaign promises has run into opposition in Congress from a key Republican leader. The result: there may be no social security legislation this session.

Chairman Reed (R. N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, who already is quarreling with the President over the need for an immediate tax reduction, has decided to ignore Eisenhower's plea for "prompt" action to extend social security coverage to millions.

INSTEAD, he's appointed a subcommittee to make a "detailed" study of the entire social security system. Reed said that the subcommittee "will study all of the complaints and problems before attempting to write a bill" and that social security legislation this year is unlikely.

Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), head of the subcommittee, also agreed that a detailed study probably would mean that there would be no social security measure this year.

Opposition to Reed's move to bury needed social security reforms is developing, however. Some 200 different bills calling for amendments in the social security law have already been introduced in the House this session. Many have bipartisan support.

Eisenhower called for expanded social security coverage during his campaign and in his State of the Union message he said it "should promptly be extended to cover millions of citizens who have been left out of the social security system."

Revision of social security also was listed as one of the 11 "must" measures in the GOP legislative program for this session.

AT LEAST one Republican member of the committee hinted that Reed may have taken his action in retaliation against House GOP leaders who have decided to bottle up his bill for a 10% tax cut in the Rules Committee until most appropriations measures are out of the way.

The United Press quoted this unidentified Republican as saying that he had "no doubt" that action on social security would be speeded up if the committee were assured of favorable consideration of its tax bill.

Democratic members of the committee, however, point to Reed's voting record as proof of his opposition to social security improvements.

"There's one thing about Mr. Reed that people ought to know," a high-ranking Democart said. "He is consistent. As long as I can remember he has voted against social security proposals."

Three Indicted As 'Butterleggers'

A New York federal grand jury last week indicted a corporation and three men as "butterleggers"—men who label colored oleomargarine as butter.

The defendants are Temp-Tee Foods, Inc., Bronx, N. Y.; Louis and Harold Alpert, officers of the firm, and Sol Abramson, Irvington, N. J. Food and Drug Administration inspectors said they found machinery for processing the oleo in a "concealed room" in the Temp-Tee plant.

Benson Declines To Meet With UPWA Delegation

AGRICULTURE Sec. Benson is not in when union and small farmer delegations come calling to urge government action to stop the drop in farmers' income.

At Des Moines, he refused to meet with representatives of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the Iowa Farmers Union who urged meat "price supports at full parity."

Benson was in Des Moines to address the National Farm Institute. He said he was in favor of price supports but added that "price supports are not in themselves adequate to keep agriculture going."

The Agriculture Secretary said he would "welcome all sound counsel" on the farm price problem, but he wasn't in to the UPWA and Farmers Union.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

SEC. OF AGRICULTURE BENSON'S recent assurance to cattlemen that the end of compulsory federal grades will help stop the downtrend in meat prices is an amazing statement. It can only mean that he expects the livestock industry to get more money by selling lower grades at the higher prices, since the family shopping for meat will no longer be protected by the federal stamp indicating the grade. *That's what is known as a concealed price rise.*

Best Food Buys

You'll find reasonable price tags on these meat cuts in particular: smoked tongue, hamburger, short ribs, smoked pork shoulder, veal shoulder roast, loin of pork, smoked ham, shoulder of lamb and shoulder chops, and beef chuck.

Some markets are also offering specials on round steak, Prices of sirloin have also come down, but it's still costly eating.

You'll find poultry more reasonable this month too. Supplies of turkey are still heavy. Chicken has also come down a little in price. One of the best food buys this month is eggs, now at the peak of quality and near season's low in price.

Consumer and housewife organizations vigorously and swiftly protested the loss of this protection. They pointed out that grades are vital to family buyers in comparing prices they pay for meat, and that government departments themselves insist that meats be graded according to quality before they buy—*why not families?*

Now we're on our own and have to know what the various grades of beef and other meats look like, so we can see if the markets are giving us higher or lower qualities for our money.

There is nothing wrong with lower-grade beef nutritionally speaking. In fact, in some respects the lower grades have more food value. There's less fat, and therefore more actual meat to eat. The meat itself is usually richer in iron, and the yellowish fat of lower-grade beef has more vitamin A than the white fat of the expensive grades.

But what we don't want to do is pay the higher price for the lower grade.

The advantages of the higher grades are that they're more tender and juicy. They can be broiled, while the lower grades need moist cooking.

Some butchers may still voluntarily show on their meats the U. S. grades. Don't confuse the grade stamp with the round U. S. inspection stamp which means the meat was inspected and passed as wholesome, but doesn't guarantee whether it's Prime, Choice or Good.

Nor can you rely on packers and retailers' own "grades." They may declare in ads or signs that the meat is "Choice," Fancy," "Super," or whatever they want. But no impartial authority has said it is.

Here are the various official US grades, and their features:

U.S. Prime: This comes from young, well-fed cattle. The beef is smooth and velvety in appearance, the fat covering is thick and creamy-white, and the meat is marbled throughout with streaks of fat. The lean is bright and may range from pale to deep red in coloring. This grade is juicy and tender. But it's not good value because of the high amount of fat.

U.S. Choice: This grade has less fat and more lean. It's not as juicy as Prime, but still tender and quite juicy. The lean is moderately smooth and light to dark red with some marbling. The fat covering is less thick than on the Prime grade, but still firm.

U.S. Good: This is actually one of the lower grades, and one that's widely sold in stores. It's really the best buy for the amount of lean in proportion to fat, if you don't pay more than a lower-grade price for it.

U.S. Commercial: This is the lowest grade usually sold at retail. It's entirely nutritious, but not tender unless you use this grade in ground beef or use slow, moist cooking methods, such as stewing, boiling or pot roasting.

Help Urged For Handicapped

A CAMPAIGN to win congressional enactment of a bill establishing a Federal Agency for Handicapped Workers is under way.

Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation for the Physically Handicapped, said the measure is "an economic and humanitarian necessity."

Members of the Senate and House Labor Committees heard the proposal outlined at a Washington dinner sponsored by the AFPH. CIO was represented at the meet by Frank Fernbach, of the Education and Research Dept.

Goal of the proposed bill is to co-ordinate the activities of more than 35 federal agencies now concerned with employment of physically handicapped workers in productive employment.

According to Strachan, the nation now has 30 million handicapped persons. Some three million of them now have been employed. If the Federal Agency for Handicapped Workers bill were enacted, he said, some seven million handicapped persons who now are public or private charges could be absorbed in the economy.

The proposed bill would provide handicapped persons with medical treatment when needed, education, vocational training and counselling, and aid in job placement.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

CIO Tells Lawmakers Of 'Ghost Town' Peril

THE NEW JERSEY congressional delegation was told last week that action is needed to keep several communities in the State from becoming "ghost towns."

Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers and a group of 30 CIO leaders from the State presented the problem to New Jersey's two senators and nine of the State's 14 representatives.

State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman and representatives of the Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers and Textile Workers participated in the meeting.

THE CIO group told the congressmen the migration from New Jersey in recent years of scores of textile, electrical, clothing and other plants "has resulted in the loss of thousands of jobs of New Jersey workers, and a decline in the purchasing power in New Jersey communities."

"If competitive conditions were equal between New Jersey and the Southern states, there would be little excuse for such migration," they continued. "We do not oppose expansion of Southern industry. We do oppose, however, the government laws and policies which create an artificial and unfair competitive advantage for the Southern states."

CAREY, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, attacked the job policy of General Electric which has announced that it is moving plants from Trenton, N. J., and White Plains, N. Y., to Louisville, Ky.

"The workers in both plants have been informed that they may apply to Louisville if they wish, but their applications will be treated in the same way as 17,000 applications GE already has received," Carey said. "Years of service with GE will provide no basis for preference in employment."

The CIO leaders urged an investigation of the tax bonanzas —certificates of necessity— granted corporations for expanded defense production. Firms are thus able to deduct from taxes for the construction of these plants for five years instead of 20 to 25 years.

Steelworkers Settle Long Alco Dispute With 16c Pay Hike

THE CIO Steelworkers have won agreements from the American Locomotive Co. on a 16c an hour general wage increase, a flat $150 in retroactive pay and the union shop in three large New York State plants, USA-CIO Dist. Dir. Joseph Malony reported last week in Buffalo, N.Y.

The wage agreement, plus progress in negotiating non-economic clauses of a new contract, heralded the end of an 18-week controversy highlighted by an 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction covering the 1800 employes of the company's Dunkirk, N.Y., shop.

The injunction was based on the fact that some Dunkirk workers make pipe used in atomic energy installations. A vote on the company's last offer, scheduled for Feb. 25 by the National Labor Relations Board, was called off. The "last offer" was a pay boost of 12c an hour and no retroactive pay.

In addition to the Dunkirk operation, agreement when fully negotiated will cover a plant at Schenectady, with 8000 workers, and another at Auburn, with 2000 employes.

THE DISPUTE was one of the longest in the history of USA Dist. 4, said Malony, and was settled with the assistance of David C. Cole, director of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service. The company tried to make things tougher by misrepresenting the position of Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the USA, but the effort backfired.

"Instead," said Malony, "he won the gratitude of every member involved. We strongly resent the company's effort to challenge his integrity."

Young Bob La Follette Dies; Champion Of Civil Liberties

(See editorial on Page 4)

FORMER SEN. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., crusading liberal who represented Wisconsin in the upper chamber of Congress for 21 years, committed suicide in his home in Washington last week.

LaFollette, son and heir of the great tradition of a great father, "Fighting Bob" LaFollette the Elder, died after firing a bullet into his head from an old target pistol. He was 58.

Friends and family attributed his action to despondency over a heart condition. Some intimates said he felt strongly that he had failed to keep Wisconsin on the progressive path blazed by his father.

The CIO joined the thousands who mourned his loss.

"ALL AMERICA, and freedom-loving people everywhere," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired Mrs. LaFollette, "suffered a tremendous loss in the death of your husband. He was a liberal in the truest sense of the word; a great American who served his country faithfully and well, a fine gentleman whose memory will long be cherished.

"His work as sponsor and chairman of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, and his lifetime of public service, merit him a position on the list of real American statesmen. It is with a deep sense of personal loss that I extend the condolences of the CIO's officers and members. A great and valued friend has passed from our midst."

"YOUNG BOB" LaFOLLETTE
Former senator is suicide.

The story of the lives of son and father fills many pages in the history of the American struggle to improve the lot of the people and to protect them from ruthless exploitation by the powerful. Both were sturdy and effective friends of organized labor and champions of civil liberties.

LaFollette the Younger left his greatest mark on the American scene by his work as chairman of a Senate subcommittee that investigated civil liberties—the body that has gone down in history as the LaFollette Committee.

Its work was done during the early days of the CIO, when unionism was first invading the mass production industries and challenging the untrammelled power of industrial despots.

It turned up a sickening story that left a lasting imprint on the country and was a factor in mobilizing public opinion behind the efforts of industrial workers to have something to say about living their own lives. It revealed the true facts of the 1937 Memorial Day massacre in Chicago.

IT SHOWED how many corporations, especially in Little Steel, had formed their own police forces, armed them with guns, tear and nausea gas and clubs, then turned them loose to kill and cripple workers who wanted to form their own unions.

LaFollette's father was Governor of Wisconsin when the son was six, and U. S. Senator when he was 11 years old. He became his father's secretary in 1924, and when the elder LaFollette ran for President in 1924 as a Progressive—not to be confused with the present Progressive Party—the son was his campaign manager.

He succeeded his father in the Senate on the latter's death in 1925. He was 30, the youngest man to serve in that body since Henry Clay. He was reelected regularly as a Progressive until 1946, when he disbanded the party and campaigned for the Republican nomination. Communists, who hated him, crossed party lines and helped win the nomination for Sen. McCarthy.

Since he left Congress he had been a consultant in Washington.

Cole, Long Foe Of Housing, Named To Housing Post

FORMER REP. Albert M. Cole (R. Kan.), long-time foe of public housing and staunch advocate of higher interest rates on federally insured or guaranteed mortgages, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower last week as head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

A protest against his pending appointment had been sent Eisenhower the week before by James G. Thimmes, chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee and vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

The HHFA supervises the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Agency and Home Loan Bank Board. Cole's appointment, it is feared, will mean important changes in government housing policies along lines sought by private building and mortgage interests.

Guild Wins Vote On Buffalo Paper

Editorial employes of the Buffalo, N. Y., Courier-Express picked the CIO Newspaper Guild as their bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election that marked the end of a 16-year-old independent union.

With 102 eligible to vote, the tally showed 57 for the ANG-CIO, 38 for the Independent Editorial Federation and one for no union. Pres. Robert Van Waggoner of the Buffalo Newspaper Guild directed the campaign.

UFW Seeks 'Substantial' Pay Hike, 35-Hour Week

CIO FURNITURE Workers last week unveiled a double-barreled goal for 1953: "substantial wage increases" and the 35-hour week.

Meeting in New York City, the union's executive board also mapped plans for a stepped-up organizing campaign, with emphasis on the South.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, visiting the board meeting, discussed CIO's plans for an invigorated organizing drive which would "reawaken the old spirit which led to CIO's formation."

UFW PRES. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford reported that prospects of $3.5 billion sales of furniture and bedding during the year should make is possible for the union "to make up some of the ground lost during the period of the wage freeze."

UFW members, they said, "cannot be content with the few pennies an hour they were able to squeeze out during the past two years of the wage freeze."

The 35-hour week is a "must," they said, because employers have been taking advantage of increasing productivity to arbitrarily reduce work forces.

Output per man hour rose about 45% from 1939 to 1952, they said in an economic report released at the board meeting. However, the report added, 12,000 to 15,000 jobs a year are being lost due to this increasing productivity. It was estimated the 35-hour week would create 25,000 to 35,000 new jobs.

At the same time, Pizer reported the UFW had won 134 representation elections during the past two and a half years and 31 out of 50 NLRB elections since the union convention last June.

The UFW board also declared the union will intensify its drive for a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

The 50c increase from the present floor of 75c would mean wage boosts for some 100,000 furniture and bedding workers, particularly in the South, the union said.

IUE Winner At DuMont

AFTER THREE unsuccessful efforts, the CIO last week won collective bargaining rights at five plants of Allen DuMont Laboratories, Inc., in the Passaic, N. J., area.

The CIO Electrical Workers last week received 2018 votes and no union 885 in a NLRB election. Milton Weihrauch, IUE Dist. 4 president, was in charge of the campaign at the plants, which make radio and television sets and parts.

Westinghouse Gains

Westinghouse Electric Corp. net profits for 1952 were $68,581,000, a jump of 6% over 1951 on an increase in sales of 17%.

Reuther Hits Tax Cut Bill As 'Phony GOP Carnival'

A "PHONY" tax reduction campaign was charged to Republican congressmen last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

He charged the GOP with a "propaganda carnival" featuring slight possible reduction in individual income taxes while granting big concessions to corporations. In the offing, he warned, is a drive for a federal sales tax.

Reuther called the Reed Bill—billed as giving tax relief up to 11%—a "false hope."

"In fact, there is no intention to pass it at this session," he added.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted approval of the Reed Bill over Pres. Eisenhower's protests that the budget should be balanced before taxes are reduced.

"The Reed Bill is nothing more than a smokescreen and a diversion to cloak the fact that the excess profits tax on corporations will expire in mid-year," Reuther said.

"The high pressure soap sellers hope that the American public will accept this tax relief for the big corporations in anticipation of so-called tax relief for themselves—an estimated 54c a week per family—which they will not actually get."

BECAUSE corporations will save up to $2.5 billion annually if the excess profits tax is allowed to lapse, Reuther pointed out that the government will have to get its tax money from some other source, probably a federal sales tax.

Eisenhower told a press conference that he would never agree to the elimination of the excess profits tax as called for in the Reed measure unless an alternative source of revenue is provided. He said there is a prospective deficit of $5.9 billion this year and that the 1954 budget will produce another $10 billion deficit unless cuts are made.

Reuther's statement continued:

"Uncle Sam will have to get his tax money from somewhere. If the Republicans do not take it from the corporations, they will take it from the people.

"THEY WILL do so either by continuing the heavy income tax burden on the lower income families; or if they reduce income taxes even slightly for the millions of average Americans, they will more than make up for it by a federal sales tax, for which the big business lobby has been conducting a strenuous campaign with greater hope of success than in any past year.

"A federal sales tax will merely compound the sin of hitting hardest those least able to pay.

"These same spare-the wealthy groups are still pushing the millionaire's tax amendment, which would limit all income taxes to a maximum of 25% of any individual's or corporation's income. This would mean nothing for the people in the lower income brackets.

"FOR THE people with $100,000 annual incomes, it would represent a tax saving of $31,000 a year. For those with million-dollar incomes, it would represent a $621,000 annual tax saving. In sum, it would spare rich individuals and corporations $14 billion of the taxes they should pay. The only way to make up that money would be through a federal sales tax approximating 20%."

Reuther suggested that there is "a constructive alternative" which Congress should follow. He said:

"Let Congress plug the loopholes in the present tax structure, which serve the very wealthy who least need such special service from Uncle Sam. And if Congress wants to cut personal income taxes fairly, let it take the path of greatest equity by raising dependency exemptions from their present unrealistic levels."

Another Round Of Decontrol Orders

The government's fourth price decontrol wave struck last week when restrictions were lifted on prices of cigarets, all controlled groceries except coffee and bakery products, and copper, aluminum and some steel products.

Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill estimated they cost consumers about $12 billion a year.

His forecast of price boosts was quickly borne out. Before the day was over, two major cigaret makers announced increases of about three-fourths of a cent a pack, milk jumped a half-cent a quart in Baltimore, and gasoline went up in New York and New England.

$250,000 Given For HST Memorial Library

CHECKS totaling $250,000 were presented last week to the Truman Library fund by the CIO and the United Steelworkers in ceremonies at CIO headquarters.

The contributions, authorized by the executive boards of both organizations, were presented to Basil O'Connor. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Harry S. Truman Library, planned as a memorial to the former president.

Making the presentations were CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and USA-CIO Acting Pres. David J. McDonald. The CIO contribution amounted to $150,000 and the Steelworkers gift was for $100,000.

IN TURNING over the CIO contribution to O'Connor, Carey said:

"The CIO is gratified to have this opportunity to contribute to so fundamentally valuable a project as the Harry S. Truman Memorial Library. We are convinced that the Library will become a greater center of learning and historical reference for millions of people throughout America, and especially the Midwest."

McDonald said the Steelworkers "feel proud to help develop what we believe will be a great educational and cultural center."

"Like my predecessor, the late Philip Murray, who made the original commitment for this gift," McDonald added, "I am proud to help, on behalf of my union, in the creation of such a library and educational project. It will be in addition a great monument to a very great president."

O'Connor expressed the gratitude of the trustees and officers of the library, saying it would "help preserve some of the most important historical records of recent years, and make them available to historians and students."

CHECKS TOTALING $250,000 from CIO and Steelworkers are presented to Truman Library fund. From left: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Basil O'Connor, library fund treasurer; USA Pres. David J. McDonald and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

CIO Aid Pledged By Reuther To Red Cross

FULL COOPERATION of CIO members with the 1953 Red Cross fund campaign was pledged last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to E. Roland Harriman, president of the American Red Cross, Reuther said:

"On behalf of the CIO, I most wholeheartedly endorse the annual appeal of the American Red Cross.

"I feel certain that union members throughout America will give their full support to that appeal.

"Union members recognize the tremendous scope of the national emergency that confronts the nation, and they will, as they have in the past, do everything possible to help the Red Cross serve more ably the needs of our men in the armed services as well as the victims of disaster and misfortune throughout the country.

"Through our own CIO Community Services Committee, the members of our organization do much to promote such programs of aid and assistance. I feel certain that in 1953, our members will cooperate fully with the Red Cross to help insure the success of your program."

CIO News Report Confirmed

Taber Names 70 For Budget Hatchet Job

CHAIRMAN TABER (R. N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee last week confirmed the exclusive report in The CIO News two weeks ago that he has hired a corps of businessmen to help him do his hatchet job on government agencies.

Taber told the press that he has put 75 "foremost business and management experts" to work "squeezing every drop of water" out of former Pres. Truman's $78.6 billion budget. He called their project "Operation Economy."

TWELVE "task forces" are already at work under the committee's chief investigator, Robert E. Lee, he said, adding that the move has "the full approval of Pres. Eisenhower," as well as that of Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge.

The task forces vary in size from 18 men assigned to the Defense Dept. to three looking into the Commerce Dept. Taber set no specific goal for "savings" but he will have to hack off approximately $10 billion if he is to realize his announced goal of balancing the budget.

"The technique of using business and accounting experts on a temporary basis was first tried on a limited scale by the 80th Congress in 1947 and 1948," Taber said. "The results spoke for themselves."

Actually, those "results" included many blind cuts in appropriations. More than 100,000 experienced government workers had to be fired.

Taber did not comment on the question of letting business men sit in on appropriations for agencies of the government set up to supervise activities of the firms they represent.

Ship Radio Union Gets 9.5% Boost

A SECOND CIO maritime union, the American Radio Association, has reached a contract settlement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping lines.

A flat 9.5% increase on past wages was reached in settlement of a wage reopening that had been pending for three months.

Under the new contract, the monthly base pay for radio operators was raised to $473.31. Other scales were graduated up to $619.50 for chief radio operators.

THE NEW ARA contract also provides for a 10c increase in the employers' daily per capita contribution to the union's welfare fund. The payment now will be 60c daily. Also incorporated into the settlement was a $3.10 an hour rate for overtime.

The wage settlement was retroactive to last June 16, and accumulated wage payments were estimated at $350,000. The East Coast agreement was expected to speed ARA negotiations with West Coast ship operators.

The ARA pact came after the CIO Maritime Union gained a 10% to 15% basic wage increase for 40,000 East and Gulf Coast seamen. The CIO Marine Engineers settled earlier on similar terms.

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"FACTORIES IN THE FIELD" are proving just that in California's El Centro Valley, where big growers have introduced new field-packed, vacuum-cooled methods to handle the "green gold" lettuce pack. Some 1000 CIO packingshed workers have been displaced as their skilled trimming and packing jobs have been turned over to field workers (above). Low-wage Mexican field workers—some legal migratory workers, some illegal "wetbacks"—are handling the skilled jobs in violation of U.S.-Mexico farm labor agreement, to growers' benefit. **(See Page 6.)**

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DuPont Cops Arrest CIO Organizers

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Challenge To Educators—

Carey Raps Investigations As 'Anti-Labor'

A WARNING that most congressional anti-Communist investigators also "are anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction" was voiced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey denounced the fast-moving inquiries of Sens. McCarthy, Jenner and Rep. Velde as efforts to "straitjacket the American mind."

And he bluntly challenged American educators—the immediate target of congressional investigations—to get angry and join with labor and other groups in the fight to save the schools from McCarthyism.

Straitjacketing Hit

Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, spoke at Howard Univ., the largely-Negro institution in Washington, on its annual Charter Day. He is a member of Howard's Board of Trustees.

After likening the present investigations to the way totalitarianism "straitjackets the thinking of its victims," Carey asked:

"Where are our academic leaders, the people most concerned in this insidious drive to undermine the educational pillars of our democratic structure?

"I have missed the strong, wrathful voices rising from the academic world to join with the protests of religious, labor and political leaders.

"I cannot believe that they are in retreat, that they have already been terrorized, that they are willing to let others wage the brunt of their battle for them.

"I am sure that these leaders will soon come forth from American education. They must come forth to challenge this threat to their democratic heritage, to one of the foundations of the free world."

All the signs of our times, Carey declared, proved the need for a new militant liberalism.

"Not simply a new liberalism of thought," he explained, "but a militant liberalism of thought joined to action.

"We need a new liberalism, fresh and sharp, no longer susceptible to the extremes of left or right, but militant in its own democratic courage."

Carey declared he would rather see a college full of young anarchists "all of them bickering and quarrelling and thinking among themselves," than one full of "driven young sheep such as we saw Hitler and Fascism produce by thought control."

"I am angry about it," Carey continued, "and it is time for the colleges and universities to get angry about it. They have been one of the chief, if not the chief, bulwark of American democracy, and yet they are now smeared with suspicion of being a menace to democracy.

"Yes, it's time for educators to get angry; and if there are any educational ivory towers left, it's best that they be abandoned before McCarthyism pulls them down on our heads.

"The only answer for you, as for all of us, is to join and become active. You know, and you've known long ago, that you can't defend yourselves individually nor your profession by yourself . . . Organization is your only strength.

"It's not enough to belong to a professional society or a liberal, anti-Communist political organization. Your hope, as well as ours in the non-academic world, is for you to bring your collective strength to bear."

Carey cited organized labor's constant fight to survive as an example of what academic freedom faces in the future. The menace to the academic world is greater than ever before, he said, because never in the past has it had to defend itself against ignorance, reaction and bigotry—as the labor movement has learned to do.

"GOD OF OUR FATHERS . . ." That's what CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (first from right) joined William Winter, opera singer, Methodist Bishop Edgar A. Love and Pres. Mordecai Johnson of Howard Univ. in singing at Charter Day rites. Carey denounced McCarthy-Velde-Jenner investigations for seeking to "strait-jacket the American mind."

The heart of the fight against such investigations lies primarily in the character of the men who conduct them and their motives, he said.

"First of all," Carey explained, "virtually all the investigations of alleged communism are conducted by men who are not simply anti-Communist. They are anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction.

Short-cut To Fame

"Second, virtually all investigations of alleged communism are conducted by men who cannot understand and refuse to understand the nature of communism. For them—and there are many prominent examples—anti-communism is purely and obsessively a stepping-stone to prestige, a short-cut to public notice and higher position.

"Third, virtually all such men, who have made careers out of anti-communism, would — wittingly or unwittingly—straitjacket the American mind in a fashion not far different from the way totalitarianism straitjackets the thinking of its victims.

"While imagining they are fighting 'regimentation' of the 'left' they are actually seeking a mental regimentation of the 'right.'

"The menace lies in the fact that the mental set of the professional anti-Communist is essentially one that would eventually suppress all dissent, all free inquiry."

Who Runs The State Dept.?—

McCarthy Has Dulles Running For Cover

WHO'S RUNNING the State Dept.? John Foster Dulles has the title of Secretary of State. But it's Sen. Joe McCarthy who is calling the shots.

Three times in one week, top State Dept. officials reversed policies as McCarthy indicated his "displeasure." Later Dulles told reporters he welcomed congressional inquiries that would make the department "more competent, loyal, and secure."

The Dulles statement flew in the face of Pres. Eisenhower's State-of-the-Union message, which noted that:

"THE PRIMARY responsibility for keeping out the disloyal and dangerous rests squarely upon the executive branch. When this branch so conducts itself as to require policing by another branch of the Government it invites disorder and confusion."

Last week McCarthy was creating "disorder and confusion" with a free-wheeling attack on the Voice of America, the State Dept. propaganda arm.

Included in the "disloyal" acts McCarthy claimed to have found were workers who didn't like their boss' decisions, workers who claimed other workers "didn't believe in God" and a man who wrote a book in 1932 calling for academic freedom.

Meantime, Dulles appointees were changing policies at McCarthy's slightest whim. Here are four recent examples:

1. McCarthy discovered the Voice of America used quotes from left-winger Howard Fast's writings, when the quotes were favorable to America. It is an old propaganda device, quoting an enemy speaking favorably, on the basis that it's more impressive than a quote from a friend.

McCarthy screamed.

Result: A State Dept. ban on quotes from any controversial person, "Communists, fellow travelers, etc." No one could explain who an "et cetera" was, but the blacklist seemed to halt overseas distribution of the New York Times, which prints statements by Communist spokesmen at the United Nations.

2. The State Dept. had informed employes they need not answer questions by McCarthy investigators unless a Senator was present. The obvious thought was that no third degree would take place in the presence of a Senator.

McCarthy screamed.

Result: Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Dulles No. 2 man, changed the directive at once.

3. A McCarthy informant in the State Dept. was transferred, not demoted, to another job which he didn't like.

McCarthy screamed.

Result: The informant now has the job he wanted.

URW Signs Pact With Goodyear

THE FIRST major industrial contract of 1953 has been negotiated by the CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The new pact covers 30,000 URW members in 10 plants in nine states. It contains 25 basic improvements over the old agreement, according to Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. It was signed just in time to head off a company-wide strike which workers had authorized union leaders to call.

With the first contract out of the way, the union moved to complete negotiations with the General Tire & Rubber Co., and opened bargaining sessions with the U. S. Rubber Co.

Wages were not covered in the new Goodyear agreement, as the union will not formulate its monetary proposals until its international policy committee meets in Cleveland on Mar. 13 and 14. They may be discussed by either party on 30 days' notice at any time during the two-year term of the agreement.

AMONG THE GAINS made by the union are triple time for work done on six paid holidays, double time for Sundays, and time and a half after 40 hours a week. The qualifying period for two weeks' paid vacation was reduced from five to three years.

The full union shop, first negotiated in the 1951-53 contract, was renewed and clarified. Clauses governing recall requirements, leaves of absence, severance pay, safety and health provisions, and off-standard pay were liberalized.

Reuther Writes Durkin—

'Crippling' Budget Cuts For Labor Dept. Rapped

FEAR THAT Labor Dept. activities "will be crippled by a shockingly low budget" was voiced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin, Reuther urged that he fight, for "an enlarged appropriation" for the department and pledged CIO's full support in such a drive.

"It would be tragic," Reuther wrote, "if the department itself, in submitting its revised estimate to the budget director, should compromise on any sums less than those required for proper performance of essential functions."

REUTHER revealed some divisions had already been seriously affected and others had been asked to describe activities which could be eliminated to bring budget cuts of from 10 to 20% "below the inadequate amounts included in Pres. Truman's budget request."

Reuther suggested some economies might be possible but that they should be more than offset by funds for expanded activities elsewhere in the department. "Any reduction in the total amounts recommended by Pres. Truman," he wrote, "would be a serious setback."

Writing on the eve of the department's 40th anniversary, Reuther listed six areas "seriously endangered" unless appropriations are adequate. Included were:

- Proper administration of the Walsh-Healey Act and Fair Labor Standards Act, including effective compliance work, holding of hearings, and legal efforts to establish the secretary's authority.
- Proper administration of responsibilities in connection with the federal-state system of unemployment insurance.
- More effective implementation of policies of non-discrimination in regard to minority groups.
- Policing the U. S.-Mexican Agreement on farm labor and improving placement facilities for American farm workers.
- Expanded and strengthened labor statistics, including wage surveys in many industries.
- Cooperation with state agencies on workmen's compensation, migrants, children and other activities.

Guild Plans UP Strike Ballot

A nationwide strike vote by United Press editorial workers has been authorized by the CIO Newspaper Guild's Intl. Executive Board.

Contract talks with the wire service are deadlocked on the issues of job security, grievance protection, wage proposals for a 15% increase, union security and hours.

MISS SUBWAYS. — She's Anne Burgess, daughter of William Burgess, a vice president of New York local of CIO Newspaper Guild. Her photo in New York subways made straphangers happy last month.

New Price Index Shows Slight Drop

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics' new Consumer Price Index has made its debut—and showed a slight drop

The new figure of 113.9 for Jan. 15 bore no visible relationship to the 191 on which the old index bowed out on Dec. 15, 1952. However, it showed a drop of one-tenth of 1% in the one-month period, the BLS said. This made the January reading three-tenths of 1% under the new index's all-time high on Nov. 15.

The old index—on which escalator clauses governing wage movements of several million wrokers are based—and the new are not comparable.

THE OLD was based on 1935-39 prices, the new on costs of the 1947-49 period. The old reflected the prices of 225 articles and services, the new prices 300 items. Food accounted for 35% of family spending in the old index, but only 30% in the new. The communities where the articles are priced also have been changed.

The old index was not priced on Jan. 15, but Pres. Eisenhower ordered the BLS to develop a reading for that date and to continue the index for six months.

The January figure, on which a possible wage movement was based under contracts between the CIO Auto Workers and major auto manufacturers, will not be available until some time in April. The union and the CIO have announced their refusal to accept it on the ground that it is no longer an accurate measurement of price changes.

Price Curbs End On Bread, Autos

In its fifth slash at price ceilings, the government last week removed controls on bread, autos, laundry and dry cleaning services, and all but a few home appliances. Bread will go up in some parts of the country, Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill predicted.

Iron Curtain At Atomic Plant—

CIO Demands U. S. Halt Arrests Of Organizers By DuPont Cops

THE CIO last week charged the DuPont Co. with "a serious violation of civil liberties" at the Savannah River atomic energy plant near Aiken, S. C.

In an official protest to Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell and Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey demanded immediate action to halt interference with union activities.

Carey's protest grew out of the Feb. 20 arrest of CIO organizers who were distributing union organizing literature "outside the barricade of the plant." The organizers were charged with disobeying a police officer."

The arrests were made by DuPont Co. police, after they had used "violent and profane language" and had urged workers to "run down" the CIO organizers.

'Open To Unions'

In his protests, Carey pointed out that the AEC had determined the plant was "open for organization by labor unions, and for the determination of bargaining representatives by the employes working in that plant." DuPont is constructing and operating the plant under an AEC contract.

DuPont, Carey said, "deems it has the right and privilege to impose limitations on the right of self-organization, and on the right of its employes to receive information concerning labor organizations. It appears to believe that it has, because of its obligations to maintain security regulations, the right to prevent the exercise of basic civil liberties by its employes."

This DuPont position, Carey said, "was clearly demonstrated" by the Feb. 20 arrests which he described as follows:

"At about 3:15 p.m. on that day, several organizers for the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers sought to distribute literature, as part of their organizing campaign, outside the barricade of the plant. This leaflet distribution was determined upon after W. A. Smith, DuPont security officer, as well as officials of the Atomic Energy Commission, stated that there was no security problem involved in a leaflet distribution.

"Nevertheless, a few minutes after these organizers began to distribute leaflets peacefully to workers coming through the barricades in their cars, the company guards directed the organizers to discontinue their distribution. When the guards were informed that the DuPont security officer had stated that there was no security violation involved, they telephoned the company officers for instructions.

"Immediately thereafter, the guards renewed their order that distribution should be discontinued, and when the union organizers refused to discontinue the distribution, two of them were arrested. They were taken to an office of a local magistrate by the company guards, charged with refusal to obey an order of a police officer, and jailed until they produced bond in the amount of $50 each."

That night, Carey said, other organizers were arrested under similar circumstances.

"It is intolerable," he added, "that a huge corporation, such as DuPont, should arrogantly assume the prerogative to determine what civil liberties its workers may exercise, particularly on premises not under control of the company. It would be even more indefensible if DuPont can continue such conduct with impunity."

In newspaper ads published immediately after arrests, Lloyd P. Vaughan, CIO director in South Carolina, said:

"DuPont's police are there to protect the security of the plant, not to interfere with the rights of the workers. It is the policy of the Atomic Energy Commission to guarantee that the rights of workers are upheld.

Basic Rights Denied

"DuPont has not only violated this policy, but has unleashed a denial of basic American rights that is equally as dangerous as the Communism we seek to defeat through our defense program.

"We feel that Southern workingmen and women are ready to welcome any new industry that brings with it a decent standard of living, but we also feel that if any corporation has the notion it can import the idea that they 'are the law,' they had best think it over carefully."

ARE UNIONS LEGAL IN DIXIE?—Apparently not for DuPont company police who arrested CIO organizers for distributing leaflets at the Savannah River a-bomb plant. Joe Donovan, South Carolina CIO assistant director, signs bail bond in Aiken County court. At left, CIO Rep. Bill McKenzie, who also was arrested.

'Government By Press Agents' Now Pending Before Ike

By HENRY ZON

GOVERNMENT by public relations is the backstage proposal lying on Pres. Eisenhower's bedside table and in the hands of some of his Cabinet officers.

That's the word in the Wall Street Journal which describes in some detail the formation of a group calling itself "Research Associates" and its plans for selling the Republican party to the country.

Involved in the group, according to the financial journal, are Lewis Thompson, former vice president of a Standard Oil (N.J.) affiliate, Robert Winston, formerly with Pan American World Airways and an ex-Navy publicist, and others who played a key role in the campaign under the title, "Eisenhower-Nixon Research Service." The Journal report continued:

"This heavier-than-ever accent on 'scientific' public relations techniques crops up all over the place; it's seen in plans to televise presidential press conferences and in earnest efforts to control the flow of news in some of the bigger government agencies.

"AND BEHIND these more obvious portents there are hints that a carefully calculated, government-wide effort to cultivate the public may be in prospect.

"The aim would be political; the freshly installed Republicans not surprisingly want to stay popular—and in office. But the methods would be more reminiscent of those employed by a private company trying to figure out its customers' wants and how to satisfy them."

GM Falls Short In Contract Talks—UAW

THE PRINCIPLE laid down by the CIO Auto Workers that a long-term contract does not foreclose the working out of problems that may arise during its lifetime has been accepted by General Motors.

However, the company has not made the kind of offer in settlement of current problems which the union can accept, the UAW-CIO said last week.

The union had asked the industry for revisions in five areas where "it feels the various companies and corporations are economically and morally obligated to make needed adjustments" to give workers "the measure of equity to which the spirit of the agreement entitles them."

These were adjustments in basic wage rates, the annual improvement factor, the pension plan, wage inequities for the skilled trades, and the revision of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index on which the contracts' escalator clauses have been based.

THE UAW-CIO statement, dealing specifically with General Motors, recalled that 25c of every GM workers' hourly pay is not included in his base rate because of the abnormal increase in the cost of living since the contract was signed. A gross inequity has resulted, it continued, because cost of living increases have been incorporated into base wages in other industries.

"GM and other corporations are morally obligated," the statement said, "to correct this inequity by factoring all but 5c of the peak escalation figure (highest total cost of living increase) into the base rate . . .

"GM has accepted the principle that a portion of this cost of living 'float' should be a part of the base rate, but has offered to include only 14c."

The union asked that the annual improvement factor of 4c, based on the workers' contribution to increased productivity, be increased to 5c in order to continue the 2.5% ratio. The company refused.

GM ALSO declined to adjust payments to pensioners to reflect the increase in the cost of living and to restore their original purchasing power. It likewise declined to relax the requirement that employes retire at a fixed age without regard to their physical ability or current manpower requirements.

The union's effort to get a better deal for skilled workers, who are suffering gross wage inequities caused by the shortage in their field, was countered by the company with an offer of 5c an hour, which the UAW called "inadequate."

THE UNION did not spell out GM's offer in connection with the transition from the old BLS index to the new. It said, "the proposal . . . is not satisfactory to the union because it does not give the workers the full equity to which they are entitled."

The union is preparing to continue negotiations with GM in an effort to resolve the difficulties. Meantime, it scheduled similar talks with the Ford Motor Co. beginning Mar. 17, five days before the UAW-CIO convention opens in Atlantic City, N. J.

Injunction Menace

A little-publicized decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York raises once again fears of the spreading use of government injunctions to "settle" labor disputes.

The court brought in its decision on the 80th day of the 80-day injunction against the CIO Steelworkers in the American Locomotive case. It said that "national emergency" injunctions under Taft-Hartley are legally valid in "any" strike which "affects" the national health or safety.

Previously it had been assumed that the national emergency strike bans could be applied only in cases where an entire important industry is shut down. Sen. Taft himself had indicated that that was his intention when the injunction section was written into Taft-Hartley.

The court's ruling opens the way for widespread use of injunctions in all sorts of strikes affecting only one plant, where that plant produces a product fairly vital for the national economy. The temptation will be great, and the pressures constant, for the President and the Dept. of Justice to end all such strikes by injunctions.

Two hours after the New York U. S. court handed down its ruling, the injunction in the American Locomotive case expired. So the case is "legally moot" and it cannot be appealed to the Supreme Court for final ruling.

But the dangerous precedent established, and the impossibility of appeal, make all the more important that Congress sharply amend the "national emergency injunction" provision of Taft-Hartley. Failing that, every union and almost any strike is in danger of being enjoined without regard to the merits or the justice of the case.

Hoarse 'Voice'

At a time when the Voice of America should be given full rein to do its important international education job, Sen. McCarthy and his cohorts are doing a typical "knife" job on this State Department agency.

The Senator—who badly trailed Ike in the Wisconsin elections—has taken it upon himself to be chief censor and policy director for the Voice. If the Voice's message to the people of the free world and the people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain must be tailored to please McCarthy, it will be nothing but a hoarse whisper—and nobody with any sense will listen.

GOP propaganda during the campaign indicated that McCarthyism would die out in an Eisenhower Administration. It hasn't; and it seems to be feeding on appeasement.

CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey—speaking not only of McCarthy but of Jenner and Velde as well—put his finger on their screwball tactics when he said they are not "simply anti-Communist" but also "anti-liberal, anti-labor, pro-reaction." They would "straitjacket the American mind in a fashion not far different from the way totalitarianism straitjackets the thinking of its victims."

It's time that McCarthy, Jenner and Velde were stopped, before their damage becomes permanent.

It's time for good Americans to demand of their Senators and Congressmen that halters be put on this Tyrannical Trio.

And it's time to tell the Administration that appeasement of these dinosaurs won't work.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President (deceased)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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How Times Have Changed

In Other Words—

Raids On The People's Resources

Because he was stripped of past committee posts by the GOP 83rd Congress, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) says he is "doing my committee work on floor of the Senate" in a series of addresses on natural resources and power policy. Here are excerpts from his first speech:

By WAYNE MORSE

THE NATURAL RESOURCES of the country are held by the people of our generation in trust for the happiness and welfare of future generations of America.

We must be on guard against any and all attempts to waste and exploit these resources for selfish economic interests of those who inclined to place their profits above the general welfare.

During the past five decades there has been a constant struggle between those who believed that our natural resources and water power were for the benefit of all the people, and those who believed that they were for private exploitation.

Out of this long struggle, a great national electric power policy was evolved. What were these policies and what did Congress say?

After a historic struggle, Congress provided that federal dams should include facilities for generating electricity. This was a long time ago. It first occurred in the Reclamation Act of 1906 and has been continued ever since.

Let us now consider the next principle that was determined by Congress. The government is developing public property—streams and vast networks of rivers—belonging to the people. It is doing so with funds that are derived from all the people.

THEREFORE, it is both logical and reasonable that such public property, developed with public funds, should grant a preference to the same public—or their public or nonprofit agencies—which made such construction possible.

It seems incredible that after a generation of struggle we should hear today the old private utility chant that the privately owned and publicly operated utilities should be treated alike in receiving the use of power generated by public projects.

The pillar in our national electric power policy, public preference to public non-profit bodies, is a long and well-established congressional doctrine. Natural resources are the property of all the people, and must be preserved and developed for their benefit. They, and they alone, own the streams and other great natural resources of the U. S.

Those resources do not belong to the private utilities of our country. The forests do not belong to the lumber companies, to be used for exploitation purposes. The public domain does not belong to those who would seek to so use it that they would change the western plains of America into an eroded China.

It is the obligation of Congress to protect the heritage of all the people in the natural resources of this country. If we do not remain constantly on guard, the movement which is under way to exploit our natural resources will take the form of law. That is the way the selfish end of private interests will be accomplished.

If we are not on our guard, when multiple-purpose dams, to be built with the taxpayers' money, are being authorized, there will be inserted in the act a sleeper clause which will give to the private utilities the power at bus bar. If the private utilities are given the power, then we might as well give them the dam, because if they control the power they control the dam.

WHEN WE HEAR people talking about creeping socialism, just ask them to look at the Hoover Dam and the Bonneville Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam. In the case of each and every one of these multiple-purpose dams, if we look at the economic development around one of them, we find a prosperous, growing private enterprise system, with businesses coming in which never would have come in if the government had not built the dam. That is what I call coordination and teamwork between government and private enterprise.

The fact is that the best guarantee of the preservation of the private enterprise system is not to let monopoly gain a stranglehold on the nation's natural resources, because monopoly cannot be reconciled with private enterprise.

Monopoly chokes to death private enterprise, merely saves the profits for the "big boys," merely follows the table-crumb theory of brushing off just enough of the economic sustenance from the table to keep the masses satisfied. That is not enough. Our people are entitled to be partners and participants in the development of the natural resources of our country.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

BEFORE ANYONE starts to count the money they will save from a tax cut it might be worthwhile finding out if there is going to be one.

Pres. Eisenhower and his advisers have said repeatedly that we cannot reduce taxes until we cut down on government expenditures and balance the budget. Here is the outlook as it appears to us:

Are Tax Cuts Possible?

The very tight budget which former Pres. Truman submitted to Congress puts the government in the red this fiscal year—which ends July 1, 1953—some $5.9 billion. Next fiscal year the expected deficit is $9.9 billion.

Advisers to Eisenhower admit that they are finding it difficult to reduce these deficits. His budget director reports that it will be impossible to balance the budget next fiscal year.

You should be on the alert for a different type of reporting of the deficit, however. Marion Folsom, the Treasury's top budget adviser, has long advocated reporting the "consolidated cash budget."

Shuffle The Receipts

This reporting would eliminate transactions between government agencies which amounted to $2.8 billion in 1952. It would also include social security and government insurance receipts subtracted from the regular budget statements.

Such bookkeeping adjustments would reduce the budget deficit about $3.5 billion this year.

Part of this year's budget deficit includes $2.2 billion in taxes which are scheduled to expire unless Congress continues them.

More than half of the total, $1.3 billion, is the excess profits tax. If it is allowed to expire it would save a few wealthy corporations millions of dollars. General Motors, for example, paid $177 million on the tax in 1951.

There is tremendous pressure to allow the tax on excess profits to die on June 30. Eisenhower has not said whether he will ask Congress to continue this tax but he did say that the revenue it brings in must not be lost.

Responsible authorities suggest that the President has two alternatives to substitute for the excess profits tax. One would be a corporation tax increase, hitting all business—not just the most profitable ones—or a higher excise or consumers' sales tax which would hit the smallest taxpayers hardest. A tax of this kind proposed in 1951 could, on the basis of current consumer expenditures, bring in $2.8 billion.

Political Dynamite

All of this, of course, is complicated by politics. Tax reductions were an issue in the last election. Giving one group tax relief at the expense of another is political dynamite.

Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.) would meet both the political and the fiscal problems by allowing tax cuts now to force budget reductions.

He has introduced a bill to move a scheduled 11% cut in individual income taxes up six months to June 30—to expire the same time as the excess profits tax.

If the Administration maintains its position that the budget must be reduced before taxes are cut, Reed will not have his way. Republican leaders in both the Senate and House have agreed to "bottle-up" his bill unless the political pressure becomes too great.

At this time it appears that a substitute for the excess profits tax may be passed while a reduction in individual income taxes is postponed. It is not an encouraging outlook for the smaller taxpayer.

It Happened In Cherryville—

'We're Allies, Not Enemies'

Sometimes in the South, ministers work with the mill owners to fight unionism. The antics of "Parson Jack" and fly-by-night anti-labor papers are well-known. A similar development occurred recently in Cherryville, N. C., when seven Protestant ministers urged workers at the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Co. to vote against the CIO Textile Workers.

After the ballots were counted, and the union had lost, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve replied to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Church of God ministers. Rieve said in part:

By EMIL RIEVE

A COPY of your letter, addressed to the workers in the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Co., has been sent to me. Although by now I should be accustomed to almost every anti-union device, I must confess I was shocked.

You say in your letter, first, that union organization "will disturb the good spirit and fellowship in the community." What basis do you have for such a statement? Don't you know that the leaders of a union in Cherryville, N. C., would be chosen by democratic vote from among the workers—your own parishioners? *Don't you know that the decisions of a local union are made by the membership—your own parishioners?*

Do you doubt the ability of your parishioners to govern themselves? I must conclude that this is so; because a union is merely a step in the direction of economic self-government, yet you view it as a threat to "good spirit and fellowship." I suppose there is great "good spirit and fellowship" in all totalitarian societies, since the right to dissent is effectively smothered. I thought most of us in this country agreed that the merits of self-government outweighed the advantages of autocratic unanimity.

What Unions Accomplish

Your letter further expresses your conviction that union organization would be "greatly to the disadvantage" of the workers. You tell them they would lose "many of the benefits and special favors" they have enjoyed.

On whom, besides the mill-owner, did you rely in reaching such a conclusion? Have you studied the history of the textile industry? Are you familiar with the long struggle of the workers for a living wage? Do you realize that this struggle was fruitless until the formation of our union?

Do you know that wages in unorganized mills have risen only as a result of gains won by the union? *Are you aware that wages and working conditions in Cherryville—including those "benefits and special favors" you refer to—are far inferior to wages and working conditions in unionized mills?*

In all charity I must conclude that the answer in each case is in the negative. Otherwise you could not advise your parishioners or any other Christians to vote against their own best interests merely to safeguard the profits of the Pharisees.

Therefore I feel it is incumbent upon me to say a few words about the nature and aims of trade unionism. Our movement, like yours, is devoted to the improvement of mankind. You seek to exorcise spiritual degradation, and to salvage man's immortal soul. We seek to exorcise physical degradation, and to make man's life on earth richer, freer, more rewarding, or at the very least, more endurable.

As Strong As The People

We should not be enemies, but allies. Surely you do not want a nation of Jobs, infinitely patient in the face of infinite trouble. You are a citizen as well as a clergyman. You know that our nation, and the cause of freedom, can be strong only as our people are strong. *And the strength of our people lies in their economic well-being and their freedom to govern themselves, as well as in their spiritual resources.*

The evidence is clear that economic well-being and self-government strengthens the spiritual resources of any people. But in your gratuitous opposition to the self-organization of the workers in Cherryville you have set your face against these very benefits.

We in the labor movement believe with all our hearts that our work is truly Christian work, in the highest sense. Our whole effort is on behalf of the weak, the poor, the oppressed; our goal is to provide men and women with an instrument through which they can help themselves by helping each other. And when we succeed our greatest reward, like yours, is of the spirit.

'Unions Aren't Godless,' Graham Tells Steward

A lot of anti-unionists must have had a rude surprise when Evangelist Billy Graham, in his "My Answer" column in the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, replied to the query of a local union shop steward.

The steward wanted to know if he should quit his union office since his conversion by the evangelist "because labor unions are godless organizations." Graham replied:

"Labor unions are not godless. I would retain my office as a steward if I were you. Unions . . . are necessary in our modern industrialized setup."

'His Place Was With The Weak'

Murray Kempton, New York Post columnist, paid tribute to the late Allan S. Haywood as the "last of the old brigade" in the following column:

By MURRAY KEMPTON

ALLAN HAYWOOD, who was called Mr. CIO, died on his feet telling jokes to an organizers' meeting in Wilkes-Barre. Wilkes-Barre is a coal town; Allan Haywood could wander the whole world over and, when he came to die, it was inevitable that he be taken in a coal town.

After Philip Murray died last fall, Haywood made a speech saying that now Phil was gone and Van Bittner was gone and he was the last of the old brigade. To belong to the old brigade, for Allan Haywood, you had to be a miner; he got his card in the United Mine Workers when he was just 13 years old.

When William Green died, Allan Haywood sat down and dictated an obituary. It was a rough document, but its lead was a very beautiful and a very solemn sentence: "Bill Green was a miner."

Something Of A Man

Allan Haywood was something of a figure in the labor movement when no one had heard of most of his associates in the CIO. Twenty years ago, Walter Reuther was a schoolboy, Joe Curran was sleeping on a bench in Battery Park, Mike Quill was a subway changemaker, and Allan Haywood was running the tumultuous Illinois district of the United Mine Workers.

A few months ago, he introduced a friend of his to Emil Mazey, secretary of the UAW.

"You know," said Haywood. "I was with these boys when they were having a tough time in Detroit in 1938. They're on their feet now, so they don't need me much any more."

The strong never needed Allan Haywood. His place was with the weak. There was no organizing drive too hopeless, no CIO union too feeble that Haywood would not rise out of his bed in the dark of the night, and come to fight for it. There was no assignment he would not take.

No one ever took care of Allan Haywood. He never went to bed. They never turned out the lights anywhere in town where there was a CIO convention without the last chorus being rung out by Allan Haywood.

'The Dirty Jobs'

As long as there was a frontier unorganized, Allan Haywood would be standing there—his feet apart, his jaw outthrust, the burr cutting the atmosphere like a knife.

I hope very much that the meaning and grandeur of his life did not escape him at the end. After Philip Murray died, for a very little while, Haywood dreamed of being president of the CIO. Walter Reuther beat him; Haywood led the convention in singing, "Roll the union on," and went back to the frontiers and the dirty jobs.

He was the platoon sergeant whose mission in life it is to rise and draw fire, whose responsibility it is to return to the field and bring back the wounded. He learned very young that, when you have lived a long time, you pick up a few loyalties; you have a family; you stand by that family, and nothing should make you leave it. He was in short an organization man. He was of a breed that is passing. We are not better off without them.

'Revolution' On The Farms—

Job Crisis In 'Grapes Of Wrath' Country

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

UNEMPLOYMENT grimly reminiscent of depression days stalks thousands of CIO packingshed workers today in Southern California's crop-rich Imperial Valley, which was "the land of hope" for thousands of impoverished Americans in the "Grapes of Wrath" era 20 years ago.

The touchy situation—a combination of farm mechanization plus illegal use of Mexican farm workers—was uncovered by CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78.

Some 1000 Local 78 members, out of a force of 3200, have lost their highly-paid jobs in the El Centro area alone, according to Jim Smith, local president. And only 350 of them have been able to find other work.

THEY'VE been replaced by Mexican field workers—earning 70c an hour for the skilled lettuce packing jobs which formerly brought CIO members as high as $3 to $4 an hour.

The job displacement by Mexican workers—some of them legally admitted to the U. S., some of them illegal "wetbacks"—was confirmed on investigation by CIO Dirs. Irwin L. DeShetler and Nicholas Dragon.

CIO spokesman charged the use of low-paid field workers in packing jobs violates the U. S.-Mexican farm labor agreement.

Building up pressure in the lettuce industry are these developments:

1. Development of a new vacuum-cooled system for packing lettuce in the field, which by-passes the ice-cooled, shed-packing method.

2. Use of low-paid, imported labor to do the field packing shop, thus displacing skilled domestic workers receiving union wages in the sheds.

CIO Local 78 protests were underlined strongly by DeShetler and Dragon, who recently laid the problem before Sec. of Labor Martin J. Durkin in Washington. They are members of a joint AFL-CIO Advisory Committe on farm labor.

In a letter to Durkin, DeShetler charged violation of the agreement between the United States and Mexico.

"The contract specifically states that Mexican nationals are not to be permitted to do any skilled or semi-skilled work," he wrote.

"At the present time in the Imperial Valley there are hundreds of these Mexican nationals trimming and packing lettuce. They are doing this in the field and this deprives our packers and trimmers in the sheds of work that is normally theirs."

The industrial revolution hitting the lettuce industry came with the development of huge vacuum cooling tubes, eight feet in diameter and 60 feet long. A single tube cools two-thirds of a box car load of lettuce from a field temperature of 50 to 80 degrees to 33 degrees. And it's all done in 18 to 20 minutes.

Lettuce destined to be vacuum cooled is cut, trimmed and packed into cardboard cartons in the field. The cartons are then trucked to cooling plants and tagged in and out of the cooling tubes. The chilled lettuce is then loaded into refrigerated box cars for shipment to Eastern markets.

ICE-PACKED lettuce is cut in the fields, trucked to sheds where it is trimmed, packed and iced in wooden crates by skilled, rapidly-moving workers. The vacuum-cool process completely by-passes this process.

The vacuum process, first tried commercially in 1949, this year developed into major competition for ice-pack for the first time. This season, the total has zoomed to 50% of the crop in the Imperial Valley.

Reason for the quick success of the process is easily found in the dollars-and-cents columns. Under present conditions, growers and shippers are cutting labor costs drastically.

HOWEVER, industry figures admitted none of the saving was being passed on to the housewife in the form of cheaper lettuce.

"By the time the lettuce reaches the retail market, the difference per head is so small," they said, "it does not affect the price to the housewife."

(This is another way of saying food speculators between the grower and the consumer manage to eat up any difference.)

Union spokesmen made it clear they had no quarrel with technological advancement in the lettuce industry.

"Matter of fact," Perry said, "the vacuum workers belong to our local—and we're organizing the new plants as fast as they build them.

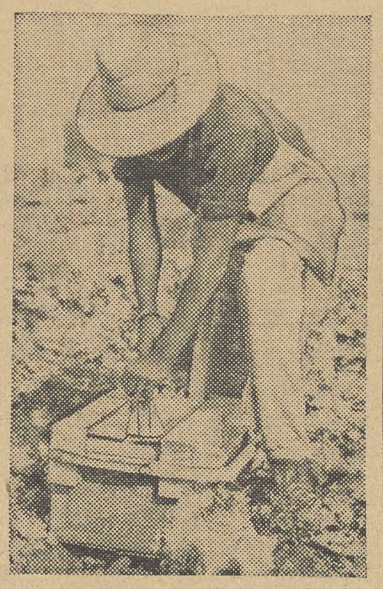
"But we're not going to stand for this cheap, slave-labor system—using 70c an hour workers to take the jobs away from our own members."

Perry also made it clear the union did not place the blame on the Mexican nationals, saying "we blame the growers for taking advantage of the nationals by assigning them to skilled and semi-skilled work."

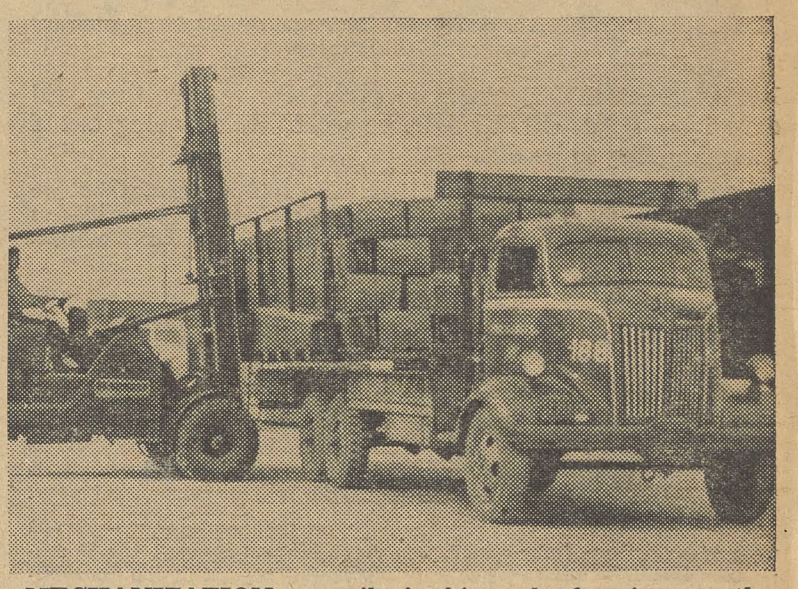
As veteran shedworker, Carl Smith, puts it,

"I've never seen it this rough since 1930."

FIELD WORKERS are taking on lettuce trimming job, displacing shed workers.



ONCE done in packingsheds, Mexican field worker nails lettuce crate tight.



MECHANIZATION prevails in big-scale farming on the West Coast. Worker operates fork-life hoist to load field-packed lettuce crates on truck enroute to cooling plant.

Curb Urged On Mexican Workers

The use of Mexican and other imported farm labor to harvest and pack fruits and vegetables should be halted "as long as we have sufficient domestic workers."

That's the demand of the CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, voiced at its recent convention in El Centro, Calif.

The packingshed union, CIO LIU 78, represents some 15,000 workers in California and Arizona, where agriculture is on a big scale, mechanized basis.

Pennsylvania CIO Supports Aid For Farm Migrants

THE CIO has joined with other major labor groups in backing a series of legislative proposals to improve the lot of the migrant farm worker in Pennsylvania.

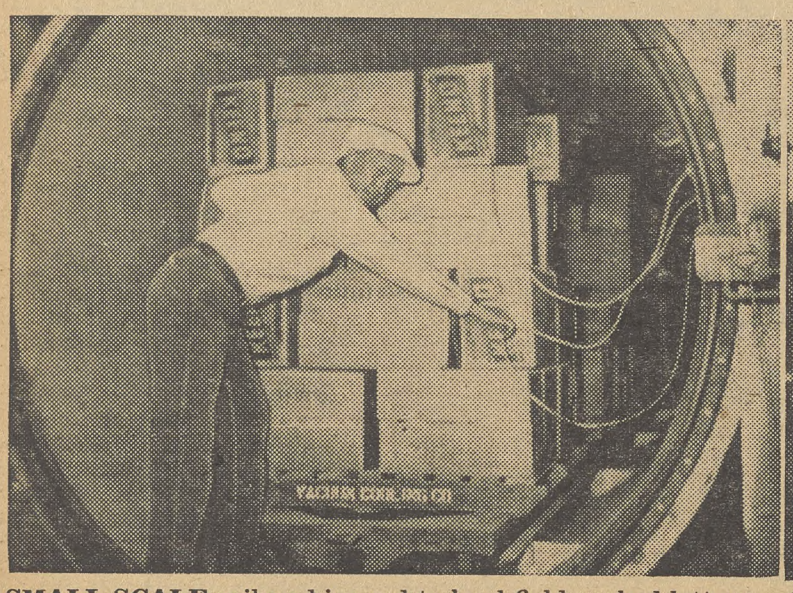
Plans to introduce the measures in the Pennsylvania Legislature were made at a meeting in Harrisburg sponsored by the State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The proposals cover child labor camp certifications, licensing of labor agents, minimum wages and other aspects of the migrant farm labor problem.

Trade union representatives attended the meeting and declared:

"Our labor movement has a serious responsibility to the thousands of Negro farm workers . . . brought into Pennsylvania as migrant farm workers. The conditions under which these workers labor in the farm lands of our State can only be characterized as a form of brutal exploitation, with the existence of child labor, indecent camp facilities, and complete disregard for human rights."

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council called for the defeat of two bills that would permit 16-year-old youths to operate power-driven tractors and other farm machinery. Harry Kranz, the council's legislative director, cited figures showing that 62 children were killed or injured in accidents involving farm machinery during the last eight months of 1952.



SMALL-SCALE railroad is used to haul field-packed lettuce crates into vacuum-cooling plant which has revolutionized vegetable industry, displaced many skilled CIO workers.

CONVEYOR BELT then speeds lettuce to freight cars headed East. Growers pay 70c an hour to Mexican labor but the price of lettuce hasn't come down at your grocery.

"WE'VE LOST 1000 jobs" by new system, says Ben Perry of big CIO Local 78.

"KNOW WHY, KNOW HOW" was the theme of Colorado CIO Council's big annual educational conference, which 350 attended in Denver. At the mike, from left: PAC Western Dir. George Roberts, Steelworkers Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, and Oil Workers Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight.

'Too Much Army Brass In Big Business'—Thimmes

TOO MANY "generals and admirals have taken over the reins of big business," says James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

Addressing the Colorado CIO Council's state education conference in Denver, Thimmes said:

"Since 1946, 21 admirals and generals have left the service to enter big business. I see a definite danger in that.

"These high-ranking officers weren't hired for their administrative merit. They were hired for their connections in Washington."

The Steelworkers' vice president cited these examples of "the military in big business":

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, now board chairman of Remington-Rand, Inc., which has an anti-labor record as long as your arm.

Gen. Brehon Somervell, wartime Army supply chief and now president of the Koppers Co.

Despite the new Republican administration in Washington, Thimmes said, "It doesn't mean we're dead ducks. We can still do a good job—and that means organization."

A similar plea to "organize or die" was voiced by Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Communications Workers president, and, like Thimmes, a CIO vice president.

A third CIO vice president, O. A. (Jack) Knight, president of the Oil Workers with headquarters in Denver, also addressed the Colorado conference.

Jersey Get-Out-The-Vote Group Gets National Award

THE CIO-supported New Jersey Non-Partisan Register and Vote Council last week won the national first prize of the American Heritage Foundation "for the most effective register and vote effort by a non-partisan statewide citizens committee."

Competing for the award were 15,000 organizations, states, cities and counties. Harry Kranz, who is executive secretary of the organization, is the New Jersey CIO Council's legislative representative.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council last year called together the organizations which formed the Vote Council.

Beside the CIO Council and CIO Women's League of N. J., member groups were the State Council of the Americans for Democratic Action, State Education Association, State Citizens Housing Council, State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, State Council of Negro Women, State Tenants Council, State Council of Churches and the State Council of Urban Leagues.

NEW JERSEY won the Middle Atlantic states regional award for getting the greatest percentage (69.6%) of eligible voters to the polls and for showing greatest increase (10.1%).

The foundation reported some 14,166,000 Americans over 21 years were ineligible to vote in last November's elections. Some 13,166,000 could not vote for such reasons as illiteracy, failure to pay poll tax and inability to meet residence requirements.

CIO Praised For Voter Drive

The National CIO was among 64 organizations cited last week by the American Heritage Foundation for "outstanding performance" in support of the Foundation's" 1952 Register and Vote Campaign.

Give A Buck To PAC

Kefauver Warning—

Raid On Parks, Forests Seen If Oil Grab Bill Wins

THE CAMPAIGN to give federally-owned natural resources to powerful private interests by way of the states has been dragged out into the open. Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) charged flatly that if Congress gives the states the offshore oil lands, they'll soon be clamoring for the national forests, public lands and parks and other natural resources in the interior states.

"This legislation is just a step toward a policy of giving away all of our natural resources," he told a Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearing on legislation to give the submerged lands of the continental shelf, with their $40 billion worth of oil, to the coastal states.

"If we give away this vast wealth which belongs to all the states, I can't see why the states would not claim the national parks."

KEFAUVER'S stand was supported by former Sec. of the Interior Chapman, who testified that "the greatest give-away program in the history of the world" will be touched off by the gift of the off-shore lands to the states."

"This is no idle fear," he declared. "For years, powerful pressure groups have been attempting to raid various parts of the public domain. They are now redoubling their efforts because they see in the inexperience of the new administration an opportunity to put over some of their give-away legislation."

Chapman proposed that a commission study nationally-held public resources so the people will know what is at stake if the Republican-controlled Congress decides to give them away.

ABOUT 693 million acres are involved in national forests and parks, wildlife refuges and public lands, he said. He estimated the value of the public domain at more than $1 trillion in continental U. S. and more than $550 million in Alaska.

Sen. Malone (R. Nev.) earlier told the committee the oil lands bill should be amended to give the states the mineral rights to federal land within their boundaries.

Former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), testifying against the oil give-away, said he had never seen as much "propaganda and misinformation" over a question as the oil interests and the coastal states have generated in the off-shore dispute.

A counter-attack against encroachment on the federal domain along other fronts has been started by the Emergency Committee On Natural Resources, known until recently as the Natural Resources Information Committee.

It made public letters signed by itself and a series of organizations—including the CIO—working in the fields of soil and resources conservation, wild life and labor, which had been sent to Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of Agriculture Benson and Sec. of the Interior McKay.

Citing threats to dismember federal management of renewable natural resources, the letter to the President called for continuation of federal administration, under civil service, of the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Soil Conservation Service.

The signers also expressed the conviction that the grazing lands, national forests, parks and monuments, and natural wildlife refuges "should remain in federal public ownership for the many benefits they bring to all the people."

Private Utilities Get Nod From McKay On Big Power Projects

THE PRIVATE POWER interests breathed easier last week when Sec. of the Interior McKay said power development should be based "on private enterprise working hand-in-hand with the government."

There should be no difference between private and public interests, he said at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington, in selling power generated at government-built dams. Publicly-owned distributing companies and cooperatives now have a preference. *(See story by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) on Page 4.)*

Polish Union Ban Protested

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed formal charges with the Intl. Labor Organization that the Soviet-controlled Polish government has killed off free trade unions in that country.

Unions have been made tools of the government, make no pretense of representing workers in collective bargaining, and exist principally to force them to reach or exceed their production quotas, the ICFTU charged.

Brownell In About-Face On Coastal Oil Lands

THE EISENHOWER Administration did a partial about face last week on the big money drive to give the coastal oil lands back to the states.

As hearings on the so-called "tidelands" bill wound up in the Senate and began before a House committee, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell came up with this new proposition:

Allow the coastal states to take oil, natural gas or other mineral wealth from the submerged lands, but keep actual title to the lands in federal hands.

Brownell's proposition was in direct conflict with earlier testimony by Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay. *(During the campaign last year, Pres. Eisenhower voiced at least three different views on the oil lands.)*

THE PRESIDENT himself seemed to be in disagreement with his chief legal officer, too. He told a press conference that Brownell had the job of studying the law, but he personally felt the coastal states should have full rights to the off-shore lands within their historic boundaries.

McKay had told the Senate committee flatly that Texas, California, Louisiana and other coastal states should get title to the submerged lands.

In the House committee hearing, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) challenged Brownell "did you get your signals crossed?" The Attorney General said his proposal would avert further legal disputes of the constitutionality of the oil give-away.

Brownell's proposal was in two parts: In the "marginal belt" from three to 10 miles out, he would give the states "only such authority" as they need to develop oil resources. They would not get title. Beyond those historic state boundaries, the federal government would keep "exclusive" jurisdiction.

Former Pres. Truman twice vetoed earlier oil-grab bills on the basis of Supreme Court decisions awarding the valuable oil lands to the federal government, not the states.

AS CONGRESSIONAL action neared, Dixiecrats, who had bolted the Democratic party because of Republican off-shore oil campaign promises, were irate at Brownell's sudden shift.

Earlier, two CIO unions joined National CIO in urging continued federal control of the lands and use of the revenue to improve the nation's schools.

Pres. Joseph Beirne for the Communications Workers and Washington Rep. John Edelman of the Textile Workers supported the Hill amendment and its "oil for the lamps of learning" proposal.

Councils Alerted On Oil Bills

CIO support for the fight to retain off-shore oil lands under federal ownership, with the income earmarked for aid to education, was being rallied last week by the CIO Legislative Dept.

Nathan E. Cowan, department director, urged all international unions, regional directors, CIO councils and local industrial unions immediately to wire and write senators and congressmen to oppose pending giveaway legislation and back the Hill "oil for the lamps of learning" amendment.

World Of Labor Mourns For Allan Haywood

ADDITIONAL MESSAGES mourning the death of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, were received last week at CIO headquarters from leaders in labor and public life in the U. S. and throughout the world. Here is a selection of them:

Leon Jouhaux, a vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union and president of the French Force Ouvriere:

"I learned with great sorrow of the death of Allan Haywood. I bow before his memory and take part in your great loss."

Confederation of Mexican Workers, by Fidel Velasquez, secretary general:

"Confederation of Mexican Workers sends its condolences on the death of Allan S. Haywood."

American Arbitration Association, by J. Noble Braden, executive vice president:

"May I also express my own sense of loss inasmuch as I recall vividly the great help Mr. Haywood extended to the association, and to me personally, when we organized the Voluntary Labor Arbitration Tribunal."

Jewish Labor Commitee, by Adolph Held, chairman:

"Allan Haywood was a pioneer in building our labor movement and a brilliant organizer. In him devotion to the underdog and human compassion were matched with a deep hate for exploiters and oppressors. We and all Americans are poorer for his departure."

Italian Confederation of Labor Unions, by Guilio Pastore, secretary general:

"We wish to express our deepest condolences and our fraternal sympathy to you and all CIO family in behalf of CISL members and leaders.

Norwegian Federation of Labor, by Vice Pres. Parelius Mentsen:

"This is the second time in the course of a short period that a heavy loss has been inflicted upon your organization. The Norwegian Federation of Labor wants to convey the heartfelt condolences of the Norwegian workers."

Intl. Labor Organization by David A. Morse, director general:

"CIO has lost a formidable guardian of its interests. Haywood's courage, loyalty and good humor leave behind him a legacy of friendship in many countries."

Canadian Congress of Labor by Pres. A. R. Mosher and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald:

"His life was devoted to the welfare of his fellow workers, and the Canadian Congress of Labor owes him an especial debt of gratitude for his assistance and encouragement in the early days of the congress, and for his continued cooperation with us. His loss will be deeply felt and widely regretted in both the U. S. and Canada."

British Trade Union Congress by Chairman Arthur Deakin:

"I regret to learn of the passing of friend Allan Haywood. Please convey my deepest sympathy to relatives and your organization."

ICFTU European Regional Organization by Walter Schevenels, regional secretary:

"I am deeply disturbed by the sad news of the death of our good friend, Allan Haywood, and wish to express sincere condolence to the family and to CIO."

Force Ouvriere by Robert Brothereau, secretary general:

"In the name of French workers organized in CGT-Force Ouvriere I express to you our profound sympathy over the loss of Allan Haywood, sorrowfully felt by all free trade unionists in France."

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees & Other Transport Workers by H. A. Chappell, national president:

"The Canadian Brotherhool of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers extend to the members of Brother Haywood's family and to the officers and members of the CIO our sincere and deepest sympathy."

New Zealand Federation of Labor by Sec.-Treas. Kenneth M. Baxter: "The New Zealand Federation of Labor extends deepest sympathy at the passing of Brother Haywood."

All Japan Seamen's Union: "We express our deepest sympathy at Mr. Haywood's sudden death."

Histadrut by Moshe Bitan, member of the executive board and American representative:

"I join in your grief at the passing of Allan Haywood. The free trade union has lost a valiant fighter for the cause of democracy."

National Committee for Labor Israel by Joseph Schlossberg, national chairman, and Isaac Hamlin, national secretary:

"The sudden death of CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan Haywood is mourned by all friends of organized labor coming so soon after the passing of Philip Murray. Its shock is felt most keenly by all to whom the cause of labor is dear."

Sir Archibald Gordon, labor attache of the British Embassy:

"I know that his loss will be mourned by many of my fellow countrymen who experienced often the fullness of his heart and loved and admired him for his selfless devotion to service for his fellowmen. I personally grieve the loss of another true and very dear friend."

'The Office Is Very Empty'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE FRONT OFFICE on the fourth floor of National CIO headquarters in Washington was terribly empty last week. No one sits behind the big mahogany desk facing the open door.

As you get off the elevator mornings, and from years of habit, glance casually in the front office, the unbelievable fact again smacks you in the face. The broad-shouldered, squat little figure of Allan Haywood is not there—and never will be again.

No more will you get a jocular grin, a wave of the arm, or if it's after nine, the sardonic greeting, "Good afternoon." For the great and overworked heart of Allan Haywood gave out. He would have been 65 next October.

The CIO's beloved executive vice-president and director of organization died with his boots on as he would have wished. Fittingly it happened at a CIO council meeting—where so many hours of his life had been spent.

For a long time after he'd been ordered and warned by doctors to take it easy, Haywood had gone stubbornly on with his heavy responsibilities and activities.

It will be hard for Allan Haywood's associates and host of friends to realize that he is gone. His energy and tremendous vitality seemed so indestructible.

Both union and employer negotiators will remember vividly the canny, stubborn yet always reasonable way he presided at collective bargaining sessions, trying to get the best he could for the workers he represented. He had a fine sense for the right moment to yield or to hang on bitterly waiting for a better break.

Those who knew him well will never forget those bright, shrewd eyes that searched their faces. They will miss the warm grasp of his hand, and the encouraging whack on the back he gave them when they were in low spirits.

And some will wish they could again hear him roar angrily at them as he did now and then when he was exasperated.

GE Profits Told As IUE Begins Talks

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S profits show it can well afford to give its employes substantial wage increases, Pres. James E. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers said as negotiations opened last week.

Carey said the corporation's profits for 1952—based on reports of first three quarters—will average $2039 per employe, compared to $1600 profit per employe for other firms in the electrical machine industry.

Carey said these figures are before taxes, but the after taxes profits show the same high ratio. After taxes GE profits per employe will be more than $800 a year compared with $540 for the rest of the industry. This extra profit, he said, is equal to more than 13c an hour per employe.

GE PRES. Ralph Cordiner and other company spokesmen have predicted that this year will be even more profitable than last year, Carey added.

In addition to its proposals for a general wage increase, IUE negotiators asked:

- Maintenance of the worker's standard of living and his share in increased production.
- Removal of inequities and injustices in the in-plant wage structure.
- More adequate security for workers.
- An adequate profit-sharing plan.
- Stabilizing industrial relations against GE attacks on the union.

Negotiations were started under a wage reopening provision of the one-year GE contract, which expires Sept. 15. IUE-CIO also will exercise its right to reopen negotiations with Westing house Electric Corp. as provided by an Apr. 1 reopening clause.

IUE-CIO recently won improved pension and health insurance benefits for its 46,000 members at Westinghouse.

Wilson To Testify Against U. S. Suit

Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson will be called in mid-April as a defense witness in Uncle Sam's civil anti-trust suit against E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., defense attorneys said last week.

Wilson formerly was president of General Motors Corp., a co-defendant with DuPont, U. S. Rubber and others in the government's suit. The announcement was issued as the government continued cross-examining Irenee DuPont on the relationships between the Dupont firm and GM.

Italy Labor Groups Plan Joint Action

THE TWO largest free trade union bodies in Italy formed a common front last week for a joint fight on communism.

The agreement was reached after months of consultation by the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL) and the Union of Italian Workers (UIL), both of which are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Negotiations on a possible merger of the two bodies broke down last spring. Conversations were resumed after the CIO and AFL, in a joint statement, called on them "to work together in good faith on the basis of unity of action . . ."

The final agreement was reached under the auspices of Sir Vincent Tewson, ICFTU president. In it, they pledge themselves to follow a common policy, based on the democratic principles of the ICFTU, in all international political problems and especially in the fight against communism.

Both the leadership and membership of the CISL are, for the most part, Christian Democratic, although the trade union body has no formal connection with that party. The smaller UIL has a Socialist background and is politically connected with the Right Wing Socialists and the Republicans.

'Vicious' McCarran Curbs Condemned By Joe Curran

THE McCARRAN - Walter Act is an "ill-conceived and vicious law" as it applies to alien seamen, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union told congressmen in a letter sent to all members of both houses.

"It has no place in a democracy, "and parallels in many ways the Nazi concept of superiority."

Curran, who is also chairman of the CIO Maritime Committee, urged Congress to correct as quickly as possible sections of the act which are causing hardship to and persecution of the men who operate the merchant marine services of friendly foreign nations.

THESE ARE the same men, he reminded the lawmakers who gave everything they had for the cause of democracy during World War II. The "inhuman and undemocratic" manner in which they are being treated, he claimed, has reached the stage where other nations were wondering just what kind of a friend the United States is and what kind of democracy it advocates.

"The procedure of treating the merchant seamen of our Allies as virtual criminals is not promoting friendship," he wrote.

"It certainly is not preventing Communists from continuing their activities as couriers and infiltrating the democratic countries.

"The Communists have no difficulty in practicing deceit and gaining their ends. In fact, they are encouraged by this type of witch-hunting and persecution visited upon seamen of friendly countries . . .

"In the interests of fair play, we urge you to take steps as rapidly as possible to correct this evil, before great damage is done to international good will and friendship."

PROTEST RALLY—CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey congratulates Sen. Morse (left), after Oregon Independent denounces Soviet anti-Semitism at New York rally sponsored by CIO Electrical Workers.

HOW ABOUT IT?—Pickets from CIO Packinghouse Workers and Iowa Farmers Union reminded Agriculture Sec. Benson of GOP campaign promises when Benson spoke in Des Moines. Benson refused to receive delegation with petitions signed by 20,000 for livestock parity program. Later Benson continued dairy price support at 90% of parity.

T-H Injunction Upheld In Steel Union's Test Case

THE U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York last week upheld the constitutionality of a Taft-Hartley injunction against CIO Steelworkers, three hours before the injunction was due to expire automatically.

The court ruled unanimously in favor of the government which had obtained an 80-day injunction—under the so-called national emergency section of T-H—against 1500 striking Steelworkers at Dunkirk, N. Y. The strike-bound plant was owned by American Locomotive Co.

Challenging the injunction, the union had contended the 80-day injunction was unconstitutional; that the strike wasn't a national emergency and that the entire membership of the union couldn't be enjoined.

On this last point, the court, in substance, held with the union. It agreed individual union members could not be enjoined from actions they might take, if the actions weren't taken in concert with the union.

The Court Decision

"The argument that Sections 206-210 of the (T-H) act are unconstitutional," the decision said in discussing that phase of the USA-CIO case, "is based on the assertion that they involve no violation of the law, at least until by granting an injunction the court makes unlawful what Congress did not and that the duties imposed on the court by those sections are, therefore, merely administrative ones in aid of the settlement of a labor dispute involving a strike or threatened strike . . .

"But although the jurisdiction to grant an injunction is (thus) limited and its issuance is by statute designed to make possible further efforts to settle the dispute without work stoppage, the function of the court is not administrative but judicial, just as is that of an appellate court when it reviews and enforces an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

"The court then acts in aid of the settlement of a labor dispute and so it does here, but in each instance it performs judicial functions.

"The instant act makes an actual, or threatened, strike or lockout of the kind described in Sec. 208 something which for at least a period may be prohibited. The prohibition of strikes or lockouts under given circumstances implies that they are, under such circumstances, an invasion of the rights of the public. Whether it is the duty of the court to grant an injunction depends upon findings of fact to be made by the court as the statute requires.

"The statute creates the right on the part of the public to be protected from the danger of such a strike or lockout. Whether there is an existing or threatened strike or lockout which, under the statute, is an invasion of the rights of the public presents the usual kind of case or controversy which is justiciable by a court."

Almost immediately after the court ruled, government moved to dissolve the injunction. Under Taft-Hartley, injunctions expire at the end of 80 days, no matter what the status of the dispute.

Union lawyers, who had attempted to get early action in the case, pointed out this 80-day rule meant no union could test the constitutionality of a Taft-Hartley injunction through the Supreme Court.

That court refuses to hear cases which are moot and the slow legal processes mean no case can get to the Supreme Court inside the 80-day limit.

At the same time, union lawyers observed, an illegal injunction could have been in effect for 79 days and 21 hours, and then be ruled illegal, but the strike would have been broken through an illegal action.

Meantime, the union and management reached agreement on the wage question and agreement was near in other disputed issues.

'Fox In Charge Of Chicken Coop'—

Cole's Appointment Protested For Anti-Housing Record

By MILTON PLUMB

ANOTHER MAN nominated by Pres. Eisenhower for a top federal post has become the center of controversy on Capitol Hill.

He is Albert M. Cole, former Kansas Republican Congressman recently named administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Defeated for re-election last November, Cole voted consistently against the national housing program during his eight years in Congress.

As leading liberal Senators and progressives protested against Cole's nomination, James G. Thimmes, chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee, called upon all CIO councils to oppose confirmation of the appointment.

"The ugly attacks made by Cole on federal housing policies are completely without merit or justification and indicate his utter irresponsibilty in these questions," Anthony W. Smith, CIO assistant director of councils, said in a letter supporting Thimmes' request.

"It would be absurd and harmful in the extreme to have this man installed as head of the administration he has done everything he could to destroy."

White House Adamant

Meanwhile, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) suggested that Eisenhower should withdraw Cole's nomination for the $17,500 top housing post. He said the selection is "like putting the fox in charge of the chicken coop."

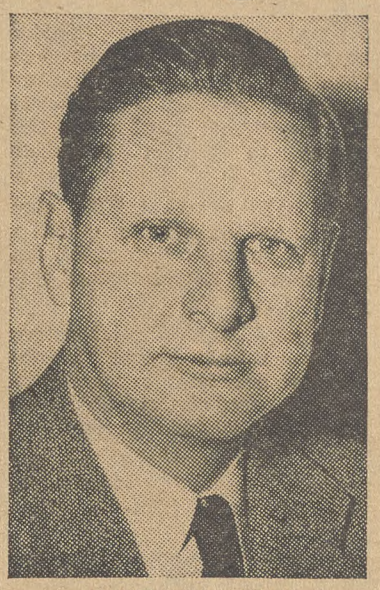
The White House, however, refused to discuss Cole's record.

Press Secy. James C. Hagerty was asked why Eisenhower named the Kansan for the job despite his "consistent record against public housing."

"I don't know that he has such a record," Hagerty said. He declined to comment further when a reporter insisted that the Congressional Record shows Cole opposed public housing.

Among the organizations opposing Cole's nomination were Americans for Democratic Action, the American Council on Human Rights, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington NAACP office, said his organization is particularly concerned about whether the Eisenhower Administration intends to eliminate public housing, which has given substantial benefits to Negroes. He charged that Cole, in a 1949 House speech, inferred that public housing was "thought up in the Kremlin."



ALBERT M. COLE
How will housing fare?

Even Senate Majority Leader Taft conceded that Cole's record is anti-public housing. However, he also told reporters that Cole "has assured the President and me that he is not going to be opposed to public housing—that he will go along with whatever is worked out."

Testifying at a hearing on his appointment before the Senate Banking Committee, Cole did not attempt to hide his previous oppostition to housing legislation and said he had no "apology" for it.

He promised that he would administer the housing laws "fairly and honestly" if he is confirmed, but he added that he "definitely" has not changed his persona' opposition to public housing.

Changes Tune

Cole also pledged his support to a "vigorous housing program" with emphasis on aid to low income groups. Under questioning by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), he said he planned to make slum clearance "my number one project."

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) read portions of a speech Cole made against the Housing Act of 1949. He said Cole had attacked the provisions for slum clearance, research, farm housing and public housing.

Cole replied that he had then acted as a "minority member of Congress" and that things hadn't turned out as badly as he had indicated they might if the bill became law.

A check of The CIO News voting record fails to reveal even a single instance during Cole's service in Congress when he voted contrary to the wishes of the real estate lobby on key housing and rent control measures.

Big Cities Face Showdown On Keeping Rent Controls

WILD DISORDER last week broke up a rent control hearing in Philadelphia as property owners shook their fists at a member of the city's Rent Advisory Commission and bellowed to drown out his effort to tell the facts to the City Council.

Councilman Samuel Rose, chairman of the hearings, promptly adjourned the public meeting. He then proceeded to take testimony in executive session.

The Philadelphia demonstration came after a prediction by Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.) of the House Banking Committee that Congress will let rent controls die Apr. 30 in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and 1500 other cities which have not been designated "critical" defense areas.

Wolcott's committee will begin hearings Mar. 9 on Pres. Eisenhower's request that rent controls be continued in "critical" housing areas. But under the definition of such areas Wolcott proposes to write into the law, rent officials say that probably no big city could qualify.

Joseph Kelley, newly-elected president of the Philadelphia CIO Council and president of Exide Battery Local 113 of the CIO Electrical Workers, testified at the hearings before the Philadelphia council Mar. 2. He asked the council to memorialize Congress to enact legislation continuing rent controls for two more years.

REFERRING to other communities where rent controls were abolished, Kelley said that "in all instances where rents were decontrolled, regardless of the statements and promises made to the contrary, rents skyrocketed." Kelley cited a 1951 housing survey by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission which found "predominantly substandard" conditions.

"Under these deplorable conditions, we cannot entertain a single thought of lessening the controls on rents," he added.

GOP 'Hatchet Job' On N. Y. Rent Law Protested By CIO

"A COMPLETE hatchet job on rent controls" is what the New York State CIO calls Republican moves to weaken the State's rent control law.

The Council urges extension of the present State rent law for two years.

Bills presented to the Legislature late last week would boost rents on houses 15% above those in effect on Mar. 1, 1943, and on commercial and business establishments 15% above 1947 State-fixed levels, and would decontrol all New York City store rents.

In the latest move to keep rents from zooming, Louis Hollander and Harold J. Garno, the Council's president and secretary-treasurer respectively, wrote all members of the Legislature. They said the GOP proposals "make it appear that some members of the State Legislature feel themselves under obligation to real estate interests for their support in the last campaign."

The Council warned that "the critical housing shortage" requires continuance of "controls over commercial rents in the City of New York as well as to residential housing throughout the State." They said a survey shows "landlords are more prosperous today than they have ever been."

'Economy' By Congress Curtails Work Of 2 Consumer Agencies

TWO FEDERAL agencies of direct concern to consumers are trying "to do more and more with less and less" because of congressional "economy" cuts in their operating funds.

The agencies are the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

The FDA tries to block sale of contaminated food and medicine; the FTC tries to police honesty in advertising, among many tasks.

Last week the FDA, in an annual report, said it has seized more than 18 million pounds of unfit food in the past year. The agency brought almost 2000 court cases to block sale of potentially dangerous foodstuffs and drugs.

FDA Commissioner Charles W. Crawford, speaking earlier in New York City, revealed the results of congressional-imposed "economy" cuts on efforts of the agency to protect consumer goods.

POINTING out that FDA now has only 216 inspectors and a reduced number of chemists, physicians and other trained employes, Crawford said:

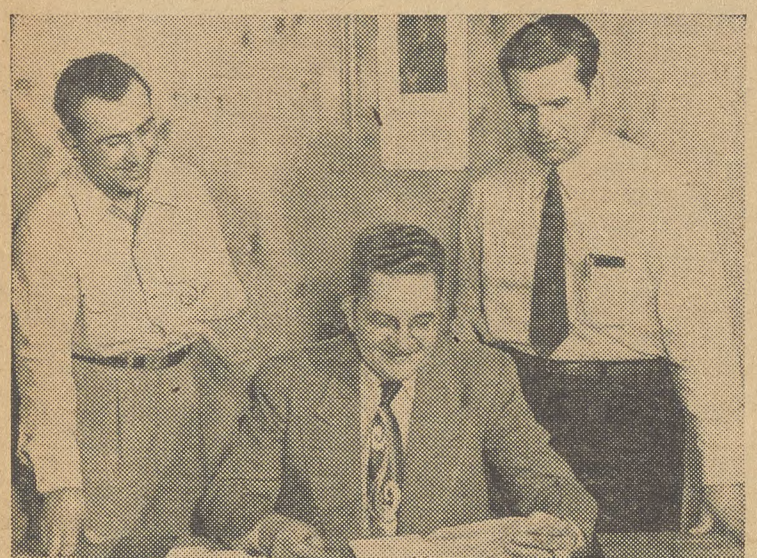
"It would take our inspectors nine years to cover every establishment producing or warehousing the commodities subject to the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.

"For every lot that we see produced or sample and examine, there are more than 1000 that we can't cover," he reported.

The annual report of the trade commission—the agency under fire from big oil companies because of the oil cartel case—said:

"The commission resembles a city whose population has doubled and trade volume has tripled, yet is trying to operate on a slightly reduced police force and fire department . . . and thus finds maintenance of effective operations has become steadily more difficult."

In just one of FTC's 10 major fields of work—honesty in advertising—the report pointed out that advertising has grown from $200 million a year some 40 years ago to a 1951 cost of $6.5 billion.



OVER THE TOP.—CIO Auto Workers at the Goodyear Aircraft plant, Akron, went over the top in United Foundation-Red Cross campaign. Going over pledges, from left, are Local 856 Vice Pres. John Sahayda, labor chairman of the plant drive; W. E. Fielder, CIO-CSC representative with community fund, and Joe Cope, plant committeeman.

Goodyear Aircraft Workers Sold In Hurry On CIO-CSC

A STRIKING example of CIO support of community services, particularly when fund raising is centralized in once-a-year drives for all health and welfare agencies, was demonstrated recently in Akron, O.

Last fall, workers in the big Goodyear Aircraft Local 856 of the CIO Auto Workers went on strike.

They were out from Sept. 20 to Nov. 25. During that period, and because of labor participation in the Akron United Foundation, assistance estimated at $35,000 was obtaining for 1400 strikers and their families.

Through the efforts of W. E. Fielder, CIO Community Services Committee representative with the United Foundation's Labor Participation Dept., the strikers received assistance from public and private agencies in the Akron area. And additional aid was given to UAW members in dealing with car financing, loans, mortgages and similar credit problems during the long strike.

With that kind of help, the Goodyear Aircraft workers were sold on the United Foundation. While they were out, the United Fund-Red Cross joint campaign had already been conducted in Akron. It went over its goal of $2 million.

Within three weeks after the Goodyear Aircraft workers were back on the job, and even before their first post-strike payday, they started their own United Fund-Red Cross appeal. In short order the production workers subscribed $22,500. And with the contributions of salaried employes, Goodyear Aircraft went over the top by $1500 on its quota.

Everything But Housemaid's Knee

The Federal Trade Commission has called the Philo Burt Mfg. Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., on the carpet, charging it with false advertising in its cure-all claims for "Philo Burt Appliances."

Among the various powers claimed for the devices, which the PTC says just isn't so, are to cure asthma, spinal tuberculosis, arthritis, spinal deformities, headaches, sleeplessness, muscular weakness and indigestion.

GOP Swings Tax Load On Consumers

MICHIGAN Republicans who have blandly watched the state's deficit climb for four years have suddenly deluged the Legislature with new tax schemes.

They broke down into four groups—all based on the idea of making workers and low-income groups generally foot the bills that have been piling up while the GOP-dominated Legislature has steadfastly refused to enact Gov. G. Mennen Williams' (D.) plan for a tax on corporation profits.

The first group was intended to head off a report of the Citizens' Advisory Tax Study Committee, which is dominated by Republicans and big business. Its many proposals ranged from a $35 million a year wholesale tax to 2c a pack on cigarets. Several personal and corporate income tax plans were included, yielding up to $100 million a year.

THE SECOND, on which House debate has started, calls for seizure of the $50 million veterans' trust fund and revamping of sales tax handling. It opens the way for an eventual higher sales tax rate—now 3%—and places State school aid on a month-to-month basis.

The other two are variations of the GOP tax study committee's plan. What it really wants is a general shifting of the tax burden to local taxpayers, with the slashing of state grants to local governmental units. This raiding would yield an estimated $34 million.

Oldsters Advised On Pension Suits

Claimants now suing for old age, widows or children benefits under the Federal Old Age and Survivors insurance program have been advised of a legal technicality resulting from the change in Administration.

Their cases must be amended to name Federal Security Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby as defendant, instead of former FSA Chief Oscar R. Ewing. Mrs. Hobby said such amended actions must be filed by June 21, added she "does not want a single pending case to be halted on technicalities because of the wording of the law."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

YOUR BUYING questions answered: "We wish to buy a new stove; could you give us some advice?"

—Mrs. S. W., Hatboro, Pa.

Answer: First, any electric range you buy ought to carry the "UL" (Underwriter Laboratories) seal. In buying a gas range look for the seals of approval of the American Gas Association. The seal with a blue star in the circle means the range meets the gas association's standards of construction, insulation and safety. Better quality ranges with extra convenience features have the letter "CP" (Certified Performance) in a circle.

Among basic features to compare to see which range offers best value (despite the name or price) are oven size, convenience of use and cleaning, and adequacy of insulation.

The overall size of ranges doesn't mean too much as a gauge of value. The real specification to compare is the size of the oven. You should make sure that the surfaces are porcelain enamel all over, including the oven and sides, which on some cheap stoves are merely baked-on enamel. This isn't always noticeable when stoves are lined up side by side in a store.

You can best judge yourself whether such features as top light, oven light, extra appliance outlets, etc., are worth the extra cost to you. A glass oven door has some value in enabling you to observe without opening the door, but is generally found on only the largest and costliest ranges.

The hidden value in a range is the insulation. An approved range generally will be fairy well insulated, but beware of those that have thin oven walls. Another sign of good construction is an oven door that closes very tightly.

Outboard: "Am going to buy an outboard motor and would like to know who manufactures Montgomery Ward's."—W. W., Hudson, Ohio.

Answer: Ward's outboards are manufactured by the Outboard Marine & Manufacturing Co. who also make the Evinrude and Johnson brands.

Living room furniture: "I am thinking about buying a living room suite. Could you tell which is the best—that suite that is foam rubber filled or the standard one?

Answer: Of the three most widely-used types of upholstery, the coil spring construction with cotton felt padding is neat and fairly durable, and costs the least. Foam-rubber upholstery is softer and more durable, but needs to be carefully constructed, else the covering material tends to wrinkle and also slip off the foam rubber slab. The covering should be attached securely to the foam rubber with a welt and preferably also button tufts. The third type of upholstery is down filling, which is both very expensive and requires much care to constantly fluff it up, although it's soft and luxurious. We wouldn't recommend it for a large family with children, or a busy woman.

Be careful about buying so-called "suites" of furniture. You often can find better value in individual sofas and chairs, and can buy only the pieces you really need. The sofa and chairs need not match as long as they harmonize in color and style. In fact, it's often the cheaper living room furniture that comes in matched suites.

Price-Fixing Law Killed

Georgia's price-boosting, price-fixing fair trade law has been tossed out by the state supreme court.

The court ruled the Georgia law, on the books since 1937, conflicted with then-existing provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Because the federal law has been changed, the court decision opened the way for re-enactment of the Georgia law.

Mothers May Get Tax Break

A BILL to permit the nation's nine million working mothers to claim as an income tax deduction the money spent for care of their children while they are at work has been introduced by Rep. Roberts (D. Ala.).

The bill would permit a deduction up to $40 a week for all ordinary and reasonable expenses incurred in providing care for any children under 16 years of age who live at home. The deduction would apply only to mothers who have an income of less than $6000 a year, plus $500 for each child under 16.

Roberts pointed out that domestic help is a necessity for many mothers who are forced to work to supplement the family income or who are the sole support of their families.

"The law states that a business can take a deduction on its income tax for ordinary and necessary expenses of producing income," Roberts said. "This principle should apply to the individual wage earner as well as to business. The domestic help is necessary. It is not a luxury. This working mothers' bill is for child care while the mother is working in the shop, in the cotton mill, in the grocery store and in the office." **(LPA)**

Woman Heads CWA Local In Detroit

Women telephone workers are moving up in the leadership of the CIO Communications Workers. In Detroit, Mrs. Jennie M. Hills has been elected Local 4050 president. She also is secretary-treasurer of the Detroit CWA Council.

Organizationally Speaking

Here are representation election victories as reported to the CIO Organizational Dept.:

REG. DIR. FRANZ DANIEL reports that the CIO Electrical Workers won a representation election at Bassick-Sack, Winston-Salem, N. C., with the UE withdrawing the day before the voting. The vote was as follows: IUE 209, no union 3, challenged 3. IUE Field Rep. John Sullivan was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports four representation election victories for the CIO Steelworkers in the Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., area; Cutler Wagner Co. (lime plant), Cutler Wagner Co. (salt plant), both in Duluth, and the Cutler-L. A. Liberty McDougall Corp. (lime plant) and Marine Fueling, Inc., of Superior. The margin of victory was 94% for the Steelworkers, against 6% for the AFL. USA Rep. Glenn Peterson handled this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports a representation election victory for the CIO Woodworkers at the Micheys Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 50, IWA-CIO 30, no union 15, void 3. Intl. Rep. Robert Taylor directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that the CIO Utility Workers successfully resisted the raiding efforts of the AFL-IBEW in a consent election at the Mountain States Power Co., Casper, Wyo., by a vote of 92 to 43 with 1 for no union. CIO Natl. Rep. Walter Smethurst and the Denver, Colo., CIO regional office directed this campaign.

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CIO FIELD REP. CHARLES BARRANCO reports a smashing victory for the CIO Communications Workers at the Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass., Western Electric Co. plants by the following vote: CWA-CIO 1349, IBEW-AFL 795, neither 76.

Act. Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that in a representation election at the H. J. Heinz Co., Holland, Mich., the workers favored the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union by a vote of 279 to 154 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael reports two representation election victories among the workers of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc.: Fort Drummer Div., Brattleboro, Vt., eligible 381, CIO Textile Workers 233, AFL 109, no union 7; Adams and North Adams, Mass., plants, voting as one unit, eligible 2285, Textile Workers 1545, AFL 399, no union 27, void 6, challenged 10. The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union won a representation election at the Union News Co., Boston, Mass., by a vote of 225 to 37 AFL.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE election victories: Locke Steel Chain Co. (Lawnmower Div.) Bridgeport, Conn., IUE-CIO 28, no union 14; Master Vibrator, Dayton, O., IUE-CIO 30, no union 18; Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., Los Angeles, Calif., IUE-CIO 34, AFL 4; General Electric Co., Bridgeville, Pa., IUE-CIO 60, no union 34; Dumont Laboratories, plants at Passaic, Paterson, East Paterson, Clifton and Allwood, N. J., IUE-CIO 2018, no union 885.

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REG. DIR. SAM SPONSELLER reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a representation election at the Great Lakes Box Co., Cleveland, O., by the following vote: UPA-CIO 223, Longshoremen 47, neither 4. UPA Rep. John Gray, assisted by CIO Field Reps. C. C. Smith and Frank Deutsch, directed this drive.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports a representation election victory among workers of two plants of the Henry Clay and Bock Co., Trenton and New Brunswick, N. J. The vote was as follows: eligible 253, CIO 251, no union 0, void 2. CIO Rep. Jack Rosen was in charge, assisted by Mary Godrey and Mary Chrinko of LIU 1802 and Helen Gaylburd and Dorothy Gnandt from LIU 1003.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Timken Axle Co., Newark, O., the CIO Auto Workers defeated the AFL by a vote of 954 to 723. UAW Rep. Emerson Baringer conducted the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the John Deere Plow Works warehouse, Memphis, Tenn., the workers favored the UAW-CIO by a vote of 24 to 4 for no union. Intl. Reps. B. C. Deason and James Harden handled the situation.

Air Transport Pay Hiked

THE CIO Transport Workers last week won pay increases of $2.5 million a year for 5500 employes of the Pan American World Airways.

Mechanics received a 11c hourly increase, inspectors 12c, and port stewards, chauffeurs, handymen and porters 10 to 13c. In Puerto Rico, 150 TWU members got increases of 10c to 13c an hour, pay differentials between the mainland and the island were wiped out for skilled workers, and were cut for unskilled workers.

The pay of flight stewards and stewardesses was boosted $30 to $35 a month, and of pursers $30 to $40 a month.

Canal Zone Keeps Pay Bias

WAGE discrimination against local workers in the Panama Canal Zone will be continued, Gov. John S. Seybold has advised Local 900 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

The union had petitioned the Governor to abolish a feudal-type wage structure under which local workers are paid only a fraction of rates for workers from the United States. Seybold not only refused a wage increase for the local workers, but declined to grant equal pay for equal work to the few among them who are highly skilled.

'Greatest Gains In 10 Years'

Kohler Anti-Union Stronghold Gives In To UAW On Strike Eve

THE CIO Auto Workers have defeated the Kohler Corp. of Kohler, Wis., which has conducted a running 20-year-battle against unions.

First contract between the union and the company was signed on Feb. 24 on the eve of a scheduled strike by the company's 3600 workers. It was ratified at a mass membership meeting.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, who led the final negotiations for the union, said the new contract represented "the greatest gains made in a single set of negotiations by the UAW in the last 10 years."

Background to the new contract includes a 1934 attempt to organize Kohler in which two workers were killed. Wisconsin Gov. Walter Kohler is involved in the company ownership.

Following the abortive 1934 organizing campaign, an independent union was set up in the plant. In later years the independent union grew more militant and later voted, by a near 3-to-1 margin, to affiliate with the UAW.

Last June the UAW won a collective bargaining election and negotiations ran without results from Aug. 21 until the strike vote on Feb. 14. As the strike vote was taken, the company had deputized a reported 315 foremen and supervisors, stockpiled tons of food, mattresses and other commodities and built guard shacks on plant roofs overlooking the entire factory area.

AFTER the workers voted 93% in favor of a strike, the company capitulated to most of the union's demands.

Mazey said the agreement "marked the end of feudal rule of a family industrial empire over the lives of the workers and their families and community. We have brought industrial democracy to Kohler."

Settlement terms included an average 18c-an-hour increase, he said, with the increases ranging from 12 to 25c. Many inequities were wiped out and further bargaining on others was provided.

CWA Defeats IBEW For 10th Straight Win

THE CIO Communications Workers scored its tenth straight victory over the AFL Electrical Workers last week in a National Labor Relations Board representation election at plants of the Western Electric Co. in Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass.

More than 2200 of the 2400 eligible voters marked ballots, which tallied 1349 for the CWA-CIO, 795 for the IBEW and 76 for no union.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CWA-CIO said the victory is one of a series that means "the beginning of the end for IBEW in the telephone industry." While the CIO affiliate was piling up its string of wins during the last two years, the AFL unit failed to take a single unit from the CWA.

"A FIGHTING liberal" for 30 years in Congress, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) was honored on anniversary by House Republicans and Democrats alike.

"We have always believed that workers in an industry benefit most if they are all in a single international union," Beirne said.

"Ours is already the dominant union in the telephone industry. The IBEW is . . . in the electrical workers' field. We don't organize electrical workers. We don't intend to let the IBEW muscle in on us."

The CWA has represented workers at Western Electric's Haverhill plant for several years, and at the Lawrence plant since it was opened about a year ago.

THE VICTORY came as the union began its first round of negotiations with the Bell System at a meeting in Cleveland with Ohio Bell. Sixty-day strike notices, as required by the Taft-Hartley Act, were filed in the cases of Ohio Bell, New Jersey Bell, Bell Laboratories, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, Michigan Bell and the Western Electric Co.

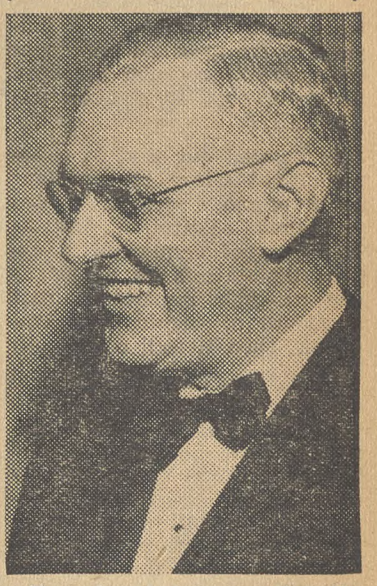
All are subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and employ a total of 81,195 CWA-CIO members. With other contracts opening up soon, the union will bargain for a grand total of 324,054 Bell System employes.

Union demands, couched in general terms, were formulated at the CWA-CIO convention last June. They include a "reasonable general wage increase," lower differentials, and a health and welfare plan including improved pensions and a company-financed hospital, medical and surgical program.

Work Week Falls To 41.1 Hours

The average factory work week dropped in mid-January by seven-tenths of an hour to 41.1 hours from the December level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

Social Notes In Washington



For almost two months, the Republicans have been in charge in Washington, but —sh!—a Fair Dealer is still No. 4 in the society blue book.

He's John R. Steelman (above), who used to be chief assistant to former Pres. Truman and now is a special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower. Steelman's on the job temporarily.

When the Social List of Washington came out recently with a special supplement listing all the Republicans, it gave this rank:

Pres. Eisenhower, Sherman Adams, assistant, Maj. Gen. Walter B. Persons, special assistant, and Steelman.

4000 Gulf Shipyard Workers Out

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week won one Gulf Coast strike while another involving 4000 members continued.

A one-day strike at the Todd-Johnson shipyards at New Orleans won a 13c across-the-board hourly increase and other improvements for 1000 workers.

Some 4000 IUMSWA members were out at Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, Ala. Both strikes began Mar. 2 over failure to renew contracts after several weeks of negotaitions.

The Mobile strike began after the firm had been "riding" the shop stewards for sometime.

Besides the wage increase the Todd-Johnson workers also won three paid holidays even though there may be no work on the day before or after the holiday, three weeks vacation instead of two after 15 years, boosting of the pay differential on the second shift from 5c to 6c and on the third shift from 5c to 12c.

Israel Aid Urged

By helping Histadrut—the Israel Federation of Labor—and Israel, America will help herself, R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, told a seminar at Rutgers Univ. on the role played by Histadrut in the development of the new nation in the Near East.

Taft-Hartley Hearings—

'Curb Intimidation By Bosses,' Rep. Howell Says

AN AMENDMENT to the Taft-Hartley Act to "halt employer intimidation of workers" by changing the language of the so-called "employer free speech" provision has been introduced by Rep. Howell (D. N.J.).

He pointed out that long before Taft-Hartley became law, the Supreme Court had ruled that the Constitution protects the rights of employers to express their views on unions so long as their remarks do not intimidate or coerce their employes. Then Howell added:

"BUT WHAT Taft-Hartley did was to provide employers with a cloak behind which they engaged in actual intimidation and threat. It is the purpose of my amendment to halt this intimidation and coercion, which is completely repugnant to all American standards of fair play and justice."

Howell's amendment would substitute for the Taft-Hartley language, a declaration of the constitutional principles which have been laid down by the Supreme Court, spelling out employers' rights to express their views "so long as their remarks do not tend in the context in which made, to coerce or intimidate their employes."

"If the majority party seeks to apply the principles of fairness and justice to Taft-Hartley, which Pres. Eisenhower has promised," Howell said, "it will support this amendment. For thus the employer's right of free speech will be carefully spelled out, but intimidation and coercion of workers will be a thing of the past."

Howell called the attention of Congress to specific aspects of employer intimidation that are "part of the unwholesome atmosphere which grew out of this so falsely named 'free speech' section of the labor-management relations law."

He said these included activities of "unauthorized" agents of employers, "citizens committees" which spring up when a union begins an organizing campaign, and "professional hate merchants" like the Ku Klux Klan and other vigilante groups.

"SPECIFICALLY," he said, "I refer to situations which arise with regularity, particularly in the South—to statements of a local business association official or to a newspaper column or editorial in a small-town newspaper where the editor from sheer force of habit, is apt to bow deeply to the big industrialist."

Howell added that while the so-called "citizens committee" might have no open tie to the company which the union is seeking to organize, "practical men must agree it would hardly exist in a one-company town if the company executives didn't wish it to exist."

"UNDER Taft-Hartley, actions of such as these are not evidence of unfair labor practice, unless the union is able to prove that the employer directly authorized these actions. This is, of course, an almost insurmountable obstacle—and Taft-Hartley apparently intended it to be," Howell pointed out.

He said that "no more misleading label has ever been applied to a legislative provision" than that calling the Taft-Hartley section encouraging employer intimidation and coercion one for "free speech."

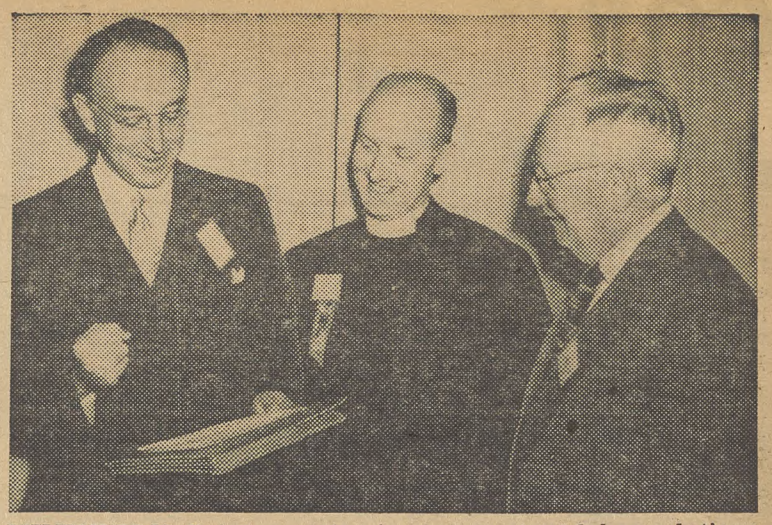
Denham Proposes Tougher T-H Law

Fire everybody in sight—and then pass a tougher Taft-Hartley Act.

That's Robert N. Denham's prescription for what to do about labor-management relations.

The former general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board—who now represents big business firms—testified before the House Labor Committee.

He proposed that the present NLRB be abolished, all its members and staff thereby fired, and a new board be set up.



MINIMUM U. S. intervention in management-labor relations was urged by David Cole (left), Federal Mediation Service director, at Univ. of Notre Dame institute. He's talking with Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, conference chairman, and J. N. Braden, American Arbitration Association's executive vice president.

Cole Urges Limited U. S. Role In Labor-Industry Relations

"THERE HAS been no strike in the last dozen years which truly threatened the national welfare."

That's what David L. Cole, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service told the recent labor-management relations conference at the Univ. of Notre Dame.

"We haven't given collective bargaining a chance to work in major disputes in recent years," said Cole, advocating a policy of curtailed government intervention in labor disputes.

Cole declared the frequency of critical strikes will be reduced if the parties to a labor dispute rely on collective bargaining rather than government intervention to solve their difficulties.

Government's role, he contended, should be that of a mediator, assisting, not compelling, the parties to bargain.

House Group Hears Reuther On Taft-Hartley Changes

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will testify this week before the House Labor Committee now holding hearings on Taft-Hartley amendments.

Reuther will unveil CIO's views on seven fundamentals changes in the controversial labor relations law.

Last week the committee heard AFL Pres. George Meany call for 10 major amendments in the law which he charged instigated and prolonged industrial disputes.

The National Association of Manufacturers urged an outright ban on industry-wide bargaining and a tougher Taft-Hartley in testimony before the House committee.

George W. Armstrong, Jr., president of Texas Steel Co. and NAM spokesman, opposed even minor liberalizing amendments introduced by Sen. Taft and in line with Pres. Eisenhower's campaign speeches.

He proposed outlawing of all forms of union security (to bring T-H in line with state "right to work" laws), bar any regional or industry bargaining (as proposed by Rep. Lucas), give employers full "captive audience" rights, weaken the National Labor Relations Board and increase state labor powers, and prohibit refusal to handle struck work.

Meantime, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) introduced amendments designed to end "excessive delay" in the handling of Labor Board cases.

'Close Draft Escape Hatch,' Report To President Urges

THE NATIONAL Manpower Council, on which the CIO is represented, has called on Pres. Eisenhower "to close the escape hatch" in the student deferment program through which college undergraduates become draft exempt by marrying and having children.

"This sort of loophole is wholly inconsistent with the principle that military service should be shared generally by all men of military age, except for those with severe handicaps," James D. Zellerbach, NMC chairman, reported.

Zellerbach said that the council has found "good reason for the complaints" about the student deferment system, which has been attacked as a means of "keeping rich boys and smart boys from being drafted."

"We found," he added, "that deferment—which was supposed to mean postponement of military service—actually was being converted into exemption from military service for many students. This comes about when young men originally deferred for their education get married and ultimately obtain additional deferment as fathers."

The NMC was created by Eisenhower, under a Ford Foundation grant, when he was president of Columbia Univ. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers is a member.

"The aesthetic lessons for Miss LaRue in the art of the terpsichore is not to be construed, I'm afraid, as a deductible item for the general cultural advancement and enlightenment of society at large."

How To Rook Uncle Sam—

Time To Shed A Tear For Big Boys

AS YOU GROPE your way through the maze of income tax blanks which lead to Mar. 15, pause for a moment to mourn for "the talented executive—today's forgotten man."

He's the poor little rich boy, whose pay envelope is so stuffed that he's in the upper tax brackets. It's real tough to earn a million dollars a year that way, scores of tax experts say as they plug their pet gimmicks for making big salaries and paying tiny taxes.

Latest in the "how-to-rook-the-government-and-stay-out-of-the-federal-pen" series is "Executive Pay Plans," touted as 160 pages of inside dope no "talented executive" should be without.

No two-bit job, "Executive Pay Plans" sells for $12.50. But the tax "saving," as the experts call it, more than repays the investment. For the $12.50, the TE/TFM *(that's talented executive/today's forgotten man)* learns how to get his salary in bonuses, deferred compensation, stock options, pensions, profit sharing, insurance, company benefits, expense arrangements and lots of other gimmicks.

It could be called, "How to Get Your Cake and Keep Uncle Sam from Having a Crumb."

Meanwhile the Wall Street Journal reports the latest dodge to avoid paying taxes on bank deposit interests. Uncle Sam gets reports from banks of all interest paid totaling $600 or more. That's so tax agents can spot the chiselers.

Worried for fear Uncle Sam might get reports on interest payments of $100 or more, and thus nab lots more chiselers, big depositers are splitting deposits into a number of banks, the Wall Street Journal reports.

That way their interest will come just under the mark at which the banks have to report to the government.

Now take another aspirin and go back to figuring your income tax. And don't expect a book on how workers can duck tax payments.

GOP 'Economy' Stalls Old Age Pensions

—SEE PAGE 2

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The CIO News

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CIO's T-H Proposals

Reuther Asks Sweeping Changes

—See Pages 3, 6 & 7

FLASH-GUN CAMERAS popped and television cameras whirred last week as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther began a full-dress presentation of the CIO case for "substantial" amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act at hearings before the House Labor Committee. CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg is at his left. Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), committee chairman, is at extreme right behind table. (Stories, another picture on Page 3.)

EXCLUSIVE—

Congress Paring Stalls Social Security Pay

By MILTON PLUMB

THE "TIME for a change" has arrived for the nation's millions of aged, widows, and orphans who get social security benefits.

Thanks to GOP "economy" operations in Congress, they're going to get it in the neck.

Payments won't come so soon.

It'll take a lot longer to qualify—the time jumping from 27 to 72 days.

And the government's backlog of unhandled social security claims will increase by 33.3%—from 143,000 now to 202,000 by June 30.

It's all a result of some of the strangest "economy" reasoning ever exhibited by Congress. The actual fact is that not a single penny of appropriated funds will be saved. And it all happened in the face of Pres. Eisenhower's repeated proposals to expand social security.

Blame for bringing about this serious delay, however, falls on the House Appropriations Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Taber (R. N.Y.). The committee turned down a request from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for an increase of $4,360,000 in its authorization for salaries and administrative expenses.

No appropriation was involved, since OASI operating costs come out of its own special reserve fund made up of social security payments from workers and their employers. The fund has a substantial surplus.

Yet even Taber's aides acknowledged that the bureau has a problem. The Appropriations Committee recommended an increase of only $2 million in the OASI authorization, but pointed out that the 1952 social security amendments had "substantially increased" bureau's work.

Last September, for example, more than 4.5 million social security accounts had to be revised to the new scale of benefits enacted by Congress. In addition, 165,000 new claims, resulting largely from new eligibility standards, had to be processed.

Congress also added substantially to the bureau's clerical work by providing social security wage credits for military service.

Handling this bigger workload meant a bigger backlog. Where the time to process each claim was 27 days last July, it has already increased to 50 days now and will stretch out to 72 by June 30.

Since the House went along with its Appropriation Committee's refusal to give the agency the additional $2,360,000 authorization needed to keep up with its work, and the Senate concurred, the bureau faces a personnel crisis.

The result:

1. It will not be able to fill any of the 600 jobs that, through normal turnover, will become vacant between now and June 30.

2. It will have to lay off for part of the remainder of the fiscal year about 500 additional employes, thus making bigger the backlog of unhandled cases.

What makes the action so ironic is that the OASI program has an outstanding record of efficient administration.

The bureau's total administrative costs, including salaries, amount to only 2.25% of the total of social security contributions. Few commercial banking establishments could match that low overhead operating under government administrative requirements.

Standby Price Curbs Supported By Carey As 'Preparedness'

STANDBY inflation controls would be "a real contribution to American preparedness," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told Congress last week.

He supported "fair and equitable" standby economic stabilization measures in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee.

Such controls have been urged by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) since the Eisenhower Administration lifted wage controls and issued a series of sweeping decontrol orders which have removed virtually all price ceilings. The President has said that he is opposed to standby measures.

CAREY warned that the "loopholes" in the post-Korea controls must be avoided in any new standby measure.

He said that "nothing in the international picture has changed enough to lead us to believe that the Communist threat to our free institutions has abated."

"Tacks and turns there have been," he continued, "but the fundamental drive of the Communists to enslave the free world persists. So long as this active threat persists, our government must be armed with sufficient power to deal with any economic emergency that may arise out of the now cold, now hot war."

Carey recalled the sudden spurt in wholesale and raw material prices immediately after the Communist invasion of South Korea. He argued that if adequate standby authority had existed then, "immediate action could have been taken to curb the speculation, profiteering and inventory building that shot prices upward."

"The CIO does not favor controls for controls' sake," he explained, "but we view them as a necessity under the threat of sharp inflationary pressures."

He called for legislation geared to "the basic principle of equality of treatment and equality of sacrifice" and added:

"If this Congress is seriously considering passing a stand-by control bill, which includes the same kind of crippling price loopholes that plagued us in 1950, 1951 and 1952, then we suggest the subject be dropped post haste. The experience of the past two or three years demonstrates that either we have an effective and enforceable price and wage stabilization system, or better have none."

HE CALLED for "a well thought out, carefully drafted" law, which would be "fair and equitable" and which would "override partisan interests."

Such a measure, he suggested, could be drafted if the Defense Production Act of 1952 were revised so as to "eliminate some of the original defects as well as the special interest amendments that have riddled it during the past two years."

"Why wait for the fire to break out before you lay in the best possible fire-fighting equipment?" he asked the Congress, urging it give the President "the kind of fire-fighting equipment he may need so long as the emergency lasts."

Another Decontrol Order Issued

The government took another whack at price ceilings last week, removing controls from beer, coffee, all other consumer goods still under price restrictions, and thousands of industrial items.

Velde Retreats From Plan To Probe Parsons

REP. VELDE got caught last week in an ecclesiastical buzzsaw. The chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee said the group might investigate ministers, then beat a hasty retreat.

On a radio broadcast, the Illinois Republican said the investigation probably would be made next year, that it would cover what he called communism in the churches and Communist "infilitration" of the clergy.

Within a few hours after the broadcast, Velde was under fire from Republican and Democratic congressmen and from a number of ministers.

Vice Pres. Nixon, who reportedly is trying to "coordinate" the multiple anti-Communist investigations in the GOP 83rd Congress, visited the House and conferred with Speaker Martin.

VELDE'S.. fellow investigators, Sens. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Jenner (Ind.), turned their backs on his plan to probe the parsons.

Then the un-American Activities Committee chief backtracked, claimed his straightforward radio announcement had been "misinterpreted." *(The GOP Washington Star commented "there is not the slightest basis for this claim. It seems quite possible that Mr. Velde's plea of misinterpretation is a second-thought reaction to the chilly reception accorded his original remarks . . .")*

—Herblock in Washington Post
"I Can't Stand It, I Tell You. It's Driving Me Batty."

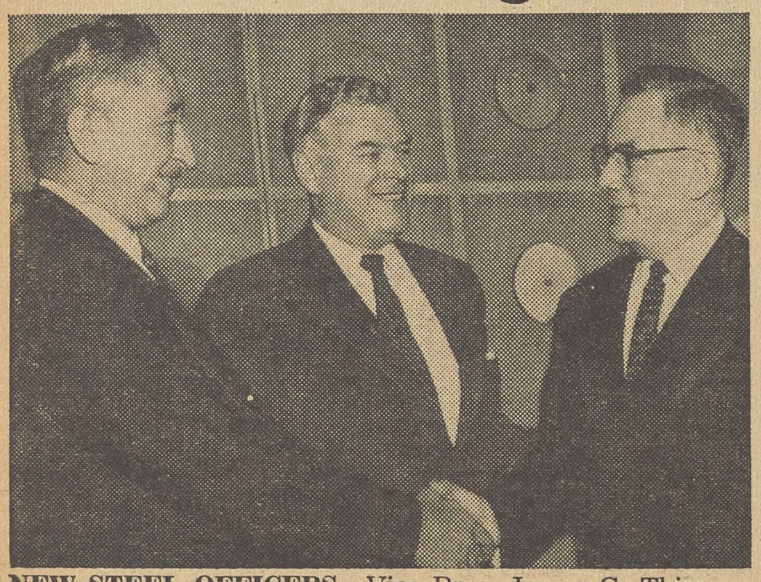
Velde's own minister, the Rev. Joseph H. Albrecht of the Pekin, Ill., Methodist Church, called such an inquiry "very dangerous to democracy. It seems to me this attack on freedom of religion and freedom of speech is a tragedy."

JUST the day before Velde's broadcast, Rev. C. S. Lowell of a Washington, D. C., Methodist church, had predicted a McCarthy - Jenner - Velde move against the churches.

In Congress, Rep. Kearney (R. N. Y.), second ranking member of the un-American Activities group, said he was "absolutely opposed" to Velde's plan.

Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), also a member of the committee, said he would demand a bar on any investigation unless a majority of the full committee has approved. And Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) introduced a resolution calling for Velde's ouster as committee chairman.

McDonald Pledges Steel Union Organizing Drive



NEW STEEL OFFICERS—Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (left) congratulates Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel while Pres. David J. McDonald looks on as CIO Steelworkers install new officers at special executive board meeting.

DAVID J. McDONALD, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers since its organization, became the union's second president last week.

Elected without opposition for the new full term beginning June 1, he was named to fill the interim vacancy created by the death of his friend and mentor, Philip Murray. Sworn in to succeed him as secretary-treasurer, for the interim period, was I. W. Abel, director of the union's Dist. 27 in Ohio, who likewise will take over for the full term on June 1. John Johns succeeded Abel on the same basis.

The ceremony took place at union headquarters in Pittsburgh before the international executive board and staff members. McDonald marked the occasion with an aggressive address promising a widespread organizing campaign which may go beyond U. S. boundries and, he declared, will make the union the largest in the CIO.

"I'm not talking about raiding," he said. "I'm talking about organizing the unorganized."

The USA-CIO plans to do more than challenge the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers among metal miners in the western U. S., McDonald said, and to push organizing in the new iron mines in Quebec and Labrador.

THE UNION is giving serious study, he continued, to big organizing drives in the bauxite (aluminum ore) and iron mines in Venezuela, Guatemala and Jamaica to "protect the standards of Steelworkers in the U. S. and Canada."

He warned the labor movement to expect no help from the Eisenhower Administration, but said that "doors have been opened . . . and if needs be, we can enter."

CIO Asks Sweeping T-H Changes

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO's CASE for "substantial" amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act was presented in detail to the House Labor Committee last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a 15,000-word statement, supplemented by oral testimony, he also reiterated the CIO conviction that the act must "ultimately" be repealed.

"In a free society," he told the committee at an open hearing on T-H amendments, "there can be no substitute for good faith at the collective bargaining table or the voluntary acceptance of social responsibility by both labor and management.

"Taft-Hartley has discouraged good faith at the collective bargaining table and has substituted unwarranted government interferences in the bargaining processes.

T-H Unworkable

"The Taft-Hartley Act is unworkable and unfair. Industrial peace and economic stability will be attained through extension and acceptance of collective bargaining in American industry, and not through repressive legislation."

Although the CIO is convinced that the act eventually will be repealed, Reuther said, it is not "doctrinaire."

"We are realists," he said, "well acquainted with the political facts of life.

"Therefore . . . we are ready . . . to cooperate with any sincere effort so to amend the law as to bring it into line with its professed purposes to encourage collective bargaining and to protect the exercise by workers 'of full freedom of association' and 'self-organization.' "

Industrial peace will be fostered and the entire country must deal with truly fundamental issues.

"The most fundamental is that the underlying philosophy of the Taft-Hartley Act is hostile to unions and collective bargaining, and that its provisions are deliberately designed to frustrate them."

Reuther cited for the committee several specific sections of the act to buttress in detail his charge that it "is designed in sly and subtle ways to thwart the rights it purports to accord to workers and their unions." He continued:

Act Not Bona Fide

"The Taft-Hartley Act is not, as its prelude declares, a bona fide attempt to promote the nation's economic welfare and industrial peace by encouraging collective bargaining and protecting the rights of employes to join unions.

"If the Taft-Hartley Act did really seek these ends, even by means we might regard as mistaken, we would not say it should be dropped and a fresh start made.

"It is only because we believe its real purpose is to block unionization and hamper collective bargaining that we have said, and say once again, that it cannot serve even as a good point of departure for a sound labor relations law . . .

"The Taft-Hartley law has not destroyed the American labor movement. Our roots are sunk too deeply in the aspirations of people who work for a living for that.

"But if it has not destroyed the labor movement, it has seriously impaired the extension of the benefits of unionism to new areas.

"This is indeed one of the great ironies of the Taft-Hartley law; it has affected most the weaker unions, and the workers who need the benefits of organization the most.

"The established unions in the important basic industries—steel, autos, rubber, clothing—the workers, in short, whom CIO speaks for largely, have been able to hold their own and to make advances.

"There is good evidence, however, that the atmosphere engendered by Taft-Hartley has leveled off what had been previously been the rising curve of union membership."

Between the passage of the Wagner Act and of T-H, Reuther recalled, union membership responded "very sensitively" to the increase in employment—as more workers found jobs, more of them joined unions. But since T-H was enacted in 1947, he said, union membership has leveled off at "somewhere around 16 million" despite a 5.4 million increase in the number of non-agricultural workers.

Members Hold Firm

T-H has sought to "create the image of labor unions run by bloated union bosses fattening on the backs of powerless union members," he said, and to create incentives for division between union officers and members.

The effort has failed, he asserted, "because the union member knows better," and is demonstrated by overwhelming support of demands for union shop elections.

"I am prepared to offer a bit of gratuitous advice," he said. "The surest way to cement the unity of a labor organization is to provide for such tests as union shop elections and last offer ballots.

"In the face of what our members regard as an attack on their union, they tend to rally even more strongly to its support in time of crisis."

Reuther suggested the committee operate on the basis that unions are made up of people who have a concern for the national welfare, and will respond better to a sense of responsibility than to government-by-injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

No 'Sugar-coating'

However, amendments must be of a substantial nature if they are to restore fairness to labor - management relations, Reuther declared. He agreed that adoption of the CIO proposals would amount to repeal of the act.

"Mere sugar-coating won't do," he explained. "Justice and fairness in the law are what Pres. Eisenhower has promised to labor. Justice and fairness are all we ask. Justice and fairness, we hope, are what the Congress wants.

"Justice and fairness cannot be achieved by the limited amendments which have been proposed in some quarters . . .

"If real justice and fairness are to be achieved, amendments benefit if the law is so changed, he said. With the elimination of "undue" restrictions against unions, he continued, "responsible management and responsible labor" will move toward the common goal of insuring economic and social justice.

"SUGAR-COATING won't do," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the House Labor Committee in urging "substantial" amendments for overhauling the Taft-Hartley Act. CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg is at right.

Reuther Invites Lawmakers To See 'Democracy In Action'

"There is no more democratic and incorruptible institution in our modern life than the union."

That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the House Labor Committee. Talking of union democracy and the repsonsiveness of elected officials to the will of union members, Reuther noted the UAW-CIO would shortly hold its convention in Atlantic City.

"I think," he said, "that the committee can take judicial notice of the fact that our delegates will not be inhibited in any way in exercising their full and complete democratic rights."

He invited the committee members to attend the convention and see "democracy in action." "I'm sure," he added, "that your presence will not inhibit the delegates any more than mine does."

FAIRNESS, justice and equity were set forth as the only sound base for national labor relations legislations by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in response to the barrage of questions fired at him last week by the House Labor Committee.

Queries about the effects of Taft-Hartley were asked by more than a score of congressmen. Like the flashbulbs of an equal number of photographers covering the hearing, they were popped in rapid succession—and from all directions—during the day-long session.

Some questions, particularly those of Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.) were apparently intended only to express the congressman's hostility to labor.

Most, however, reflected a sincere desire to realize Committee Chairman McConnell's (R. Pa.) announced objective of "getting at the truth" about Taft-Hartley.

'Negative Approach'

Rep. Perkins (D. Ky.), opened with a request that Reuther, president also of the CIO Auto Workers, explain that union's experiences in collective bargaining under the law. The CIO leader did so, pointing out that Taft-Hartley actually increased industrial strife by giving those opposed to labor added weapons at the bargaining table.

"Taft-Hartley has failed because it is essentially a negative approach to problems that require a positive solution," he summarized.

In response to questions from Reps. Lucas (D. Tex.)—and author of a NAM-endorsed anti-union bill—and Wainwright (R. N. Y.) Reuther said that in every country where there is a strong free labor movement communism is weak, but that in those countries where labor is weak communism is strongest. He named the Scandinavian countries and Britain and Austria as examples of the former and France and Italy illustrative of the latter.

'Their Fair Share'

Gwinn jumped in then to argue that unions stood for "compulsion that was affecting Europe's economy adversely.

"Isn't it true," he asked, "that the unions are supporting New Deal or socialist programs?"

Reuther replied that Gwinn was correct only if he called programs designed to insure that workers and their families get a "fair share" of the national income "socialism."

"The achievement of a full economy in peacetime is the most basic problem our free

(Continued on Page 11)

Reuther Appears On 'Meet The Press'

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on "Meet the Press," a television press conference, on Sunday, Mar. 29.

The show, carried on the National Broadcasting Co.'s TV network, originates in Washington at 6:00 p.m. (EST).

Reuther will answer questions posed by a panel of top Washington newsmen.

He Learned It The Hard Way

Rep. Frelinghuysen (R. N. J.) called CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther a "philosopher, economist and, I might say, something of a politician" when he completed his Taft-Hartley testimony before the House Labor Committee.

Asked where he had been educated, Reuther replied that he had completed three years of college while working in Detroit and "the rest I got from being pushed around."

Where CIO Wants T-H Changed

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged that fundamental amendments to Taft-Hartley include:

1. Elimination of injunctions.
2. Elimination of undue government interference with collective bargaining.
3. Elimination of hampering restraints on union organization and activity.
4. Elimination of provisions designed to harass and weaken unions.
5. Simplification of the law and elimination of unnecessary delays.
6. End disruption of collective bargaining by artificial carving out of craft unions.
7. Elimination of sections permitting employer coercion and intimidation.

Ready For A Killing

Almost every year since World War II, the landlords and builders have tried to kill rent controls, and usually have weakened them.

This year they are moving in for the kill again, and counting on some Republican lawmakers to do the job.

Their intended victims are the millions of plain American families, cooped up in flats and apartments, unable to buy or to build—and faced with rent boosts which would amount to extortion if ceilings are removed.

The record is plain in those cities where rent ceilings have been killed. In Milwaukee, for example, the Office of Rent Stabilization has reported that rents climbed 42% in some three years.

And the economics of the national housing picture are plain, too. As CIO pointed out to a House committee last week, the U. S. has a housing shortage of three million units. That means a continuing pressure for housing space which —if ceilings are killed—will leave tenants at the landlords' mercy. And it gives urgency to letting your congressman know you want strong rent curbs continued.

That 'Terrible' Debt

What a whale of a difference a few Republican votes make—to paraphrase an old advertising slogan.

Last year, the national debt was terrible—so long as it could be blamed on Democrats.

This year, the conservative writers seem to be taking a different view of things. Thus, the magazine Business Week decides that the national debt is "not at the moment" any threat to our national prosperity.

In 1929, Business Week reminds us, it "took 8% of our total national income to carry our debts"; "it takes only about 5% of the income today." Why? Because of lower interest rates—and because Fair Deal policies have worked to boost the national income way up.

We're glad to read the Business Week article and be reassured.

Reminds us, as a matter of fact, of the stories of how the budget was going to be slashed and taxes cut to the bone.

New Faces; Same Policies?

Mr. Nikolai M. Shvernik has just been named chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union.

Who elected him to that high post? Not the workers, nor their unions. Mr. Shvernik was appointed to the job by the government, or by the Communist Party, or by Georgi Malenkov—it's not clear from the Moscow reports.

Mr. Vasili Kuznetsov, who had held the post now given to Mr. Shvernik, became a deputy foreign minister. But his term didn't last long. Within the week, he was named Soviet ambassador to Communist China.

Having studied at Carnegie Tech in the 1930's, and having learned a few things about America from the CIO in the war-time period of cooperation, Mr. Kuznetsov at least has the advantage of knowing that America is not a land of "Wall Street imperialists."

But Mr. Shvernik, moving from government to the top job in the unions, and Mr. Kuznetsov, moving in the opposite direction, indicate clearly how the government and the Communist Party own and control the Soviet trade unions.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Old Rocking Chair's Got Me'

The New Stalinism

THE FREE WORLD is fighting the new Stalinism by doing exactly as the Communists want us to, according to Otto Leichter, American correspondent for several Swiss and Austrian publications.

His views appeared in an article in the March issue of The Progressive magazine that reached readers shortly before Josef Stalin's death. They now hold added interest as offering possible clues to Soviet Russia's future course under Georgi Malenkov.

Leichter claims the "historic new theories" recently proclaimed by Stalin "emphasize the divorce of Soviet philosophy from even the distorted Marxism hitherto advocated" by Communists.

The former Russian leader's aim, he says, apparently was the elimination of certain Marxian concepts which might embarrass and weaken Soviet claims. His alteration of Marxism was undertaken solely to promote the speedy increase of Soviet power and influence, the author holds.

"Behind the new theories," Leichter writes, "is the goal of forcing the West to exhaust its economic reserves in an armament race while the USSR attempts to appear as a peace-loving power.

Try To Stop Social Gains

"Stalin hopes to stop social progress in the democracies by requiring greater expenditures for guns than for butter. By straining the economic resources of such countries as England and France to the utmost, Russian policy attempts to make them more vulnerable to revolutionary developments in Iran, Egypt, Tunis and Morocco.

"A tougher attitude by the West toward colonies and underdeveloped nations, caused by economic difficulties at home, is exactly in line with the Soviet book. The more reactionary America can be made to seem, the more effective will the new Stalinism function for the Soviet Union.

"Many Americans, particularly those who are exploiting the country's natural anti-communism, have failed to understand this Stalin strategy.

"The new theories should help them appreciate that the long-run menace of the Kremlin does not lie in the field of direct military aggression, but far more in its capacity for mischief in exploiting social and economic weaknesses.

"Clearly, our driving need is to promote the social defenses of democracy and widen our democratic horizons by extending these improvements to the people of the less developed areas. This must be our counter-action to insure not only an avoidance of war, but the establishment of a better world.

"We have geared most of our effort to counter Soviet military aggression. We have been fighting present-day communism by doing exactly what they wanted us to do. An analysis of Stalin's new theories exposes the traps his policies have set—traps we have not succeeded in avoiding."

Leichter says that Stalin's new theories can be boiled down to the following:

"Capitalism and communism need not clash violently, for present-day communism 'does not pursue the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and the establishment of socialism.

Theories Analyzed

" 'In this respect the contemporary movement for peace is distinguished from the movement in the period of the First World War for the transformation of an imperialist war into a civil war, since this later movement went further and pursued socialist purposes. . . .'

"Stalin, thus, wants a clear line to be drawn between yesterday's Bolshevism and today's communism.

"Conflicts caused by unlimited competition among capitalist countries . . . remain inescapable, but only within the sphere of capitalism, according to Stalin. As long as there is imperialism—and all capitalist countries, and only they, are imperialist to Stalin—there will be wars."

Leichter says Stalin viewed world capitalism as undergoing "intensifying disintegration" because of the economic growth of nations which have come into the Soviet orbit. Capitalism is shrinking and communism expanding, he says the Soviet leader holds. Monopoly capitalism is "the latest and obviously the last" stage of capitalism, according to the new Stalinism.

"To sustain these foundations of the new Soviet philosophy," Leichter observes, "Stalin was forced to omit several of the more important teachings of the Marxian school in its Bolshevist version."

Stalin also had discarded the theory of the class struggle, which Lenin applied to international relations, Leichter says.

The world's late top Communist in addition had abandoned the Marxian theory that business cycles and depressions are crucial characteristics of capitalism, the writer asserts. To replace it, Leichter continues, Stalin had invented a theory of a "universal crisis."

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

RECENTLY the House Ways and Means Committee approved H. R. 1, by Rep. Daniel Reed (R. N.Y.), a bill publicized as an 11% cut in individual income taxes.

What Would Reed's Tax Bill Do?

The bill is now "bottled up" because Pres. Eisenhower and his advisers say we cannot cut taxes until we cut government spending and balance the budget; they concede this is improbable this year. But passage of the bill is always possible.

H.R. 1 is not really a "tax cut." Shortly after the Korean war started Congress voted a temporary 11% income tax increase scheduled to end Dec. 31.

The Reed bill would bring the expiration date six months closer to June 30—the day the excess profits tax is scheduled to end. Reed is fearful of the political consequences of giving tax relief to the wealthiest businesses unless the burden of the smaller taxpayer is eased too.

Help For Business First

The congressman told a recent building industry conference that lowering taxes would raise Federal revenues by stimulating business and payrolls. "Businessmen . . . did a grand job for the country," Reed said. "I'm going to help them get tax reductions."

A basic means of stimulating business is to increase the purchasing power of the mass of lower and middle income families. *Would the Reed bill do this?*

Here are the savings which a couple with two dependent children would make under the bill based upon net income after the standard 10% deduction:

Year's Net Income	Present 1953 Tax	6 Months' Savings	Each Week's Savings
$3000	$133.20	$ 6.60	$ .35
4000	355.20	17.60	.68
5000	577.20	28.60	1.10
8000	1,281.60	64.00	2.46
This is what the higher income taxpayers will save:			
$25,000	7,004.00	348.00	16.93
50,000	21,088.00	1,084.00	41.69
100,000	56,032.00	2,032.00	74.65
500,000	411,224.00	4,344.00	167.88

It's estimated that between 40 and 50% of U. S. taxpayers have taxable net incomes of $3000 or less a year. About 20% have incomes above $5000. *Almost one-half of all taxpayers, with $3000 a year or less net taxable income, would receive not more than 35c a week tax relief under H.R. 1.*

Taxpayers at the top of the gross income ladder, a very small group (less than ½ of 1%), *earn over 168 times* as much as the taxpayer at the lower 50%. Yet under the Reed bill they *will get up to 670 times more tax relief* than the bottom 50%.

So that in terms of the differences in their incomes, the Reed bill actually favors the richest taxpayers by a 4 to 1 ratio.

Who Needs Tax Aid?

Many believe that in planning tax reductions, first consideration should be given to maintaining minimum health and welfare standards for the family.

Based upon Labor Dept. estimates a minimum budget for a city worker's family of four, exclusive of federal and state income taxes, requires $3938 today.

Average weekly earnings for a factory worker with three dependents after taxes and deductions, amounted to $63.80 in 1952. His annual average earnings after taxes came to $3317. Thus this family got $620 less than a minimum health and decency budget requires.

It would appear that this is the first group which should be given tax relief. *It is certainly not the group to discriminate against.*

Illinois Hails Haywood

THE ILLINOIS Legislature's lower house has unanimously adopted a resolution mourning Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, as one of the State's "most distinguished sons."

The resolution traced Haywood's rise in the labor movement from his membership in the British Miners Federation.

He was hailed "as an ardent advocate of true Americanism" who "took an active part in ridding the labor movement of communism and communistic influence."

"Not only has the labor movement been deprived of one of its most able leaders," the resolution continued, "but the State of Illinois has lost one of its most distinguished sons."

The House then resolved to "express profound sorrow" at Haywood's death, and extended sympathy to his family.

The resolution was offered by Rep. Preihs (D.) of Pana, which is near Taylorsville, Haywood's home town.

The CIO Newspaper Guild's Intl. Executive Board at its quarterly meeting resolved that "it was tragically fitting that" Haywood "should have died as he lived—in serving labor and in preaching brotherhood."

World Of Labor—

Philippine Labor Seeks Gains In Stormy Campaign For President

(Last week Ramon Magsaysay, former defense secretary of the Philippines, withdrew from the Administration Liberal Party, joined the opposition Nacionalista Party and announced his candidacy for the presidency. The following report from a special correspondent outlines some of the labor issues in the Philippines.—The Editor.)

MANILA—Philippine labor is directly involved in the political crisis rapidly developing in the islands since the resignation of Defense Sec. Ramon Magsaysay.

Differences between Magsaysay and Pres. Elpidio Quirino over the government's campaign against the Communist-led Huks are given as the reason for Magsaysay's resignation. The differences, however, run much deeper.

Magsaysay is a vigorous, progressive man who acts and thinks as a democrat. He understands and sympathizes with the principles and objectives of free labor unions and of free collective bargaining.

The Quirino Administration, chiefly through the President himself, through Labor Sec. Jose Figueras and Pascual Espinosa, chairman of the House Labor Committee, has fought tooth and nail against the enactment of modern legislation that would give labor in the Philippines the rights of free organization and free collective bargaining.

Labor's Rights Curbed

The enactment of such legislation was agreed upon when the Philippine government, in signing the Quirino-Foster Agreement, accepted the recommendations of the Bell Mission sent to the islands by former Pres. Truman to survey the social and economic needs of the new republic. The Bell Mission, among many other recommendations, proposed new legislation to give labor freedom to organize and to bargain.

The Philippine Senate unanimously passed a bill carrying out the Bell Mission's mandate. It was subsequently tabled in the House on a technicality after a last-minute, frantic scramble by the Quirino Administration to prevent its passage.

At present labor here cannot organize freely because the secretary of labor, under powers given to him in Commonwealth Act 213, can refuse to register or can cancel the registration of any union and thus destroy its legal personality. This he can do and does as a simple administrative act without notifying the union, without preferring charges, without a hearing, and with no appeal possible.

The Quirino Administration, through Labor Sec. Figueras, has effectively controlled for purely political purposes the National Confederation of Trade Unions (NACTU). Even unions which abhor NACTU are intimidated into joining it under threat of cancellation of their permit by the labor secretary, who is honorary president of NACTU.

At present, labor cannot bargain freely because Commonwealth Act 103 empowers the Court of Industrial Relations to invoke anti-strike injunctions and compulsory arbitration in any and all labor disputes over which it has jurisdiction. Employers refuse to bargain since they can apply immediately to court, which is influenced strongly by employer interests, and thereby evade direct negotiations with unions.

Curb Arbitration

The labor bill which passed the Senate would completely repeal the labor secretary's powers over union registration. It also would limit injunctions and compulsory arbitration to "national interest" disputes. It would establish a code of unfair labor practices, machinery for employe representation elections and transform the Court of Industrial Relations into a body more like the U. S. National Labor Relations Board.

Labor in the Philippines is organized into heterogeneous, conglomerate unions and federations, but no national organizations. Most unions are company-controlled; others are government-controlled; others by a combination of these two.

Many licensed by the Labor Dept. as unions are in reality labor-boss gangs without any democratic procedures or collective bargaining functions. The boss collects, and in considerable part retains, wages in contravention of law.

Two organizations chiefly—the Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions, led by Cipriano Cid, and the Federation of Free Workers, whose president is Juan C. Tan—are in the forefront of the fight for a free labor movement. They are supported in the provinces by the Democratic Labor Association and the Free Visayan Workers. All these have been under strong government attack.

Reuther Tells—

How Free World Can Defeat Reds

DEATH of Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin doesn't change the fundamentals of the free world's fight against communism, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week.

Instead, he predicted, it gives the opportunity for "a psychological offensive against communism" that will build up and strengthen democracy and social betterment at home and abroad.

"I don't think the death of Stalin, or any handful of men, changes the situation," Reuther observed. "There is a revolution going on in the world and the Communists didn't start it."

Reuther, also president of the CIO Auto Workers, spoke at the annual fund-raising dinner of Roosevelt College, a liberal-labor supported school in Chicago.

"We must strip the Communists of the opportunity of exploiting poverty and injustice," he said.

"Adequate military strength to meet Communist aggression wherever it raises its ugly head is essential," Reuther conceded.

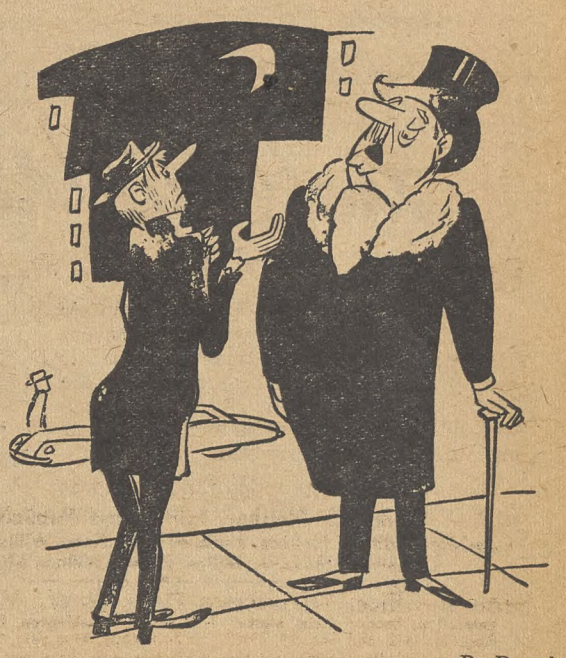
"But the contest between democracy and communism," he then emphasized, "must be won on the economic and social fronts in the field of human betterment.

"I am confident that the free world has the economic resources and the moral and spiritual strength to win the struggle."

The CIO president struck hard at all forms of "discrimination and second class citizenship" as weakening the U. S. throughout the world. He proposed:

- "Enactment of a federal fair employment practices law with enforcement provisions, anti-lynch and other basic civil rights legislation.
- "Repeal of the discriminatory and un-American McCarran Immigration Act, which has created antagonism, bitterness and distrust among our allies in Europe.
- "Aggressive steps must be taken to stop the growing campaign of fear, hatred and hysteria that under the guise of defending freedom in the world would strangle freedom in America.

"Civil rights may be a minority problem in America, but in the world struggle against Communist tyranny, it is a majority problem, for more than one-half of the people of the world have dark skin."



—By Pascal

"My good man, I'm putting up a front. I don't own any more than these clothes on my back."

CIO Pres. Reuther's Taft-Hartley Testimony

'This Is The Road

"Sugar-coating won't do." That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the House Labor Committee last week in a full-dress presentation of CIO's case for "substantial" amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Here are text-exerpts from some of the major sections of Reuther's lengthy statement:

Introduction

THE CIO OPPOSED this law when it was enacted, and we have opposed it ever since. We sincerely believe the best and most wholesome approach would be to wipe the slate clean and start anew.

The CIO is pledged to the ultimate repeal of Taft-Hartley. But there is nothing doctrinaire about the CIO's approach to this important subject. And we are realists, well acquainted with the political facts of life.

Therefore, we are ready even though we think it would be better to discard Taft-Hartley and enact a new statute, to cooperate with any sincere effort to so amend the law as to bring it into line with its professed purposes to encourage collective bargaining and to protect the exercise by workers "of full freedom of association" and "self-organization."

The entire country will benefit if the law is so changed. Industrial peace will be fostered. When undue restrictions against unions are eliminated, responsible management and responsible labor will move forward toward our common goal of insuring economic and social justice, which is the bulwark of our national prosperity and security.

'Justice, Fairness'

If amendments to Taft-Hartley are to achieve the goal of restoring equity to our labor-management relations, they must be of a substantial nature. Mere sugar-coating won't do.

Justice and fairness in the law are what Pres. Eisenhower has promised to labor. Justice and fairness are all we ask. Justice and fairness, we hope, are what the Congress wants.

Justice and fairness cannot be achieved by the limited amendments which have been proposed in some quarters, and which are designed to: restore to economic strikers their right to vote in Labor Board elections; extend the non-Communist affidavits to employers as well as union officers; and to liberalize the union security provisions for only a limited group of workers.

Hostile To Unions

The most fundamental issue is that the underlying philosophy of the Taft-Hartley Act is hostile to unions and collective bargaining, and that its provisions are deliberately designed to frustrate them.

Let me give you illustrations of this. One section orders the General Counsel to seek an injunction if he has reason to believe that unions are committing certain unfair labor practices.

It is significant that only the unfair labor practices of unions against employers merit this expedited treatment. The unfair labor practice of an employer against the union, however, can plow its way through the endless routine of Board procedure until the union is destroyed.

The unfair labor practice procedure was apparently not enough to deter unions from committing certain acts. The authors also felt it necessary to reinforce the unfair labor practice procedure with a provision for damage suits against these acts of unions.

And here is the significant point: no employer unfair labor practice is specified as a cause of action in a damage suit—only the unfair labor practice of unions.

AdministrationDelays Proposals On T-H

The Eisenhower Administration last week delayed its proposals to Congress for amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sen. Taft (O.), Republican Senate leader, after conferring at the White House with Pres. Eisenhower, Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin, and other congressional leaders, said the Administration will not make any recommendations until House and Senate hearings are completed.

Hearings before the House Labor Committee have been under way for several weeks, while the Senate Labor subcommittee, headed by GOP Leader Taft, voted late last week to begin T-H hearings on Mar. 24.

The subcommittee turned down, 4 to 3, a proposal by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) to delay hearings until the Eisenhower Administration is ready to submit its recommendations.

Taft predicted there could be agreement on about 15 amendments. Some are "substantial," he said, but refused to identify them. He suggested it "might be wise" to provide "more direct" means of controlling Communist-dominated unions, but wouldn't get specific.

The authors of this legislation were clearly ardent believers in a double standard.

Taft-Hartley strengthened the hand of the most anti-union employer groups, and gave to those who only grudgingly accept labor unions and who obeyed the Wagner Act with ill-concealed hostility, new hope of smashing unions.

The Taft-Hartley Act created an atmosphere which encouraged anti-union attitudes by employers—a result which, in and of itself, destroys the basis for sound labor relations.

The Taft-Hartley law has not destroyed the American labor movement. Our roots are sunk too deeply in the aspirations of people who work for a living, for that.

Labor Foes Gain

But, if Taft-Hartley has not destroyed the labor movement, it has seriously impaired the extension of the benefits of unionism to new areas. This is indeed one of the great ironies of the Taft-Hartley law; it has affected most the weaker unions, and the workers who need the benefits of organization the most.

The established unions in the important basic industries — steel, autos, rubber, clothing, the workers, in short, whom CIO speaks for largely—have been able to hold their own and to make advances.

There is good evidence, however, that the atmosphere engendered by Taft-Hartley has leveled off what had previously been the rising curve of union membership.

Between 1935, when workers were made free to join unions of their own choosing, and 1947, when Taft-Hartley was enacted, union membership responded very sensitively to the increase in employment. As employment rose, a constantly increasing proportion of workers joined unions.

The passage of Taft-Hartley, however, ushered in a darker age. Despite increasing employment in non-agricultural establishments—from 41.4 million in 1946 to 46.8 million in 1952—union membership has leveled off at somewhere around 16 million.

Now some will argue, particularly those who don't like unions, that all that this represents is "the new freedom" established by the Taft-Hartley law—the freedom not to join a union. The facts, however, do not offer corroboration of this dim view of union development.

Loyalty To Unions

On the contrary, they demonstrate conclusively that the loyalty of the union member to his union remains unimpaired. Why would our members in steel and autos and oil, for example, have stayed on the picket line for weeks if they did not have full confidence in and loyalty to their unions.

Take a look at the results of the union shop elections conducted under the Taft-Hartley law. You will recall that until this requirement was stricken from the law in 1951 a union could not ask for a union shop unless it first received a majority vote of all the eligible voters. Mind you, this was not the majority of all the people voting, but a majority of all those who could vote. Despite these obstacles, our unions were able to win more than 90% of these union shop elections.

This was a result quite contrary to the expectations of the authors of this legislation. They had seriously indulged themselves in the delusion that if only a secret ballot were held, the workers would repudiate their unions.

Time Of Crisis

The surest way to cement the unity of a labor organization is to provide for such tests as union shop elections and last offer ballots. In the face of what our members regard as an attack on their union, they tend to rally even more strongly to its support in time of crisis.

The proponents of Taft-Hartley have hailed this law as the new day, but of course it is not. I do not think that anybody can successfully support the conclusion that the relationship between management and labor has been improved, or that strikes have been reduced, or that new paths of labor management collaboration have been plowed as a result of the act.

On the contrary, I think that the main effect of Taft-Hartley has been to worsen labor management relations. It has worsened labor management relations because it has provided anti-union minded employers with a new arsenal of weapons with which to beat us over the head.

Injunctions

This goes to the very heart of the Taft-Hartley philosophy of labor-management relations—its reliance upon the labor injunction.

It seems very strange to me, gentlemen, that I should have to appear before you at this day and age to argue the immorality of the labor injunction. This issue was settled, we thought, when the Norris-LaGuardia Act was enacted during Pres. Hoover's Administration.

Pres. Eisenhower has expressed pride that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was adopted during a previous Republican Administration. We regard it to be a tragedy that a subsequent Republican Congress emasculated the act through the Taft-Hartley injunction provisions.

I wish to recall to the committee Pres. Eisenhower's observation that injunctions, and I am quoting him, "will not settle the underlying fundamental problems which cause a strike." With this statement I am in full and hearty agreement. Of course they won't. They never have. They never will.

The labor injunction is immoral and unfair. It is contrary to the American concept of government by due process of law. It makes for labor war rather than peace.

There are several varieties of labor injunctions in the Taft-Hartley law, but they have one thing in common. They encourage the issuance of a court order restraining union activities before all the evidence is in. These injunctions are issued on the flimsiest of allegations and with no examination of the interests of the parties involved.

These injunctions are far different from an order of a court enforcing a Labor Board decision, which is issued only after: 1. a thorough field investigation by a National Labor Relations Board examiner,

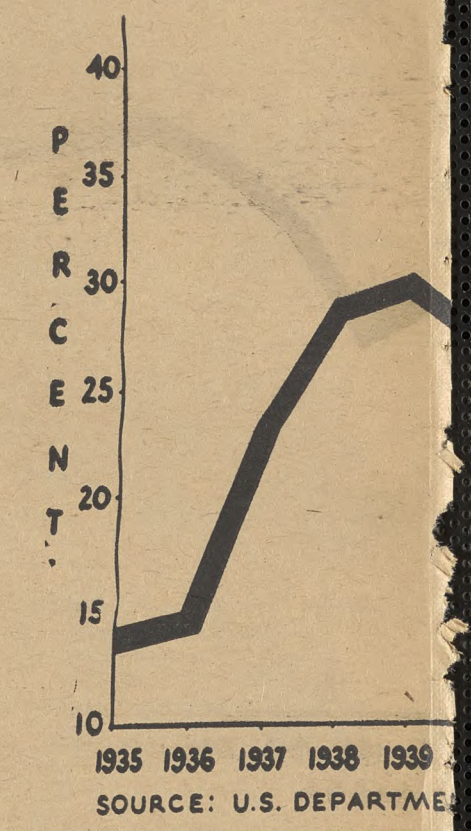


CHART shows how Taft-Hartley has of unions. Union membership, as perc

Business Takes A Walk On Ike's T-H Advi

THE EISENHOWER Administration's first attempt at joint labor-industry-public discussion of industrial relations has come a cropper—because of a boycott by business members.

The five industry representatives on the Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee walked out on the second day of its deliberations on possible Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

Their action was in line with the stand of the National Association of Manufacturers, which opposes all tripartite government boards.

The Labor Dept.'s Advisory Committee was named by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin a month ago after being suggested by Pres. Eisenhower. A continuing body, it was given as its first task discussion and recommendation on T-H amendments which the Administration may propose.

But the business representatives balked at any recommendations. They objected to any vote on specific T-H changes, beginning with the immediate question of allowing strikers to vote in union representation elections. (Even Sen. Taft favors that one.)

So the businessmen walked out on Pres. Eisenhower's committee—the formal announcement said talks were "recessed"—just as they had on the Wage Stabilization Board late last year.

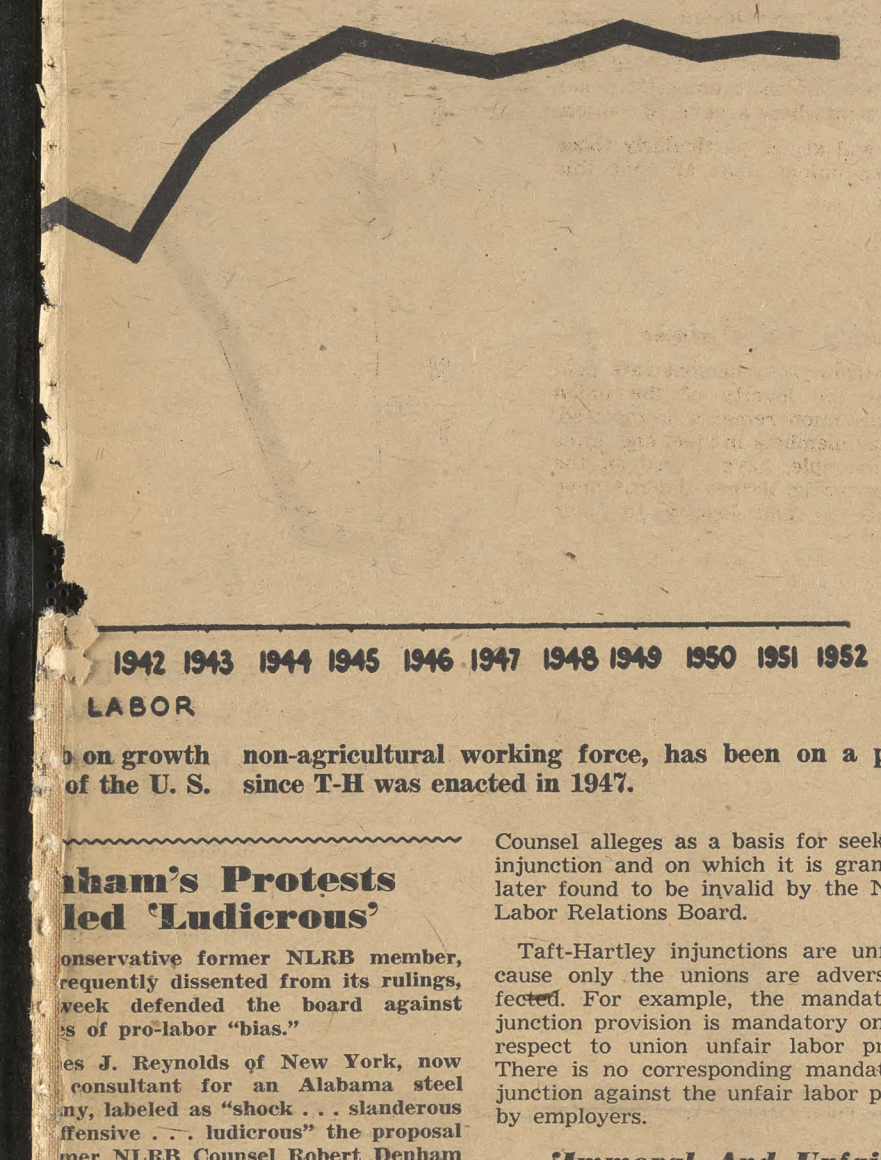
Their action was condemned by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who with CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald was a committee member. Reuther's statement follows in large part:

"The CIO members of the Labor Dept. Advisory Committee went into the meetings with the hope that we could help formulate a series of recommendations to the Secretary of Labor and the President on amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

"We did not enter those meetings with the idea of participating in a debating society. Taft-Hartley is sufficiently complex that it can be debated forever. We did hope that constructive proposals might emerge.

"The only way an advisory committee, or any other committee, can function and make recommendations, is by the normal democratic process of discussion and formulation of recommendations.

o Peace In American Industry'



b on growth of the U. S. non-agricultural working force, has been on a plateau since T-H was enacted in 1947.

nham's Protests led 'Ludicrous'

onservative former NLRB member, requently dissented from its rulings, week defended the board against es of pro-labor "bias."

es J. Reynolds of New York, now consultant for an Alabama steel ny, labeled as "shock . . . slanderous ffensive . . . ludicrous" the proposal mer NLRB Counsel Robert Denham Congress fire the Board.

earing before a trial examiner, and board itself has rendered a decision.

trast this to the procedure followed various kinds of Taft-Hartley ons. Section 10(1) directs the Gen- Counsel of the National Labor Rela- Board to seek an injunction in a l court if he has reason to believe nions are engaging in certain unfair practices generally referred to as condary boycott.

Tossed Out Later

basis upon which the General Coun- eks the injunction is perhaps a brief gation and whatever information he s to seek from the parties in the Then the General Counsel goes into eral district court armed with the prestige of the federal government etitions the court for an injunction.

w the record will show that in many the grounds which the General Counsel alleges as a basis for seeking the injunction and on which it is granted are later found to be invalid by the National Labor Relations Board.

Taft-Hartley injunctions are unfair because only the unions are adversely affected. For example, the mandatory injunction provision is mandatory only with respect to union unfair labor practices. There is no corresponding mandatory injunction against the unfair labor practices by employers.

'Immoral And Unfair'

The discretionary injunction presumably applies to both, but even so it has been used overwhelmingly against the unfair labor practices of unions.

In the emergency disputes injunction, which is the most unfair of all, the provision is so written that for the 80-day injunction period the government must, under the law, line up on the side of the employer against the union.

This has been the record of every national emergency injunction to date. No matter what the merits of the strike are, no matter what the previous history of bargaining shows, no matter what the issues are, if the President finds the existence of an emergency he directs the Attorney General to apply for an injunction restraining the strike. Thus, without investigation or hearing on the merits of the dispute, a court puts the indelible stamp of illegality on the strike for 80 days.

Stalls Settlement

It seems to me that this is gravely offensive to any standard of fair play.

Despite its seeming simplicity, the injunction does not contribute to a settlement. This is particularly emphasized in emergency dispute situations.

Look at the situation from the employer's viewpoint. What compulsion is the employer under to bargain during the term of injunction? The order may require him to do so.

Realistically, bargaining is only effective when the parties to the bargaining have sanctions to apply if an impasse is reached. For the employer the sanction is the lockout and his economic power to say no. For the union the sanction is the strike. But in the emergency dispute situation, the employer knows beforehand that for 80 days the union will not be able to strike.

If you appreciate the realities of bargaining then you can understand why the employer is content to sit quietly while the 80 day injunction relieves him of the necessity of bargaining. At the very least it may give him economic relief from a subsequent wage increase for the 80 day period.

Now it will be said that a situation may come about where a national emergency dispute will nevertheless take place resulting in a stoppage that will imperil in a substantial way the national health and safety.

National Welfare

The labor movement is, of course, deeply concerned with the health and safety of the nation. We believe that above every interest the safety of the entire country must come first. We believe, however, as we have already indicated, that the term national emergency has been too often abused.

As Pres. Eisenhower has said so well, there are worse things than a strike, and one of the things that is worse is the loss of freedom attendant upon unjustified governmental intervention in labor-management situations merely because the hue and cry is raised of a national emergency when none exists in fact.

After careful consideration we have concluded that the best way to cope with genuine national emergencies is to continue to place responsibility on the parties themselves to settle their dispute through collective bargaining without blue-printing any general solution or procedures to be taken by the government in the event collective bargaining fails.

This does not leave the nation remediless against the crisis which may result therefrom since, in the final analysis, Congress is always available and possesses the authority to act with a remedy tailor-made to the equities of the particular situation.

This solution possesses the overwhelming advantage that neither party to a dispute will be able to know in advance the form government intervention may take and thus to calculate that its own interests will be better served by government intervention than by negotiation.

Bargaining

Pres. Eisenhower has called for "the encouragement of collective bargaining" and the lifting of "the heavy hand of government intervention." We fully agree.

Union and management should be left free to negotiate the terms of collective bargaining agreements with a minimum of government regulation. This principle, with which all believers in a free economy will surely agree, is eroded by Taft-Hartley. Let me, by way of illustration, discuss two subjects of collective bargaining on which Taft-Hartley lays "the heavy hand of government intervention."

The first is union security. What does the Taft-Hartley Act do? First, it declares that only a certain type of union security contract, described in complicated detail, shall now be legal, and it prohibits any union security contract not conforming to these new specifications. Secondly, it provides that state laws more hostile to union security than Taft-Hartley shall override the Taft-Hartley provisions, but that state laws more favorable to union security shall yield to Taft-Hartley.

Shake It Up And Make It Tougher

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce wants the National Labor Relations Board stacked against unions, and the Taft-Hartley Act shaken up and made a little tougher.

Its views were given the House Labor Committee by Vice Pres. Powell C. Groner, who is president of the Kansas City Public Service Co.

He also wants to outlaw industrywide bargaining except where it is "not disruptive and harmful to the public interest" and both sides want it.

The American Mining Congress, representing ore firms, went beyond the C. of C. and NAM in its proposals; it wants to abolish the Labor Dept., too.

Strong Objections

These Taft-Hartley provisions are strongly objectionable because they unnecessarily inject the government into the collective bargaining process. The particular restrictions laid by Taft-Hartley on union security clauses are unfair, unwise and unworkable. The subordination of the federal statute to anti-union state legislation, but not to pro-union, violates both principles of fairness and the ordinary rule of supremacy of federal law. These provisions are both anti-union and unrealistic.

The Taft-Hartley Act specifies in great detail the welfare fund arrangements which may be entered into between unions and employers in collective bargaining agreements. It prescribes how these funds must be administered and what benefits may be covered. Any violation of the statutory restrictions is not only subject to injunction—a device of which Taft-Hartley's authors were especially enamored—but is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for a year.

Now I submit that this is an extraordinary bit of government regimentation, coming as it does from self-proclaimed admirers of the free enterprise system.

Conclusion

We in the CIO are convinced that substantial amendment of Taft-Hartley to bring that law into line with the standards of justice and fairness which Pres. Eisenhower has said will mark his administration is essential at this session of Congress.

It is essential not only for our domestic prosperity, but for our security and dignity throughout the free world.

We will have proven to our friends and allies—and to our enemies as well—that in democratic America, free labor and free management can work together in a spirit of national unity for the good and welfare of all the people.

ry Group

is the industry members have de- l to do, notwithstanding our accept- of the normal procedure that if any ers dissent, they can voice that dis- n a minority report.

stead, the industry members are un- g to assist the President and the tary of Labor in exploring the com- r areas of agreement on Taft-Hartley. at is most regrettable.

It puts on the employer members of the mittee the burden of explaining their usal to seek cooperation in a common proach to Taft-Hartley problems, which nd the nation so earnestly desire.

The CIO, however, still stands ready to perate with Pres. Eisenhower in his ted objective to achieve fairness and tice in our basic labor relations law."

GET the FACTS

FACTS are ammunition in the fight to win fundamental improvements to the Taft-Hartley Act in the present session of Congress.

And CIO has them . . . the first of a series of pamphlets which will be issued during coming weeks. They are:

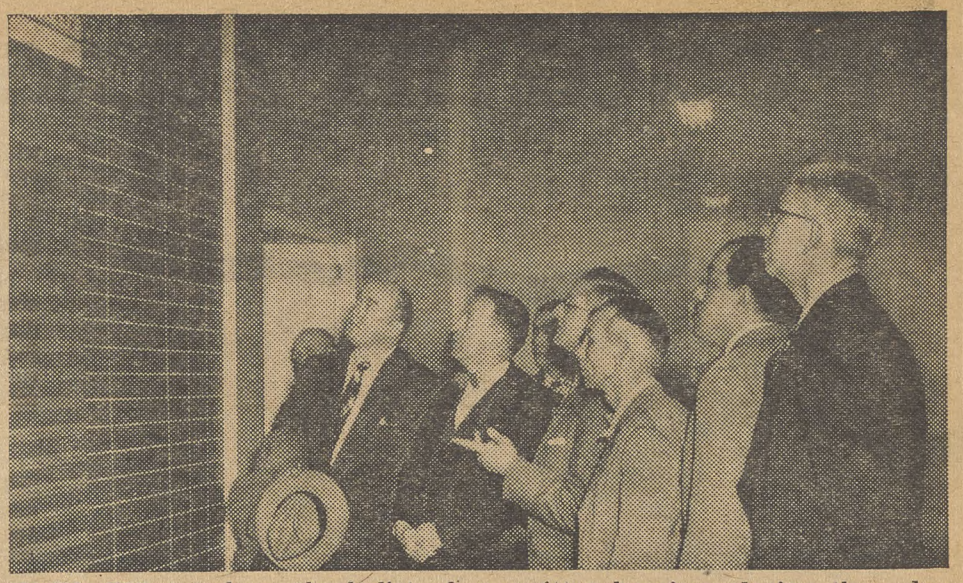
1. **"Sugar-Coating Won't Do,"** text of the CIO Executive Board's recent statement outlining the whys and wherefores of seven major T-H improvements needed to bring justice and fairness to labor-management legislation.

2. **"Don't Pulverize Labor,"** a reprint of the recent House testimony of Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) exposing the NAM's "labor monopoly" war cries.

Send your orders now, for distribution to local union members and officers, CIO council delegates and the community.

The FDR Jr. reprint is available without charge. Prices for "Sugar-Coating Won't Do" are: 5c a copy, 50 copies for $1.50, 100 for $2.50, 500 for $10 and 1000 copies for $18. Send orders to CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

THAT'S THE IDEA, Ohio Rep. A. G. Lancione (second from left) tells group of Ohio CIO grass-root lobbyists, as they discuss labor legislation before State Legislature.



OHIO CIO members check list of committee hearings during three-day check on home-town legislators. Rep. Arthur Milleson, second from left, has just learned CIO views on major bills.

'Right To Work,' Tax Dodge Bills Fought In Legislatures

DEFENSIVE campaigns against self-styled "right to work" bills and the millionaire's amendment tax dodge are being waged by state CIO councils in legislative sessions now under way in a half-dozen states.

Parallel measures to improve state unemployment and workmen's compensation measures and to win enactment of fair employment practices and civil rights bills also are winning state CIO support.

Here's a survey of state legislative development, as reported by CIO councils and Labor Press Associated:

'Right To Work'

Through the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods have joined to fight the "right to work" proposition.

This is the measure, authored by Cecil B. DeMille and pushed by the Chamber of Commerce and other business groups, which would legalize the open shop and outlaw all forms of union security.

It's so extreme that it's been condemned by the local Chamber of Commerce in Pueblo, Colo., a steel-making and railroad center.

In California, the "right to work" drive is pushed by GOP Assembly Leader Levering. The State CIO Council has just warned his "proposals are attempts to turn back the clock of economic and social progress to the days of sweat shop conditions and no job security."

One setback for the "right to work" forces came in Wyoming, where the proposal was defeated by a decisive vote. It carried the lower house of the Utah Legislature, but Senate passage was reported to be doubtful.

In Oregon, Oklahoma, Iowa and Indiana, unions are fighting similar bills.

Tax Dodge

Four legislatures in recent weeks have turned down the "millionaire's relief" tax dodge amendment, but the campaign is being pushed in New York.

This is the proposal to set a 25% limit on federal income taxes. Adoption would force crippling of federal government services and probably enactment of a U. S. sales tax.

CIO and AFL state councils in New York have alerted local unions against the tax "relief" plan introduced with little notice in Albany.

The Maryland State Senate recently voted down the plan, as did the Colorado, New Mexico and West Virginia Legislatures. And in Texas, a joint labor presentation against the bill was voiced in lower house hearings.

In Oregon, CIO and AFL are fighting proposals to destroy the initiative and referendum and open the way for a state sales tax.

Social Legislation

New Jersey CIO has called its annual legislative mobilization conference in Trenton for Mar. 30, in an effort to prod a "do nothing" Legislature into action on "pro-labor and pro-consumer bills which now are buried in committees."

The State CIO proposes increases in unemployment and disability benefits from $30 to $45 for single workers, increases in workmen's compensation to $50 for single workers and $70 for workers with large families, elimination of the waiting period and other curbs on such benefits, strengthening of the state rent control and anti-eviction law, adoption of a wage-hour law, and tightening of the anti-injunction act.

North Carolina CIO is partially backing Gov. Umstead's proposal for a minimum wage law. It would set a wage floor of 55c an hour (20c under the federal minimum). CIO wants several improvements in the measure, bringing it in line with existing federal law, and points out that in North Carolina "average weekly wages of $44.02 are the lowest in the nation."

CIO Opposes Garnishee Bill

Organized labor provided the only opposition to a wage garnishee bill before the North Carolina Legislature.

When Franz Daniel, CIO state director, asked rejection of the bill at a State Senate committee hearing, he was booed long and loudly by some 250 businessmen present.

"As long as guys like that are booing me," observed Daniel, "I'm doing all right."

Buffalo Council Elects Miller

The Greater Buffalo CIO Council has made its presidency a full-time, paid job and elevated James Miller to the post.

Miller, the Council's secretary-treasurer for the past eight years, was succeeded in that post by James Steel, of the CIO Steelworkers. Hugh Thompson, who also is CIO regional director, declined to run for re-election as Council president.

'Operation Legislature' Proves Effective In Ohio

"OPERATION Legislature" has begun in Ohio. The first "assault troops" of the Ohio CIO Council's legislative battle moved into Columbus.

Their target is decent, humane, liberal laws.

Faced with a Legislature which at best can be described as "conservative," the Ohio CIO is again following a program inaugurated in 1951 and designed to utilize the skills, enthusiasm and fighting mood of CIO members in that state.

Called "Legislative Action Weeks," the program brings legislative battles home to the grass roots of CIO.

For the next 10 weeks CIO members from the mills and shops will go to Columbus to take part in the epoch battle being waged in the State House.

The program has a two-fold objective. The first is educational. Each delegate, the Council feels, should be charged with the responsibility of spreading the legislative story to the members of his union and to the friends of CIO in his community.

THE SECOND object is legislative action, with each delegate responsible for acquainting state lawmakers with the views of CIO members who are their constituents.

The first group came from Steubenville, Martins Ferry, Zanesville, and Marietta.

Each Monday, delegates from CIO local unions and councils in a certain geographical area of the state will meet in Columbus.

They will hear staff members of the Ohio Council, headed by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, talk on the important details and behind-the-scene maneuvering on the most vital issues in the Legislature.

Then, they go to the State Capitol where the weekly legislative session is beginning and they meet representatives and senators from their districts. They also observe the Legislature in action and sample the atmosphere of the State House.

ON TUESDAY morning bright and early, they are back in the State House to attend legislative committee sessions, hear testimony for and against important bills, and confer with their home town legislators.

On Tuesday evening they dine together again—this time with their home town representatives and senators as their guests—and then attend committee hearings which often last until midnight.

Wednesday morning they spend in more conferences with legislators or at committee hearings and then re-assemble to discuss how to bring home to their own members the full story of what is going on in the Legislature.

Clayman says the amateur lobbyists are magnificent. They buttonhole their legislators in a dignified fashion, and then they plead their cause earnestly and fairly. He said:

"They know the issues and they talk the issues. Not one legislator has ever complained that our people use anything but logic."

CIO Endorses In L.A. Races

THE LOS ANGELES CIO Council has voted a series of endorsements for city and school board offices, headed by backing of Mayor Fletcher Bowron in his campaign for re-election.

More than 80 candidates were interviewed by the Council PAC interviewing committee, headed by Henry Santiestevan.

The Council endorsed 12 candidates for the 15-member City Council, including Edward Roybal and Ernest Debs, both veteran liberal members of that board.

'90% Of Employers Discriminate'

"OF COURSE, we never discriminate," employers have said a thousand times in fighting state, local and federal legislation to end outlaw employment bias.

That claim has just been checked and found wanting in Pennsylvania. A committee named by GOP Gov. John S. Fine has reported that 90% of the state's employers—nine out of 10 business firms, that is—engage in job discrimination.

The report covered some 1200 different types of firms with nearly a million workers.

On basis of the findings, Gov. Fine has urged the Legislature to enact a "sound and effective" fair employment practices law.

Along with discrimination against Negroes, the report found "significant evidence" of bias against Jews and other religious and nationality groups. And the bias increased from 52% in the case of semi-skilled workers to 92% in the cases of sales employes.

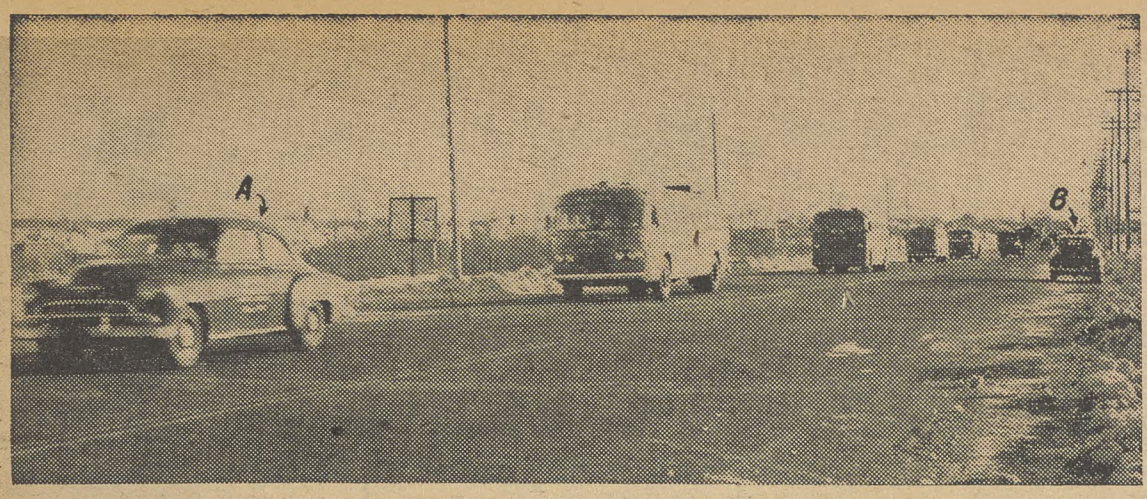
IN CALIFORNIA, the State CIO Council has joined with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and local and statewide labor and liberal groups in planning a state civil rights mobilization in Sacramento on Mar. 22-23.

A petition drive for an effective FEPC law is under way, with a goal of 500,000 signatures.

Along with backing a series of civil rights measures, the California CIO is fighting Sen. Tenney's (R.) so-called "rights of man" constitutional amendment. Like his "America First" proposal which failed last year, Tenney's new measure would legalize all forms of discrimination.

The Arizona Legislature has before it bills to establish a Commission on Civil Rights with statutory powers to eliminate discrimination in public places, and a Fair Employment Practices Commission, also with statutory authority. These proposals are sponsored by the Arizona Council for Civil Unity on which the CIO and AFL are represented.

New Jersey CIO has asked the state schools system to delete all references to race, color, nationality or religion from school records.



HERE COME THE SCABS.—Bus loads of Canadian Copper strikebreakers are hauled into Montreal East plant by armed private detectives (car A) and a city police car (B). CIO Oil Workers have been out for some eight months, faced repeated arrests.

CCL Raises Quebec Defense Fund

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor, prompted by the brutal, fascist anti-union drive of Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, has established a defense fund to protect the rights of workers in that province to bargain collectively.

The fund was set up by the CCL Executive Council at a meeting in Ottawa. The action was taken after the board heard reports of shootings, beatings and arrests of strikers in two walkouts by Duplessis-controlled police.

At the Canadian Copper Refineries, Ltd., Montreal East, the CIO-CCL Oil Workers have been out since July 14, 1952. Members have been beaten by police and private detectives, run down by buses carrying scabs, and generally harassed while the company—a subsidiary of the American-owned Phelps Dodge Corp.—violates provincial labor laws with impunity.

The other was at Louisville, where a textile workers local affiliated with the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor recently went back to work after 11 bloody months on picket lines at the Associated Textile Co.

"Conditions which our own and other unions have faced in Quebec," said CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald in announcing the fund, "make it obvious that workers in that province are facing extreme handicaps in their efforts to exercise what is recognized in the letter of Canadian law."

CIO Teamwork Pays Off For IUE At Winston-Salem

By ED LASHMAN

CIO SOLIDARITY paid off handsomely when CIO Electrical Workers won an overwhelming victory at the Winston-Salem, N. C., plant of the Bassick Co.

The vote at the Stewart-Warner subsidiary was IUE-CIO 209, no union 3.

The victory resulted from the teamwork of IUE-CIO and the CIO Communications Workers. The president of the CWA-CIO local at the Western Electric at Winston-Salem put IUE Field Rep. John R. Sullivan in contact with Pres. Milton Schwichtenberg of the Bassick local, then part of the United Electrical Workers employes.

After Schwichtenberg reported that the workers were unhappy with UE deals on grievances and wages, a meeting was held at which some 100 members voted to affiliate with IUE-CIO. A IUE-CIO charter was issued subsequently to the local.

IUE-CIO conducted a vigorous card-signing campaign, accompanied by wide distribution of leaflets and a series of plant gate meetings. The pay-off was that 200 out of 230 eligible had signed IUE-CIO cards by election day.

During the campaign, UE told the company that it would not protest firings of union members and the American Arbitration Association that there should be no arbitration of grievances filed by Sullivan.

Realizing that it was going to be snowed under, UE got off the ballot the day before the election. With this victory IUE-CIO wiped out the last UE local in the Carolinas.

Shipbuilders Hit Awards To Foreign Yards

THE CIO SHIPBUILDING Workers last week charged the Eisenhower Administration "is helping to drive private U. S. shipbuilders to the wall."

The union's executive council declared:

"Widespread contracting of U. S. vessels in foreign shipbuilding yards and the jamming of construction and repair work into government-operated installations is slashing employment and helping to drive private U. S. shipbuilders to the wall."

The council said the Administration's action "undermines United States labor through the tacit approval of the foreign shipbuilding policy of paying disastrous substandard wages and the maintenance of deplorable working conditions."

UAW Boosts Pensions In Skilled Jobs

CIO AUTO Workers have won important pension gains through a recent "voluntary reopening" of a five-year contract with Detroit's tool and dye industry.

Pensions were boosted from $100 to $135 monthly, including Social Security, under the amended contract between Local 155 and 157 and the Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association.

The contract covers 10,000 workers in 71 Detroit shops, with pension rights maintained as workers shift from one contract plant to another.

The UAW-CIO Social Security Dept. considers the pension plan one of its best. Term of eligibility for retirement at 60 was cut from 25 years to a minimum of 10 years service. Retirement is non-compulsory. And a death benefit of $500 was added.

'U. S. Needs More Enterprise For Freedom'

WHAT the country needs is not more freedom for free enterprise, but more enterprise for freedom, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Philadelphia Bulletin's seventh annual forum last week.

Carey appeared with Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) and Edward Dunning, vice president of N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agency, in a panel discussion of "How Much Freedom for Free Eenterprise?"

"Free enterprise doesn't know what or how much additional 'freedom' it wants," he maintained. "All the facts of present-day American economic life," he asserted, "point inescapably to these conclusions:

"Free enterprise doesn't need more 'freedom.' If anything it has too much freedom. Big business and industry have far more freedom than the mass of American people.

"Free enterprise, represented by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, does not seek just more 'freedom' for its own affairs. It seeks more 'freedom' to limit the political and economic freedom of its employes and the people generally.

"Free enterprise . . . would like to monopolize the idea of free enterprise. However, organized labor has as much of a proprietary interest in free enterprise as big business. But big business, while demanding complete freedom to conduct its own affairs, refuses to accord the same right to trade unions.

"By its very nature, by its very composition and character, organized labor is dedicated to an increasingly broader economic and political democracy. That section of free enterprise represented by big business, the NAM and the C. of C. are intrinsically opposed to the broadening of economic and political democracy.

"Organized labor, spokesman for 16 million workers and their families, must continue to oppose, with all its heart, mind and soul, more 'freedom' for big business when that freedom is used to exploit the American people and the U. S. government."

CIO Backs Ike, Condemns Taft In Treaty Dispute

TAFT REPUBLICAN politics in foreign affairs were strongly condemned last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in backing Pres. Eisenhower's proposed condemnation of Soviet violation of the wartime Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Reuther charged the majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with a "reckless display of partisan politics" which was "harmful to the establishment of a coherent and sensible American foreign policy."

The CIO statement was issued after the Senate group sharply amended a declaration on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements as proposed by Eisenhower and Sec. of State Dulles.

The Administration's measure would have condemned the Soviet Union's violation of several international agreements so as to subjugate free peoples.

THE SENATE committee—largely on the impetus of GOP Majority Leader Taft—stuck on a rider declaring Congress was expressing no opinion "as to the validity or the invalidity" of the Yalta-Potsdam pacts. The committee vote was 8-to-6 for approval.

With Stalin's death, action on the committee-amended resolution was stalled in the Senate. And there were reports Taft might come up with a new proposition.

Reuther called the Taft amendment "a belated effort to smear the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the record of Harry Truman." His statement follows in part:

"The resolution proposed by Pres. Eisenhower deserves the support of all of us. It puts the blame for the enslavement of Eastern European peoples into totalitarian dictatorships, squarely where it belongs: on the leadership of the Communist government of the USSR.

"THIS RESOLUTION should have been approved promptly and unanimously by the Senate. The Republican leadership of the Senate, however, in its endeavor to attack the previous Democratic Administrations, has made impossible the forthright adoption of this statement of America's abhorrence of the Soviet practice of flouting international agreements.

"Not only have Sens. Taft, Bridges and Knowland obstructed the laudable aims of Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of State Dulles in this matter; they are also undermining the basis for a bi-partisan foreign policy. Such a policy is an obviously essential element in the struggle against Communist aggressive efforts to achieve world domination.

"The proposed amendment sponsored by Sen. Taft and his colleagues is nothing more than a belated effort to smear the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the record of Harry Truman.

"The CIO condemns this action as harmful to the establishment of a coherent and sensible American foreign policy. We urge adoption of the resolution as proposed by Pres. Eisenhower."

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Let's repudiate Yalta, Potsdam, Hyde Park and Independence."

Czech Reds Battled In Factories

WHAT WAS described as an open revolt by Czech workers against their Russian-dominated government, first revealed by the official organ of the Czech Communist Party, was passed on recently to U. S. listeners by Ed Murrow, CBS news reporter.

The employes of 18 factories in one district, and of several plants in others, simultaneously refused to report on the job despite orders by local authorities, he recounted.

"The fact that 18 factories in a single district could act so concertedly," Murrow observed, "indicates a growing organization and strength of opposition against the Communist regime.

"The Czech government has re-activated the armed workers' militia in the factories. This is an admission that industrial rebellion is so threatening that the security police and the Czech military forces must be augmented by the armed workers' militia to cope with unrest in individual factories."

Builders Move In On Vet Groups In Fight On Low Interest Rates

AS A BATTLE to provide low-interest mortgages and better homes for veterans makes progress in Congress, the real estate and mortgage loan lobby has begun to move in on veterans' organizations to defeat the program.

Most recent point of attack was a so-called "fact-finding meeting" called by a special Housing Committee of the American Legion in Washington, D. C. The committee was appointed by Legion National Commander Lewis K. Gough after pressure from veterans led to the passage at the last Legion convention of a resolution "to explore the possibilities of improving GI Home Loan facilities."

Named to the committee were Chairman Thomas Moses, of Charleston, W. Va., Larry J. Fenlon, chairman of the Legion's National Economic Commission, Chicago, and Milo J. Warner, former Legion national commander, of Toledo, O.

WARNER for years has been registered as a lobbyist for the Prudential Life Insurance Co., part of the financial group pressuring for higher interest rates.

The meeting for "improving" the GI Loan program was addressed by six speakers. One was T. B. King, director of the loan guaranty service of the Veterans Administration, who opposed raising the rates. All of the others are prominently identified with the real estate and loan lobby which seeks higher interest payments.

They included Miles Colean, identified by the Legion as an "economic consultant"; Samuel E. Neel, of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America; M. K. M. Murphy, president of Boiling Spring Savings and Loan; Robert Morgan, vice president of Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and James Rouse, president, Moss-Rouse Co.

The lobby whose representatives dominated the meeting has fought the government's FHA and GI programs of low-interest insured mortgages for years. It again has renewed its drive to raise interest rates on all mortgages.

SUCCESS or failure of their move will depend in large part on the fate of current bipartisan efforts in Congress to extend the direct loan provisions of the housing section of the GI Bill. Chairman Rogers (R. Mass.) introduced HR 27 for this purpose, and similar measures also have been sponsored by Reps. Teague (D. Tex.), and Elliott (D. Ala.).

Rep. Rains (D. Ala.), former chairman of the House Housing subcommittee, wants the program continued and would increase the amount available for such loans by $500 million. Additional funds are needed in the face of a threatened boycott of the program by the mortgage loan interests.

The direct loan provisions of the GI Act were enacted into law after the CIO National Housing Committee had drawn attention to an earlier lenders' boycott of the 4% loan program. They provide that when a veteran is unable to obtain such a loan for which he is eligible from a private lending institution, he may obtain it from a special fund set up by the government.

RAINS also has moved to insure honest construction of FHA and VA insured housing. He introduced a bill, in line with the recommendations made before his committee last year by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, requiring builders or sellers to put up a one-year guarantee on houses financed with FHA or VA insurance.

Hearings before Rains' committee last year uncovered many examples of shoddy construction. Rains pointed out that his proposal would work no hardship on honest builders, but would prevent unscrupulous operators from fleecing veterans and other members of the public on lifetime investments.

It's Cheaper, Henry Figures, To Pay Missus Not To Work

HENRY COOKE and his wife Helen of Chicago have decided she'd better quit her job, because they can't afford it. After he showed the figures, she agreed, according to his account in Work, a Catholic labor paper.

She makes $55 a week as a clerk-typist, but they figured out that after the extra expenses she was bringing in exactly $7.44 a week, or 19c an hour.

He makes $4264 a year, and on his income alone the income tax is $445 a year, but with his wife's $2860 added, the tax is $1014.75, an increase of $569.75.

Helen's cousin Jane gets $20 a week for minding their baby during the day time. That's $1040 a year. Helen's transportation is $100 a year. And lunches, coffee, cokes come to $350 a year. Extra clothes and cleaning come to $300 more.

Extra food bills, because Helen has no time to shop for bargains, come to $30, and extra medicine and doctor bills to $30 more. That and other items like deductions for social security come to $2472.91, or only $387.09 short of what Helen makes. And that's not including the perennial office collections for gifts, or what she may pick up in a department store on the way home. **(LPA)**

Ike Presents Plan To Boost FSA, Give It Cabinet Rank

TRANSFORMATION of the Federal Agency into a Cabinet-ranking Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare was formally proposed to Congress last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

The plan was advanced under the Reorganization Act and has been expected for some time. It will become automatically effective if it is not disapproved by a majority vote of the full membership of either House or Senate within 60 congressional working days. The same proposal was rejected when former Pres. Truman offered it.

Eisenhower advised Congress that the new head of the department, with the status of secretary, would be the present FSA administrator, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby.

"The purpose of this plan," he wrote, "is to improve the administration of the vital health, education and social security functions now being carried on in the Federal Security Agency by giving them departmental rank."

The new department would have authority over the Public Health Service, Office of Education and Social Security Administration. It would have an under-secretary and two assistant secretaries.

The head of the Social Security Commission, now named by the FSA administrator, and the surgeon-general of the PHS and the commissioner of education, now nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, all would be subject to presidential appointment and Senate confirmation.

Economy Begins With The Women

Economy begins with the women for the new GOP Administration.

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept., has ended its monthly "Facts on Women Workers" publication, saying:

"In line with the economy program in government, the Bureau of the Budget has not renewed approval of the publication of this monthly newsletter."

The saving: perhaps $800 a year.

Food Reserve Plan Asked

A BILL to set up an international food reserve under the United Nations was introduced last week by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) with support of 21 other senators.

The program calls for storing wheat, cotton, dried milk and "other raw or unprocessed farm products" at various points around the world. The reserve could be drawn upon to aid nations stricken with famine.

A major effect, Murray said, would be to "stabilize the international market for agricultural products." He added that this, in turn, would "help reverse the present trend toward falling farm prices and farm incomes."

Murray said that the purpose would be 'to match up hungry and ill-clad people with a permanently and abundantly productive agriculture."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

LOIS LINDMAN, of Seattle, asks a question that's on the mind of millions of families: "Would you please print more on economy building, and a plan for a three-bedroom house? A home a worker can afford is very essential to the American family."

Hoopla

Two of the biggest current claims of toothpaste advertisers have been deflated by responsible medical authorities.

All the claims for the $100-million chlorophyll business are largely bunk, says Prof. A. W. Galston of the California Institute of Technology.

Chlorophyll in toothpaste, cigarets, etc., doesn't stop bad smells; it just deadens your sense of smell.

And the Journal of the American Dental Association reports that ammoniated toothpastes have no special value in reducing tooth decay.

Where to find an adequate home at a price a wage-earning family can afford is today's big consumer problem. Even after eight years of building since the end of World War II, housing is very tight.

Many of the families who moved into the millions of tiny houses put up in the past eight years are already seriously cramped for space as the second or third child is born and the children get older. But at the same time, there's a growing shortage of land suitable for building on the rims of the big cities. When land is scarce the builders tend to use what's available for more expensive houses — $15,000 and often much more.

The average industrial worker today earns $3750 a year. Even without considering the present extra big income tax bite on his wages, at that price he can afford to buy a house tagged at not much more than $7500. The U. S. Savings and Loan Association advises paying no more than 2½ times your yearly income for a house, some very conservative consumer economists say only 1½ times, so let's say two times is a safe compromise.

BUT THERE IS very little available at $7500 that can make a permanent home. Even though some of the shoddy construction found in many houses under $10,000 these days can be corrected, such basic faults as inadequate heating systems and insufficient space for a growing family are costly to remedy. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, chairman of the housing hygiene committee of the American Public Health Association, has said that the best public housing today doesn't meet his committee's minimum standard of living space "for health and decency" by 25% nor the bulk of private housing, by half.

The committee recommends 750 square feet of living space for a family of two, 1000 square feet for three, 1150 for four and 1400 for five.

Another danger home-seekers must guard against in some of the big building projects is a lack of school and other community facilities. Dr. Luther Gulick, a New York educator and management expert, has warned that the low taxes which help attract young couples to buy a home in the suburbs may rise in 10 or 15 years as new facilities are needed.

THE LEAST expensive house per square foot of space that you could buy or build, would be a basementless, two-story house nearly square in shape and without protruding wings. Many families these days want the convenience of a house all on one floor, especially if they have small children. But a two-story house does provide the same space at less cost, and also doesn't need as large a lot.

(Next article: "The house that grows," and cost-cutting possibilities and risks in buying an older house for conversion.)

WITH A WILL and a way CIO unionists in New York City are joining in all-labor drive to support American Red Cross during current fund campaign. Conferring with Albert C. Simmonds, Jr. (center), city fund drive chairman, are James Carroll, TWU; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, CIO Council; and Sec.-Treas. M. M. Potoker, N. Y. Newspaper Guild.

Organizationally Speaking

The following are representation election victories as reported by the Organizational Dept.:

REG. DIR. EWALD SANDNER reports that workers of the Givaudan Co., Delawanna, N. J., favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by the following vote: CIO 120, AFL 114, challenged 1, no union 3. In charge of organization was CIO Rep. Emory Hanscom, assisted by UGCCW Rep. Lyman Covert.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Elberta Crate & Box Co., Bainbridge, Ga., by a vote of 169 to 21 for no union, 8 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Delta Match Co., Kenner, La., the workers favored the CIO Gas Coke & Chemical Workers by the following vote: eligible 124, CIO 71, AFL 40, challenged 2. The campaign was handled by UGCCW Dir. Ira Rawlinson, assisted by UGCCW Rep. Perry Allen and CIO Field Rep. John Ritter.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a representation election at the Electric Steam Radiator Corp., Paris, Ky., two units favored the CIO Steelworkers: civilian unit, USA-CIO 52, against 22; defense unit, USA-CIO 149, against 49.

★

REG. DIR. LEE TUCKER reports that the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical workers won a representation election at the Buckeye Cottonseed Oil Co., Wilson, Ark., by the following vote; eligible 114, CIO 63, no union 47, void 2. The drive was directed by Intl. Reps. Dave Sisco and Wayne Stoner.

Two elections were won by the CIO Brewery Workers: Smith Rice Mill, Inc., and DeWitt Bonded Warehouse Co., DeWitt, Ark., eligible 83, CIO 40, no union 18, challenged 16; and the C & L Rice Mill, DeWitt, eligible 19, CIO 17, no union 2. Brewery Reps. Sam Brinkley and Charles Hewgley handled these campaigns.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the Dewey-Almy Plastic Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., the workers favored the CIO Rubber Workers by the following vote: CIO 129, IAM 29, no union 1.

The CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Martin Foundry, Centerville, Ia., by a unanimous vote. Intl. Rep. Robert Johnston directed the drive.

Supreme Court Rules On Series Of Picketing, Child Labor Cases

THE SUPREME Court of the United States handed down a series of decisions on labor cases last week; some were good, some bad. Here are a few in summary:

SCABBING was upheld in a 6 to 3 decision supporting the discharge of Charles Waugh, member of the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliveries Union employed by the Rockaway News Supply Co., Valley Stream, N. Y.

He was fired when he refused to cross a legitimate picket line set up at the Nassau Daily Review-Star, Rockville Center, L. I., by the AFL Typographical Union. His discharge was upset by the National Labor Relations Board and upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court, with which the CIO filed a friend of the court brief, held that a no-strike clause in the unaffiliated union's contract required Waugh to cross the picket line.

FREE SPEECH works both ways, the high court held in effect in a decision denying Bonwit Teller, Inc., New York, a review of a Circuit Court decision.

The lower court had held the firm committed an unfair labor practice when it refused to give the CIO Clothing Workers a chance to address store employes at a meeting after the company president, Roy Rudolph, had urged them to vote against the union in a bargaining election.

EXPLOITATION of child labor was made easier for chiseling employers in a ruling that claims for damages under the Walsh-Healy Act must be filed within two years. The decision enabled the Unexcelled Chemical Corp., Jersey City, N. J., to avoid paying $15,600 in liquidated damages for knowingly employing minors in violation of the law between 1942 and 1945.

"MAKE-WORK" provisions of union contracts that actually require employes to perform work were upheld in two 6 to 3 decisions dismissing employer claims they violate the Taft-Hartley Act.

In one, the court rejected efforts of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to have outlawed the traditional printing trades custom, practiced by the AFL Typographical Union, of setting material reaching a plant in mat or other prepared form. Justice Burton pointed out that the work is actually done, and that the employer does not pay for services not rendered.

Question Of Tax Assets

Not that the income tax collector and income tax payers don't have enough headaches, along comes Dancer Betta St. John to suggest models and actresses should get a tax write-off. Her theory is they depreciate in value with time. Like Betta?

Reuther Condemns T-H In Day-Long House Session

(Continued from Page 3)

economy must solve," he said. "The labor movement is one of the mechanisms through which workers try to get their fair share. When both labor and farmers get their fair share of the national income, the problem of full employment will be solved."

Gwinn argued at some length that labor is "a monopoly." He sounded like the publications of the Committee for Constitutional Government, a big business lobby which has been promoting the claim that unions "stiffle" competition.

"If you don't think there's intense competition at the bargaining table," Reuther replied, "I wish you'd sit down with me some time at one of our negotiating sessions."

COMPLIMENTING CIO on the "very fine American thing you did" in handling the Communist problem, Rep. Kersten (R. Wis.) wanted to know Reuther's views on Taft-Hartley's non-Communist oath requirement.

"You can't defeat the Communist threat by paper work," the CIO head replied. He opposed the oath requirement in any form, explaining that it had helped Communists.

Former Committee Chairman Barden (D. N.C.) debated Reuther on his proposal that the Taft-Hartley injunction provisions be abolished and the principles of the Norris-LaGuardia Act restored. The CIO head contended that the injunction provisions are the "most fundamental" wrong of the act.

Reuther pointed out that, where Taft-Hartley requires mandatory injunctions against unions in cases of secondary boycotts, there is no such provision in cases of unfair labor practices by employers. The latter, he said, drag on for years.

He cited a case dating back to 1950 in Barden's district in which a one-legged Negro watchman had been badly beaten by management. The beating came after he had refused to take $100 offered him instead of the $700 the government had ruled he was entitled to in overtime pay. The NLRB, Reuther said, got around to upholding the CIO Woodworkers' unfair labor charge only the day before.

"This is not a fairy tale," he said. "It happened in the United States and in the State of North Carolina."

Barden called the incident a "perfectly horrible thing," but contended the man had redress.

Reuther pointed out that, even now, the NLRB decision may be contested in the courts. He estimated that would add about two more years to the time before settlement is reached.

CHAIRMAN McConnell (R. Pa.) told Reuther that he thought his proposal for wiping out the Taft-Hartley injunction and letting the President send disputes affecting national health and safety to Congress for action "has a lot of merit in it." He said, however, that injunctions might be necessary under some circumstances to prevent a work stoppage while Congress was acting.

In addition to presenting a statement on behalf of the CIO, Reuther filed a separate statement setting forth the experiences of the UAW under Taft-Hartley.

UFW Forms New Council In Midwest

ORGANIZING and bargaining strength of the CIO Furniture Workers has been increased by formation of a new Midwest Regional Council.

Formed at a recent convention in South Bend, Ind., the new UFW group represents 12,000 furniture and allied workers from 35 local unions.

Organization of the council came as the UFW announced 1953 bargaining goals of "substantial wage increases," extension of the union's insurance and pension program and a 35-hour week.

With the furniture industry anticipating a peak season, the Midwest locals called for an enlarged UFW organizing staff and intensified efforts to organize in the plain states.

THE COUNCIL also pledged full support to CIO and UFW organizing efforts in the many low-wage, non-union furniture shops in the South.

"The entire program," the council announced, "is expected to build the union and strengthen the power of all local unions in dealing with the companies in contract and wage negotiations."

The new UFW group was formally organized on a per capita-funded basis, so as to provide regional reserves for organizing and strike relief purposes.

Sam Sloan, of Chicago, was elected president and William Gilbert, also of Chicago, was named as Midwest regional director. Other vice presidents are James Jones, Cannelton, Ind., and Edward Wysockie of Cleveland, O. Al Hubbard, Grand Rapids, Mich., is secretary-treasurer.

TWUA Challenges GOP To Repudiate Pay Cuts

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week challenged the Eisenhower Administration "to repudiate any and all attempts by industry to cut wages."

TWUA's Executive Council issued this challenge as northern cotton-rayon mills and some major woolen and worsted mills were seeking lower wages and a reduction in other employment benefits.

The council pledged that the union would resist these efforts "to the utmost."

Southern New England cotton mills are busier than at any time since 1950 and their order backlogs are at the highest level in two years.

In the woolen and worsted industry, Botany Mills of Passaic, N. J., demanded a wage cut of more than 30c an hour for its 4000 workers. John Chupka, TWUA secretary-treasurer and director of the union's woolen and worsted division, said:

"The company's consistent record of lush earnings makes its demand unjustifiable from any standpoint. Botany has made an annual average profit of $500, after taxes, for every worker in the mill, over the last 10 years.

"Its percentage of profit on net worth has been as high as 48% before taxes and 29.7% after taxes. Yet we find this same company, after one year of low profits and one year of loss, demanding a wage cut of 20%."

Haywood Family Voices Thanks

The family of the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, has been unable to thank a number of unions and individuals who sent flowers and messages of condolence. The addresses were insufficient or the identifications improper.

The family takes this opportunity to thank the senders of these tokens of sympathy. Wherever it was possible, letters of appreciation were sent.

Long Alco Strike Ends

THE 20-WEEK strike of 8000 CIO Steelworkers at the American Locomotive Co. plants in Schenectady, Auburn and Dunkirk, N. Y., ended last week with a 16c wage boost, plus other benefits.

The walkout ended as 1300 office workers, members of the union, ratified a contract which won for them the same package pay increase gained earlier by production workers. The production workers at the first two plants had delayed their return to work until company-wide settlement was reached. (At Dunkirk, the strike had been halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction.)

Included in the new package was retroactive pay for time worked since the old contract expired Jan. 31, 1952; union security, liberalized holiday pay, three-week vacations after 15 years and other improvements.

More Tax Bonanza

The latest report of the Office of Defense Mobilization lists approval of 233 "tax bonanza" certificates totaling $334 million.

'Strengthen Rent Controls, Extend Them For 2 Years,' CIO Urges

THE CIO last week called on Congress to strengthen rent controls and keep them on the books for two more years.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee, Leo Goodman, director of the National CIO Housing Committee, said that government-enforced curtailments in construction during

(See editorial, Page 4)

World War II and since Korea have brought about a national shortage of at least three million homes.

"IT IS this shortage which requires the continuation of the authority for federal rent controls," Goodman said.

"We are not in favor of controls for controls' sake. We do believe that the special problems created in the kind of period through which we are now living require that special consideration be given to the effects of mobilization on maintaining stabilization of rents until we have an adequate housing supply."

Goodman criticized present standards required before communities are eligible for "critical defense housing" area designation. He pointed out that most of the nation's key industrial centers like Detroit and Chicago cannot qualify, and that even Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of basic atomic energy development, is excluded.

Urging Congress to "have enough faith" in Pres. Eisenhower's ability to administer the law fairly, he told the committee that it should strengthen the President's authority to regulate rents under the act.

The President, he said, should have the power to impose rent controls on communities now free of them when they are affected by a "large volume of defense contracts."

Goodman urged that the President be given power to impose controls whenever the vacancy rate falls below 2% and to maintain them until vacancies rise to 7%.

Stronger rent controls were also asked by the AFL, which urged the committee to continue them 14 months.

Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.) has predicted that Congress won't extend rent controls except for "critical defense areas." He also indicated that he expects an even more restrictive definition of such areas to be written into the act.

Other witnesses included the U. S. Chamber of Commerce which demanded federal rent controls end Apr. 30 with "defense housing problems turned over to the states and local communities." They can handle any special problems created by defense installations, said the Chamber.

A parade of officials from the National Association of Real Estate Boards and big city landlord groups similarly demanded knifing of rent ceilings, claiming for example that it was "un-American discrimination."

BUT IF the ceilings end, Joseph B. Meegan of Chicago's Back of the Yards Council, warned, "I shudder to think of the evictions, the bitterness, the hatred . . . which will fill the streets of Chicago."

The fight to save rent controls also is building up in several big industrial states.

In New Jersey, State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman opposed a bill sponsored by Gov. Driscoll to amend the state's standby rent control law by placing responsibility for controls on municipal governments. He suggested five amendments "to correct its major defects and to continue rent control on a fair and equitable basis in this state."

"HUNDREDS of thousands of New Jersey tenants face substantial rent increase and possible eviction proceedings on and after Apr. 30," Holderman warned.

In neighboring New York, another Republican-controlled Legislature prepared to vote on a bill that would bring a flat 15% rent hike for hundreds of thousands of tenants. It also would decontrol all one- and two-family dwellings and thousands of apartments.

The New York City Council urged the Legislature to vote down the 15% increase proposal, or else let the city write its own rent control law. And CIO State and City Council officials continued protests in Albany against the GOP rent boost bill.

Senate Confirms Cole In Top Housing Post

ALBERT M. Cole, who built up one of the worst anti-public housing records in Congress before his Kansas Republican constituents deserted him for a Democrat, was confirmed by the Senate as head of the Housing & Home Finance Agency last week.

The action was taken by a vote of 64 to 18 as the CIO made public a letter from Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Pres. Eisenhower asking that his nomination be withdrawn "in the interest of the American people."

"Our objection to the appointment is based on the simple incontrovertible fact," Reuther wrote, "that Mr. Cole, throughout his congressional career, was a consistent opponent of public housing, the program he has been appointed to administer. . .

"Mr. Cole does not represent the middle way in housing. He does not represent the viewpoint of those men in both parties who in the Congress have sponsored and supported legislation for better housing."

REUTHER recalled that Cole voted against decent housing for low income families, twice in 1949, 1951 and 1952—a total of six times.

The Senate fight against his confirmation, which was opposed by advocates of public housing throughout the country, was led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

"I see in this appointment the beginning of a change," Humphrey told the Senate, "in the basic housing policy of the Congress and the nation, and I submit it is coming through the back door. I for one don't intend to be a party to repudiating the housing program by voting for his confirmation."

THE 18 Senators who voted against confirmation included 15 Democrats, two Republicans—Sens. Cooper and Tobey—and Sen. Morse, the lone Independent.

The Democrats were Sens. Anderson, Fulbright, Green, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson (Colo.), Kennedy, Lehman, Magnuson, Mansfield, Murray, Neely and Symington. Democratic Sens. Douglas and Kilgore were paired against.

Steelman Quits White House Post

Dr. John R. Steelman, a White House special assistant since 1946, resigned last week.

Steelman had served former Pres. Truman as a labor-management relations consultant, and had continued on the job temporarily under Pres. Eisenhower. The former White House aide will open a Washington office.

Social Notes In Washington

Pat Nixon is still wearing "a Republican cloth coat."

That's on the word of Vice Pres. Nixon, shown above with his wife on inauguration day.

When Pres. Eisenhower delivered his State - of - the - Union message to Congress early last month, the Washington Evening Star on its society page reported that Mrs. Nixon "wore a brown fur coat over her suit." (In his campaign telecast last fall, Nixon had made a point that Pat didn't own a fur coat.)

The CIO News of Feb. 9 reproduced a photo of the Star story.

Last week The CIO News received from Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's personal secretary, a letter declaring that the Star story "was in error" and that "Mrs. Nixon does not have a fur coat."

House Votes Statehood For Hawaii

THE HOUSE voted last week to make Hawaii the 49th state, but turned down statehood for Alaska.

Vote on the measure was 274 to 138, but admission of the territory was made subject to future congressional approval of a Hawaiian state constitution.

The original bill would have authorized the President to approve the constitution without further congressional action. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Saylor (R. Pa.), was passed by voice vote.

Also adopted was a Dixiecrat amendment sponsored by Rep. Rogers (D. Tex.) limiting Hawaii to one representative instead of the two to which it would be entitled.

EFFORTS by liberal Northern Democrats to have the bill sent back to the House Interior Committee in an effort to force consideration in one bill of statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska —as supported by CIO — were voted down 227 to 182.

Senate Majority Leader Taft predicted that the Senate will pass the Hawaii statehood bill by Apr. 1, but Dixiecrats and senators from other oil states have threatened to block action until the Senate passes the coastal oil lands grab bill.

NMU Extends Pay Boosts To Tankers

WAGE INCREASES and other benefits have been won by the CIO Maritime Union in key contracts in the tanker and collier branches of the industry within the last few weeks.

Pay boosts in the tanker field ranged from 5 to 15%, retroactive to Sept. 16, 1952, and were negotiated under wage reopenings in agreements with the Gulf Oil Corp. and the Texas Co. They are expected to set the pattern for bargaining with about 20 smaller operators.

Rates for able seamen were raised from $226.21 to $306.14 a month and for ordinary seamen from $232.92 to $246.43, with other ratings increased proportionately.

THE SETTLEMENT with the collier operators was negotiated in Boston. Rates for able seamen jumped from $266.21 to $306.14 and for ordinary seamen from $236.24 to $249.94.

Overtime rates were the same in both contracts, $1.48 an hour for those paid less than $298.49 a month and $1.87 above that amount. Travel allowances also were boosted, as were employes welfare and pension payments.

Both settlements were based on the earlier NMU agreement with Atlantic and Gulf dry cargo ship operators. The union is now framing demands for new contracts with operators of dry cargo vessels, tankers and Great Lakes ore boats to replace pacts which expire July 15.

GOP Chief Queried On $11,000 Deal

A SPECIAL committee of the Kansas Legislature last week began investigating the case of C. Wesley Roberts, Republican national chairman, and the $11,000.

Roberts received the $11,000 as commission on a $110,000 sale of a hospital building to the state —and the state already owned the property.

Alf M. Landon, the GOP presidential candidate way back in 1936, is reported to be up in arms over the deal, in view of the Republican hubbub over "honesty in government" in the last campaign.

Roberts, when he was state GOP chairman, is reported to have lobbied to get the state to buy an unused hospital building put up by the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The building is on the Kansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium grounds at Norton, Kans. It was erected in 1928 under an agreement that the building would become state property if no longer used by the private group, State Justice William A. Smith testified. He was attorney general at the time.

Roberts was not registered as a lobbyist but the $110,000 deal and the $11,000 commission went through.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Developments last week:

The House continued Taft-Hartley hearings, with CIO Pres. Walter Reuther urging "substantial" amendments.

CIO urged a House committee to strengthen rent controls and extend them for two years.

The House voted statehood for Hawaii, denied it for Alaska.

CIO supported standby inflation controls in Senate hearing.

What to do:

Write your congressman and House Labor Committee members, supporting CIO recommendations on Taft-Hartley.

Write your congressman urging extension of strong federal rent controls.

Address lawmakers at House or Senate Office Buildings, Washington 25, D. C.

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A NEW WORLD, like that opened up in this country by Tennessee Valley Authority, may be in store for Western Europe now that a six-nation Schuman Plan Coal and Steel Community is functioning. This German steel worker, one of 10,000 in Rheinhausen, is hopeful of a better living standard. But his union, and other unions too, want more worker representation in plan. (See picture story on Page 7.)

T-H 'Disruption' To Shipping Told

—See Page 3

AMA Gains Power Under FSA Program

—See Page 2

CIO Wins Vote At Atom Plant

—See Page 3

AMA Gets 'Veto' Rule In Ike's Plan For Health, Welfare Dept.

(See editorial Page 4)

By MILTON PLUMB

THE EISENHOWER Administration told the American Medical Association more about its plan for reorganizing the Federal Security Agency than it told the Joint Committee of Congress responsible for enacting it into law.

This was brought out last week by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) as he questioned AMA witnesses about the meeting of the association's House of Delegates Mar. 14. At that session, the AMA dramatically reversed its long-standing opposition and approved the proposal.

The House last week approved the reorganization plan by a vote of 291 to 85. The Senate was expected to approve it shortly.

The plan, which will turn FSA into a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, is practically identical to the reorganization which former Pres. Truman vainly tried to bring about in 1949 and 1950. Congress then turned it down, at AMA's urging.

Eisenhower's plan, however, has one important change. It creates a new post of "special assistant to the secretary for health and medical affairs" to "advise" on all legislation and administrative matters concerning medicine.

Opponents charge that this is a "sop" for AMA support.

The plan requires the person appointed to the new job to be "a recognized leader in the medical field with wide, non-governmental experience." The Eisenhower Administration is expected to take this to mean someone either named by, or acceptable to, the AMA.

This would give the medical lobby a censor in FSA, who would pass on what studies are made in the fields of national health and related fields and in general determine the government's policies.

When Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge and FSA Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby testified last week they were asked at length about the duties of the new special assistant for health and medicine.

They replied that the job would be merely "advisory"—as it is, in fact, defined in the President's text.

WHEN AMA representatives testified later, however, Humphrey brought out that a description of the new post had been handed to AMA delegates at the Mar. 14 meeting. Under further questioning, the AMA produced a copy of the full-page job description which spelled out duties in detail.

Members of the committee hadn't seen the description, nor had they been told by Dodge or Mrs. Hobby anything like its details about the new job's responsibilities.

It is "remarkable," Humphrey declared, that the AMA should have information not made available to the congressmen responsible for enacting the reorganization plan into law.

The AMA spokesmen said they didn't know who had prepared the description but admitted that a description of the job had been discussed at a prior meeting with members of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. Mrs. Hobby, they said, also had been present.

FOR MORE than 30 years the AMA had demanded a separate Dept. of Health and only last December it again went on record against the kind of plan Eisenhower later proposed.

But it took the House of Delegates less than an hour to whoop almost unanimous approval after Dr. Louis H. Bauer, AMA president, described the new "special assistant" as if he would be boss of all medical affairs in all branches of government.

Before voting, the delegates also listened to assurances from both Eisenhower and Sen. Taft (R. O.) of Administration "cooperation" with "free enterprise."

And Taft admitted that one of the main purposes of the reorganization is to get rid of FSA policy-makers now protected by civil service. He said it would enable the Administration to clean out "entrenched bureaucrats."

There was no talk about the nation's health needs, no mention of what should be done about the millions who now cannot get medical care.

A Question Of Political Prayers

When former Pres. Truman first proposed to reorganize the Federal Security Agency in 1950, Republicans called it "the answer to a bureaucrat's prayer."

When that was recalled at last week's House hearing, GOP lawmakers said the new GOP Administration changes things.

"You mean now," commented Rep. Lantaff (D. Fla.), "that this is the answer to the Republicans' prayers."

Oil Give Away Bill Okehed By House Unit

THE "TIDELANDS" oil give away bill was approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee last week and turned over to the full committee for further action. The proposed measure would give coastal states title to the area between their coast lines and a point three miles out at sea or to their historic boundaries when they entered the union, whichever is further.

The "historic boundaries" were not identified. However, in the cases of Texas and the west coast of Florida, these are regarded as three leagues, the equivalent of about 10.5 miles.

Louisiana's boundary has been in dispute. It will be up to that State to demonstrate that its historic boundary extends beyond the three-mile limit, according to subcommittee aides.

Beyond these limits, the federal government would retain ownership and control of the outer continental shelf, including control of the development of natural resources. Several states, including Texas and Louisiana, had asked for police and taxing powers in this area.

The bill provides that if the Supreme Court later holds the government cannot give away the lands to the states adjoining them, the right to develop and lease them will be given the states.

THE PROPOSED bill is substantially along the lines recommended by Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay. It rejects the view taken by Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, who suggested that Congress give the states the right to develop the disputed lands, but not the lands themselves.

The proposed oil grab measure —if passed—would fulfill one of Pres. Eisenhower's campaign promises. It faces certain court action and undoubtedly will reach the Supreme Court, which has three times held that the federal government has the "paramount" interest in the lands Congress is preparing to give away.

The Assembly of the Rhode Island Legislature has authorized a court test. The action was taken at the instance of Gov. Dennis J. Roberts and Sen. Green (D.).

"THESE resources belong to all the people of the U. S., including the people of our State of Rhode Island," Green said.

"They are of vital importance to the whole nation. It is proposed to give them away without compensation, and if the proposal succeeds, three states will receive vast benefits and profits at the expense of the people of the other 45 states . . .

"The people of our State and the people of our nation ought not to be silent in the face of this attempt to strip the nation of its oil, gas, and other mineral resources in the sea for the benefit of the people of three states."

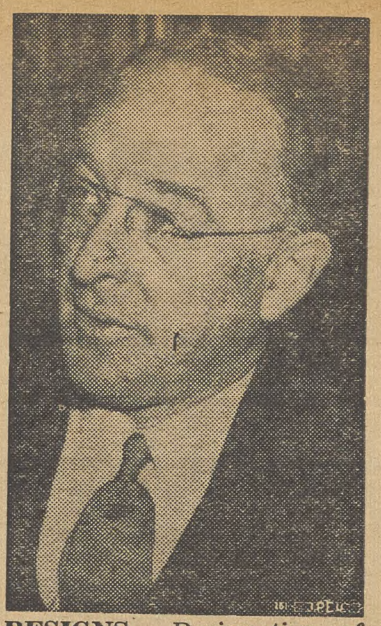
CIO Board Sets Meeting To Act On Vacant Post

A meeting of the CIO Executive Board to consider electing a successor to the late Allan S. Haywood as Executive Vice President has been called for Monday, Apr. 6, Pres. Walter R. Reuther has announced.

The session will begin at 2:30 p.m. It will follow a luncheon meeting of the CIO Executive Committee.

That evening, the CIO Unity Committee will meet for discussion. The next day, on Apr. 7, the Unity Committee will open talks with an AFL committee in Washington.

The executive vice-president's post has been vacant since the death of Allan Haywood on Feb. 21. The unity talks, scheduled for late February, were postponed out of respect to the late CIO leader.



RESIGNS — Resignation of David L. Cole as head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service was announced last week. Cole will stay on the job until Pres. Eisenhower names a successor.

REA Chief Gets GOP Heave-Ho

THE REPUBLICANS last week scored twice against Fair Deal policies for conservation of public lands and cheap electricity for the nation's farmers.

First, Claude R. Wickard was forced by Administration pressure to resign as head of the Rural Electrification Administration. And then Marion Clawsen, director of the Bureau of Land Management, was simply ousted from his job although his civil service tenure was supposedly protected as a government career employe.

Both actions followed a White House statement that the President intends to remove the jobs of "several hundred" key government workers from Civil Service safeguards. Sen. Taft (R. O.) said that the reason is that the GOP wants to stamp out all traces of New Deal and Fair Deal thinking.

Wickard's forced resignation immediately touched off a storm in Congress, which in creating the REA had specifically written into the law a provision that the administrator's term was to be 10 years.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) charged that the firing of Wickard violated both "the spirit and intent" of the REA Act. He quoted statements by Republican members during the debate in 1936 which hailed the provision keeping politics out of the agency.

REP. POAGE (D. Tex.) declared that "if this action by the Administration stands up, then Congress can't create a non-partisan agency."

Wickard's term was not due to expire until June 30, 1955, but he resigned after he was asked to quit and told that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell said he could be forced out.

Public power facilities and the nation's lands have long been coveted by private power, cattle, lumber and other interests. Lobbying to get them transferred to private ownership has greatly increased since the Republicans returned to power.

IUE Calls GE Offer Worthless

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week rejected a pay increase offer by General Electric because "it would be worth at most only one-quarter of 1c an hour."

The proposal was GE's answer to IUE's demands for a substantial general wage increase and other higher pay adjustments made three weeks ago under a wage reopener clause. IUE represents 70,000 GE employes.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, and John Callahan, chairman of the union's GE conference board, attacked the firm's offer. They said the proposal was a "brainstorm so confusing as to be almost incomprehensible" and would be worth "at most only one-quarter of 1c an hour."

MEANWHILE, IUE prepared for pay negotiations with Westinghouse Electric Corp. by citing the firm's profits for 1952. Net profits rose by 6% from $64,578,000 in 1951 to $68,581,000 last year.

And IUE will remind the firm of that, when the union asks for a general wage increase during the contract's 30-day reopener period which begins Apr. 1.

That decision was made by the union's Westinghouse Conference Board during a recent Washington meeting.

The contract also provides that if no agreement is reached by Apr. 30, IUE has the right to strike.

Some of the many reasons why a wage and salary increase is warranted were noted in a report to the board by Carey.

ALTHOUGH the productivity of Westinghouse production workers increased by 132% in the last 12 years, his earnings increased by only 116%. This leaves a gap of 16% of 1940 wages not paid for, or 14.2c an hour.

Including both salaried and production workers, production per employe increased by 150% and wages and salaries by 127%. This left a deficit of 23% of 1940 wages and salaries, or 24c an hour.

Burns Confirmed As Adviser

The Senate last week confirmed the nomination of Arthur Frank Burns, Columbia Univ. economics professor, as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Reuther Appears On 'Meet The Press'

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on "Meet the Press," a television press conference, on Sunday, Mar. 29.

The show, carried on the National Broadcasting Co.'s TV network, originates in Washington at 6:00 p.m. (EST).

Reuther will answer questions posed by a panel of top Washington newsmen.

What's That On Cabinet?

Business and politics don't mix, proclaimed Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board and former president of General Motors, last week.

Testifying in the government's anti-trust case against DuPont, which owns a big chunk of GM, Sloan was asked about the ouster of John J. Raskob as GM finance chairman after Raskob became Democratic national chairman in 1928.

Sloan agreed he forced the ousting, claiming "a corporation should not permit itself to get into politics."

The GM executive was not questioned about the 1953 Washington scene, which finds Charles E. Wilson, past GM president, serving as Secretary of Defense, former GM dealer Arthur Summerfield as Postmaster General, and former GM dealer Douglas McKay as Secretary of Interior.

'T-H Disruptive In Ship Industry,' Curran Warns House Committee

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act, by operating to destroy the union hiring halls, has "proven to be disruptive to labor relations in the maritime industry," Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union told the House Labor Committee last week.

Curran testified at the committee's hearings on proposed amendments to the act, and spoke both as NMU president and as chairman of the National CIO Maritime Committee. In addition, he is a National CIO vice president.

The experience of the NMU under T-H is an "illuminating example" of the act's "unrealistic approach," he told the committee.

Hiring Halls Lauded

"The union hiring hall is the most important single labor relations device ever to be developed in the maritime industry," he explained.

"Specifically, Taft-Hartley would prevent preferential employment and rotary shipping. Without preferential employment union security cannot exist. To eliminate rotary hiring is to return seamen to the scandalous and horrible conditions of the East Coast longshore shape-up and more."

Curran explained to the committee how the union hiring hall operates. Before it was instituted, he recalled, seamen were subjected to "the most archaic and outragous hiring practices ever to exist."

"Merchant seamen," he warned, "will not willingly permit a return to the indignities, discomforts and abuses they suffered prior to the establishment of the union hiring hall."

The CIO vice president pointed out to the committee that because of the nature of the maritime industry, stability of employment does not exist. Therefore, he went on, union participation in the hiring process is indispensable if the union is to survive.

"No comparison can be drawn between the union security problem of a union representing factory workers and a maritime union's need for a hiring hall," he said.

"The first is essentially a device to protect the status of the organization and thereby to enable it more effectively to promote the welfare of its members.

"The maritime hiring hall, on the other hand, exists primarily to protect seamen against discrimination—not only for union activity, but for race, creed and color as well. It is also the only tested means of protecting seamen against employment practices which in the past were notorious."

The hiring hall is the "heart" of maritime labor organization and the "link between the union and the men on the ships," he said. When it is destroyed, he went on, the men are dispersed and "lose effective force."

Its outlawing, Curran declared, would have two results.

"The seaman would no longer be free to contract for the sale of his services," he explained. "He would no longer, through his bargaining agent, be protected by being hired in honest rotation from lists maintained by his union. . . .

Seamen Would Lose

"The second result would be that the seaman would lose all of the services of his union. Although the right to organize and to bargain collectively are basic rights, constitutionally protected, he could not even discuss the question of hiring.

"An area of bargaining, essential to him, would be removed forcibly from his reach. Without this right the discussion of wages, hours and working conditions becomes academic. At the very base of the employer-employe relationship, he would be cut off from the assistance of his union."

JOSEPH CURRAN

He urged Congress to legalize the union hiring hall in the industry and also to eliminate the T-H injunction clause. The result, he said, would be "stable labor-management relations in a vital national defense industry."

State Picketing Curbs Upheld By High Court

SWEEPING APPROVAL of anti-picketing injunctions in so-called state "right to work" laws was given by the U. S. Supreme Court last week. The decision was another in the growing log of cases whittling at the picket line as a form of free speech.

The decision came in a 7-2 ruling upholding the ban on peaceful picketing in the Virginia law. That law—like many sanctioned by Taft-Hartley—prohibits all forms of union security, and holds that it is against public policy to deny work on the basis of union membership or non-membership.

JUSTICE BURTON wrote the majority decision. The dissenters were Justice Black, who made no comment, and Justice Douglas, who wrote an opinion based on his view of the law as a limitation on free speech.

The case involved a Richmond local of the AFL Plumbers Union which picketed—with either one man or two—a school building project on which a non-union firm had obtained the plumbing sub-contract.

The picket signs carried only the notice, "This is not a union job." Union members refused to work and construction was halted. The general contractor went to court, obtained an injunction and $190 in damages, and the picketing halted when the court issued its order.

"If this union used the coercive power of picketing," said Douglas in his dissent, "to force the contractor to discharge the non-union men who were employed on the job, Virginia could issue the injunction. For it is within the police power of the state to keep opportunities for work open to both non-union and union men.

"But if the union did no more than advertise to union men and union sympathizers that non-union men were employed on the job, the picketing would be privileged.

"Picketing is a form of free speech — the working man's method of giving publicity to the facts of industrial life. As such it is entitled to constitutional protection."

Burton, in the majority opinion, maintained that the purpose of the picketing was "more than the mere publication of the fact that the job was not 100% union."

"Their picketing was done in such a manner and at such a place," he continued, "that coupled with established union policies and traditions, it caused the union men to stop work and thus slow the project to a general standstill."

The effect of the picketing, he added, confirmed its purpose as found by the trial court.

The Plumbers Union was headed nationally by Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin until he resigned to join the Cabinet.

Barden Hints Violence For NLRB Aides

REP. BARDEN (D. N. C.), former chairman of the House Labor Committee and self-appointed apostle of the "judicial approach" in labor relations, isn't quite so judicial when the National Labor Relations Board steps on the toes of employers in his district.

In fact, he threatened board agents with violence during his questioning of NLRB General Counsel George N. Bott, a study of the record of Labor Committee hearings on Taft-Hartley Act amendments shows.

Barden, during questioning of Bott, berated NLRB field examiners and trial examiners for a long list of alleged sins. Then, the record shows, the lawmakers added:

"If you do not begin to send a different type of folks down in my section of the country, you are going to show up some morning missing two or three of them. That is exactly what is going to happen."

CIO Wins First Vote At Big New Atom Plant

THE CIO last week defeated the AFL by a 40-to-1 majority in the first election at the Savannah River atomic energy plant near Aiken, S. C. The vote was among the protective firemen at the huge installation, which the DuPont Co. is building and will operate for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The vote was: CIO Chemical Workers 157, AFL 4, no union 51.

The firemen chose the UGC&CWA by the overwhelming margin in the face of an intense campaign of intimidation conducted by the company against the CIO organizers and the employes.

JOSEPH DONOVAN, South Carolina CIO assistant director, who was in charge of the drive and three other organizers were arrested by DuPont Co. police about a month ago while distributing leaflets outside the plant.

This led CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to file official protests with Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell and Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The firemen themselves were threatened by the company with being placed on a blacklist if they voted for the CIO union. A letter to the firemen asked:

"WILL OTHER employers look with favor toward applicants (for jobs) who have shown they prefer to deal with their employer through such an outside organization?"

CIO organizers said that many supervisors—who followed the company line of favoring the AFL — warned the firemen against voting for the "wrong union," meaning the UGC&CWA-CIO.

The CIO is conducting a campaign among the some 1400 operation workers in the section of the plant that is completed.

Donovan was sentenced to $50 fine or 30 days in jail, but Ben Sigal, attorney assigned to the case by Carey, appealed the decision. The disposition of the cases against the three other organizers was postponed pending the election.

CAREY'S protests brought a reply from Warren Olney, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Dept., who said he would investigate the arrests.

Sigal said he discussed the arrests with Dean who "explicitly recognized that AEC does have the ultimate responsibility to insure recognition of the rights of the employes to organize, which includes the right to distribute leaflets."

'T-H Blocks Real Bargaining'

"GENUINE collective bargaining, under the Taft-Hartley monstrosity, is rendered impossible in many situations. The days of union-busting are with us again and labor is once more on the defensive."

That was CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey's answer to the question: "Is Taft-Hartley Fundamentally Sound?" posed at a Columbia Univ. forum recently.

Carey called Taft-Hartley the "law nobody knows," pointing out that in the present full-dress, congressional review of the law, Taft-Hartley language and meaning are still being hotly debated, even among congressmen who voted for it in 1947.

Taft-Hartley, he said, was a victory for reaction, which "has succeeded in forcing the tide backward." Big business and industry, Carey added, "are determined to wipe out all the gains made by labor during the past 20 years."

He offered as "flagrant proof," big business proposed amendments to Taft-Hartley which would outlaw company-wide and industry-wide bargaining.

The Mediation Service

There's some ugly business going on at the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, attempts to turn this respected and worthwhile agency into a happy hunting ground for GOP political hacks.

Some of the facts of the situation came out last week with the announcement that Pres. Eisenhower has accepted the resignation of David Cole as the agency's director.

The facts are that he was fired. A registered Republican from New Jersey, with a long and successful experience in settling labor disputes, Cole nevertheless was unacceptable to that State's Sen. Smith.

And there have been some nasty rumors around Washington that, with Cole's departure, jobs in the Mediation Service will depend as much on having the "right" political connections as on understanding of labor-management relations.

Pres. Eisenhower, in accepting the Cole resignation, seemed to take note of the rumors—for he emphasized the need for skill and impartiality on the part of federal mediators which had been the practice under Cole and his predecessor, Cyrus Ching.

The White House patronage advisers will do well to take the President's words at face value. Any political shenanigans with the Mediation Service will have only one effect—utterly to destroy its usefulness as an agency for avoiding strikes or for helping to settle them.

'Crusade' In Action

The Republican crusade in Washington, which has gotten off to a notably slow start, seems to be moving a trifle faster.

Thus, the House has already approved—and the Senate will do so soon—a plan to give Cabinet status to the Federal Security Agency. Of course, Pres. Truman had advocated just such a change during both 1949 and 1950.

The Republicans undoubtedly will deny that there was any politics in the fact that the Republicans in the House voted against establishing a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare in '49 and '50, but voted for it in 1953.

In the earlier years, the GOP congressmen said they viewed with alarm any such "dangerous trend toward the welfare state." Presumably, a new gimmick—to give the American Medical Association a powerful post within the new cabinet agency—will now strongly limit its "welfare" possibilities.

Politics in the "crusade in Washington"? Heaven forbid, the Republicans will try to say righteously.

As for us, we're pleased that Federal Security gains new prestige, and we're pleased that the Republicans have come around to accepting proposals long since endorsed by the CIO and long criticized by the Republicans themselves.

Mess In Kansas

The chairman of the Republican National Committee is accused of getting an $11,000 fee for persuading the Republican-controlled Kansas Legislature to "buy" for $110,000 a hospital used by an insurance company—even though, in a few years the State, under terms of the original agreement, would have got the hospital for nothing.

Looks as though the Republicans, before they can "clean up the mess in Washington" will first have to "clean up the mess in Kansas."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President (deceased)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Look Who's In Charge

In Other Words—

A Code For Investigators

Proposals for a "fair conduct code" for congressional investigators are pending in Congress. Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), author of two of the resolutions, discussed them recently in the New Republic magazine.

By ESTES KEFAUVER

RECENTLY I introduced two resolutions in the Senate: one provides for rules of procedure in congressional investigations, the other for rules of procedure for derogatory remarks made in debate by a member of Congress.

I took this step because I am convinced that in our struggle against communism we are in danger of losing many of our most cherished liberties. Unless we curb those who have lost touch with the meaning and value of our traditions and have adopted tactics and attitudes frighteningly similar to those which mark the totalitarian mind in all its guises, we will lose them.

Since Congress constantly needs factual, well-balanced information in many different fields to enable it to act wisely in the public interest, congressional investigations are one of the most important of the legislative processes. But such investigations should never be allowed to become instruments for abridging the constitutional rights of citizens.

Equally important, fear of censure before a congressional committee must never become a weapon for enforcing conformity to prevailing ideas.

Trials Without Justice

Specifically, the criticisms of the conduct of congressional committees have centered around these points:

They frequently assume the aspects of a trial of an individual without the safeguards of regular court proceedings. Legislators appear in the role of judges and combine the functions of prosecuting and judging, which should be separate.

The witnesses may be exposed to such penalties as loss of their jobs, character assassination, or injury to their reputations, as a result of the attendant publicity. Appearances before investigating committees are not subject to procedures laid down by Congress. The legal rights of individuals guaranteed by the Bill of Rights are abridged by congressional investigations.

There have been several attempts, beginning in the 79th Congress, to prescribe procedures of investigating committees and to protect the rights of witnesses. Some committees have voluntarily adopted self-imposed rules to guide their conduct. While a step in the right direction, (these) are not the final answer.

A code of fair conduct—adopted by the House and the Senate as part of their standing rules—would avoid confusion and promote uniformity. It would give Congress and the country a yardstick by which to test the performance of every investigation.

I think the code embodied in my resolution is workable. Briefly, this is what it provides:

That a person or organization shall be notified of the nature of the charges against him, of the matters to be inquired into, and of the derogatory material to be presented.

That he be given an opportunity to present evidence in his own behalf. That he be permitted counsel, who shall be entitled to question him within the appropriate limits in order to bring out all pertinent facts.

Right To Self-Defense

That he be permitted to file a limited number of (questions) to be answered by witnesses who have testified to derogatory materials. That he be permitted to file at the conclusion of the evidence a rebuttal statement.

Now let us consider the related problem as it applies to the floor of the Senate. Our Constitution grants constitutional immunity for any speech or debate made in either house. There is a sound basis for this guarantee—it recognizes that free legislative debate is the very bedrock of freedom.

My second resolution seeks to preserve that freedom of debate but it seeks also to give an individual the opportunity to defend himself. It seems to me that this is a fundamental concept—the concept of self-defense.

The resolution provides that insofar as practicable a member of Congress who intends to name an individual or an organization in a derogatory manner shall first notify that individual or organization of the nature of the charges to be made. The person or organization concerned may then file with the House or the Senate a sworn statement, if he so desires, giving his side of the story—and this statement shall be read on the floor and published in the Congressional Record, along with the charges.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

NOW THAT CONTROLS on prices, wages and materials are being removed, many are wondering what will happen to the cost of living.

Living Costs And Standby Controls

Most economists believe that prices, generally, will not rise this year. In fact, some feel that there could be a slight dip.

Many wholesale prices have already dropped, but aside from select meats the housewife is finding little indication of it in the grocery stores. Clothing prices are lower, however.

On the other hand, rents will go up since rent controls will die in all but defense areas by Apr. 30 unless Congress extends the law. Gas and electricity prices are also due to increase. Costs of professional services are on the rise.

With the economic forces now at work, there is far greater danger of deflation than inflation. Still, this does not mean that there is no chance of inflation and rising prices. Intensifying the cold war or enlarging the shooting war could bring these about.

The Lesson Of Korea

To meet this possible danger the Senate Banking and Currency Committee is holding hearings on whether to establish economic controls on a stand-by basis. They have before them the experience of the first six months after the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950. Inflation then cost consumers over $17 billions, shot consumers' prices up over 8% before any adequate controls could be legislated.

Wage controls are another problem. Wages are always under the "control" of the employer. *The offsetting force in our free society is the pressure of individual and collective bargaining.*

Historically, widespread movements to raise wages have started because price rises have increased the cost of living of workers which their pay envelopes won't meet. If prices are kept down, voluntarily or through use of controls, such wage pressures are lessened.

Part of the objection to wage control is the administrative red tape in which it becomes wrapped. Not long before controls were discontinued recently, the backlog of wage cases requiring government sanction had reached 20,000. These had already been agreed to by both management and labor.

There are many cost items in the final price of a product. Labor often accounts for less than half, sometimes more.

At work all the time is technology to decrease unit cost. It shows up in the higher productivity of the working force. This allows for lower prices and wage increases. *It raises always the question as to whether the workers are receiving their fair share of their greater productivity. If they don't, who buys the product of industry?*

Contrary to the common belief, wage increases in the postwar period have actually lagged behind such productivity increases.

Record Of Productivity

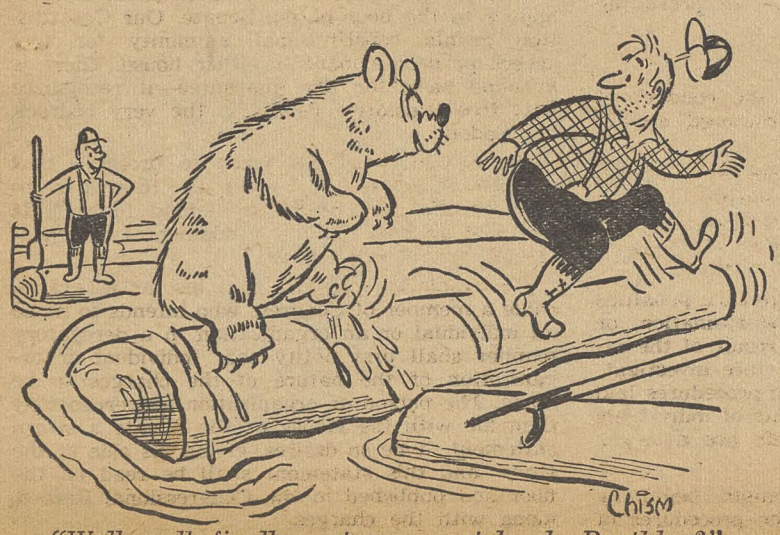
Estimates by former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers show that from 1946 to 1952, for the economy as a whole, productivity rose 17.6%. In manufacturing alone it was even higher. Yet, real hourly wages, including overtime, rose only 12.9%.

Against this background, wage control arbitrarily imposed may limit desirable non-inflationary wage increases.

The third form of stand-by control being considered is on materials or production.

Logically, if an emergency arises, it will be necessary to allot materials and control production within the defense and economic needs of the entire nation. If stand-by powers are on the books, this can be done with a minimum of delay.

Delegating extensive powers to the federal government over the lives and welfare of the people is feared by many. The issue which the Senate committee must decide now is which powers are necessary for government to have ready to go in case of an emergency.



"Well, well, finally met your match, eh, Benthley?"

Nathan Says—

'TVA Belongs Not Just To U. S.— It's World Asset For Democracy'

By ROBERT R. NATHAN

(CIO Commentator on ABC Network)

IN MY MANY TRAVELS to the Far East, the Middle East and other parts of the globe, the most popular subject about the United States and the one which brought a gleam of hope and enthusiasm to leaders abroad, was the TVA.

Almost every country which has any hydroelectric possibilities is anxious to have a TVA of its own. Many countries have already started projects and some have completed projects patterned after the TVA. *The TVA is not just a national asset built for the people in the United States. It is a world asset for democracy and freedom.*

In just a few weeks, on May 18, six million Americans who live in the water shed of the Tennessee Valley, or are served by power from TVA, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of TVA.

All kinds of organizations of citizens in that area, including Chambers of Commerce and public power associations and farm, industrial and labor groups, are cooperating in preparing for this important occasion. The celebration will give the people of this important area an opportunity to tell of the remarkable accomplishments of TVA within a short period of two decades to their fellow citizens throughout the country and to free people throughout the world.

Living Standards Gain

During the past 20 years the physical face of the Tennessee Valley region has been changed. Most important, the living standards and the health and recreation and opportunities and security of six million Americans have been greatly improved.

No longer are the cities and the farms and the factories in the Tennessee Valley subjected to recurring and devastating floods. No longer can that area be characterized as one of the backward regions of the U. S.

Instead, the cities and the farms and the factories in the Tennessee Valley have a fresh and prosperous look. Agriculture is more productive. New cities have sprung up. New industries have developed. Employment opportunities have improved. Wages and profits are higher. And above all, the TVA has contributed both to the economic well-being and to the military security of the entire U. S.

TVA power built the first atomic bomb. It was the power from TVA which made possible the miraculous developments at Oak Ridge. The chemical and aluminum and munitions plants in the TVA region were important suppliers of many of the most critical materials needed to win World War II. The TVA is now a vital factor in building our military might under the present mobilization effort.

What has been accomplished by TVA should be a source of pride to every American. Yet, the opportunities ahead are even greater than the accomplishments of the past. More power is needed in that region. In the past 20 years power consumption in the TVA area has increased more than fifteenfold. Additional facilities are now being built which will permit the TVA power plants to produce two and one-half times as much in 1956 as is now available. Even more is needed.

Unfortunately, some groups and individuals would prevent the further expansion of TVA and would deny the country the added benefits which would come from similar TVAs elsewhere.

All Industry Benefits

Not long ago an American industrialist (Charles E. Wilson, once of GE), suggested that the Government divest itself of all of its economic assets. Sen. Welker (R. Ida.) said specifically on a television program that he favored selling the TVA to private interests. Later, Sen. Welker wasn't so sure that such a stand was politically sound and he reversed his position.

The private power companies play an important role in the development of our country and they should continue to have the fullest opportunity to develop power production and distribution. But they are doing everything in their power to prevent the huge coordinated development of our power resources that requires government participation.

They even want to destroy that progress which has already been made. Their shortsighted point of view is not consistent with free enterprise and expansion and growth. All private industry has benefited from the TVA and will benefit further from the expansion of TVA and similar projects.

The development and use of our natural resources will face severe tests under the new Administration. Either we are going to move ahead and build a stronger America for the benefit of all Americans or we will suffer from floods and soil erosion and slower progress.

On the twentieth anniversary of TVA, Americans everywhere should take pride in its great accomplishments, support its further growth, and determine to apply its principles elsewhere for the benefit of all Americans.

'Haywood Never Lost Humility'

THE SUDDEN death of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, was mourned by the Executive Board of the CIO Steelworkers at its recent meeting in Pittsburgh.

In a resolution, the board described his passing as a "tragic blow" to the CIO and all organized labor, and "an especially tragic event for all Steelworkers," as he was a "revered and cherished" member of that union. The resolution continued in part:

The career of Allan Haywood measured up to the highest traditions of the labor movement. He was a pioneer in building our labor movement and he dedicated his life to improving the lot of his fellow workmen. From his earliest days as a local union official to his last days as executive vice president of the CIO, he was motivated by an indomitable drive and will to organize the unorganized.

All Are In This Debt

There is scarcely a CIO union in existence today which did not profit from the direction, counsel, aid and cooperation which Allan Haywood extended. The Steelworkers union is particularly indebted to him because he played a vital role in launching the Steel Workers Organizing Committee on the road to success.

In recent years, he turned his vast talents in the direction of constructing a free world labor movement which is so essential in the struggle against Communist aggression and against poverty, hunger and disease which prevail on a large part of the globe. To this end he was one of the guiding spirits of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

While he achieved positions of great stature and eminence in the labor movement, Allan Haywood never lost his humility. His warmth, sincerity and friendship were unbounded. He was ever devoted to the down-trodden and the underdog. He was always ready with compassion and jocular wit to tide workers over tense situations. He saved his biting scorn and his loud protests for those who sought to profit from exploiting and subjugating workers.

Allan Haywood truly gave his life to the labor movement. His own personal welfare never entered his mind. He was always available when called upon, and volunteered his services when not called upon, wherever there was a strike or crisis involving his fellow unionists. No meeting was too small or inconsequential or too far away for him. If workers needed him, Allan Haywood responded to inspire them. It was in keeping with his majestic character and personality that he died "in the line of duty."

Just as Allan Haywood worked to help build our union and many other unions, he would desire no more from us than to have us continue the great work of organizing the unorganized which he was instrumental in charting and accomplishing. We could raise no greater monument to the memory of this great and happy warrior than to rededicate ourselves to his ideal of organizing the unorganized and to redouble our efforts to bring more and more steelworkers within our union.

Steelworkers throughout the land mourn the passing of Allan Haywood. This Executive Board, on behalf of the million and a quarter members whom Allan Haywood loved so well and who likewise loved him, extends deep sympathy and heartfelt condolences to his beloved widow, Mrs. Kate Haywood, and to the other members of his family.

'Trade, Not Aid'?

Tariff Cuts Are Tough Issue For U.S. Labor

"TRADE, not aid" is a tricky slogan that's popular in Washington these days, as the question of Republican policy decisions on tariffs and reciprocal trade comes to the fore.

Henry Ford II, the auto manufacturer who wants to end all levies on imported cars now and eliminate all tariffs gradually, conferred recently with Pres. Eisenhower. He said the President called his proposal "an interesting idea."

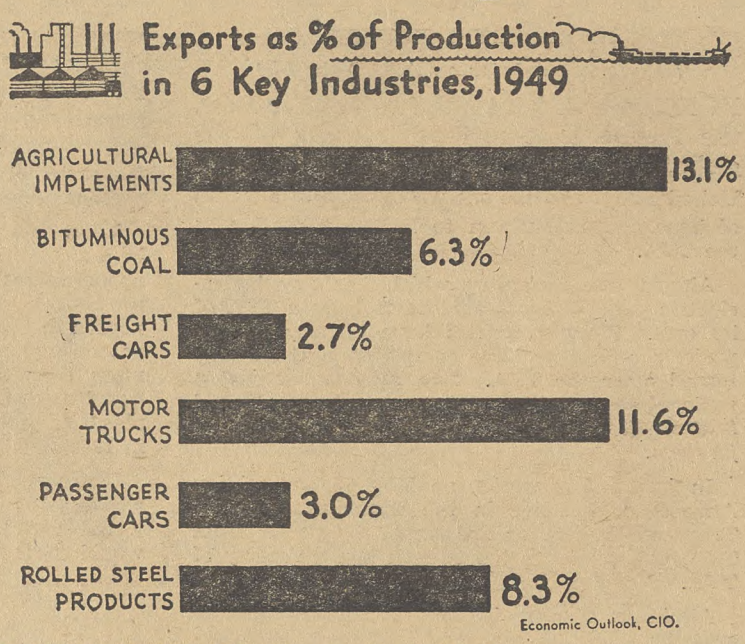
A thorough overhauling of U. S. tariff policies was recommended recently by the Mutual Security Agency's public advisory board, of which CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey is a member.

And the GOP's congressional leaders, Sen. Taft and Speaker Martin, recently met at the White House and agreed on "getting going" on legislation to extend the reciprocal trade program—pioneered by the New Deal and backed by the CIO—and simplifying the red tape in U. S. customs regulations.

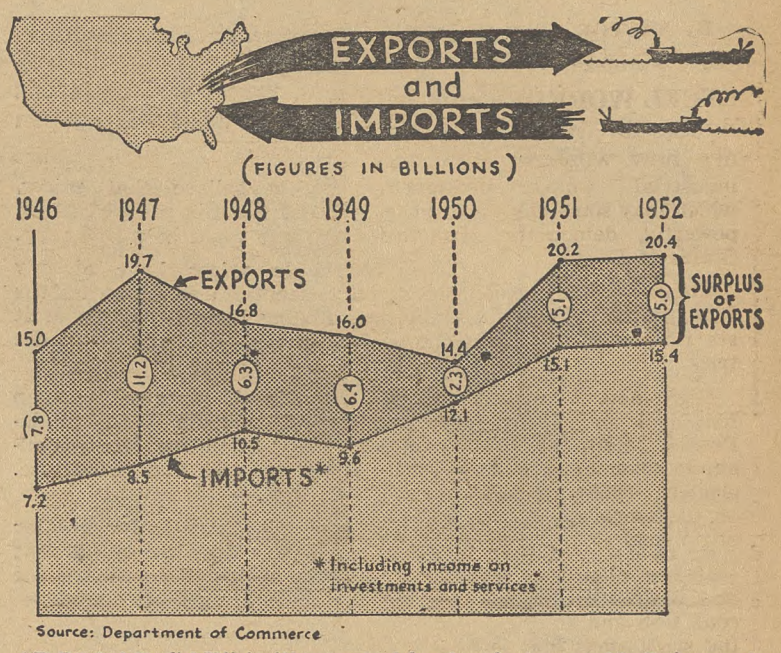
THUS the Republican party—traditionally the advocate of ever higher tariffs—is finding foreign trade an important issue requiring early action as it returns to Washington.

Some of the background of the trade and tariff problem and its importance to labor are examined by the current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Bigger imports by the U. S. and development of additional world markets are called essential by the Outlook.



IMPORTANCE of foreign trade to U. S. workers in several basic industries is illustrated by this chart showing volume of farm equipment, trucks, cars and rolled steel products shipped to overseas markets.



"DOLLAR GAP" is illustrated by lag between U. S. imports and what we sell abroad. Imports have climbed in the last two years, due largely to defense materials purchases, but the "dollar gap" continues just as big.

At the same time, it says the government must protect U. S. workers who may be forced out of jobs by increased imports, and also must safeguard them against the results of exploited labor forces in other nations.

To take care of such displaced workers, the Outlook maintains, the U. S. government must grant them immediate aid. They must be given supplemental income during the transition period, along with retraining and relocation where jobs are available, and communities must be helped to induce new industry to move in.

The Outlook recounts the necessity of foreign trade if the U. S. is to obtain raw materials for her factories and to sell their finished products. Curtailed imports of raw materials, it points out, would force many basic industries to close or curtail operations, as well as upset the economies of the selling nations. Fewer exports would mean unemployment.

THE U. S., the Outlook continues, cannot go on forever maintaining its export surplus. This plight can normally be met in three ways—by our continuing the economic and military aid of the past few years, by other nations cutting their purchases from us, or by an increase in U. S. imports, it said.

"During recent years," it continued, "the U. S. has, as a result of the reciprocal trade program of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, been reducing American import duties and tariffs to increase American imports.

"Obviously, more can and should be done in this area.

"While the U. S. should continue its favorable attitude toward reciprocal trade, the countries throughout the world must look to other sources for additional aid in solving their very difficult international trade problems."

The new markets must be found in both Europe and the underdeveloped nations, it says.

The Outlook warned that the slogan "trade, not aid" is "dangerous."

"If not implemented on both sides," it claims, "it plays into the hands of the Communist world that has already picked up the slogan as their basis of solving the problem. They know that as far as the American Congress and Government are concerned chances are for greater curtailment of aid rather than for improvement of trade relations."

Taft-Hartley In Action—

Big Cleveland Bank Uses All The Dodges To Stall NLRB Order

NEW EVIDENCE of the red tape and legalistic delays built into Taft-Hartley came last week as the Cleveland Trust Co. took new steps to buck a National Labor Relations Board order.

That order—important for all white collar unions—followed a decision in which the board found the bank guilty of engaging in unfair labor practices during an organizing campaign among clerical employes by the CIO Financial Employes Guild, LIU 1757.

THE CASE dates back to the NLRB election, which the CIO lost, on May 23, 1951. It was not until more than 21 months later that the decision finding the bank guilty was forthcoming. Now it is taking the fight to the U. S. Circuit Court, thus delaying justice for at least another 18 months.

The bank had been ordered to cease all unfair practices against its white-collar workers. The board had ticked off the practices as follows:

1. Granting wage and vacation increases in an attempt to halt union activity.

2. Assisting anti-union groups formed by employes who dined with top management and had management financing for anti-union propaganda.

3. Threatening employes for soliciting or voting for a union.

4. Interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in any other manner in the exercise of their rights to form and join a labor union.

The NLRB order rejected the union's charge that one employe was fired for union activity. The board ruled his discharge resulted from accumulated violations of bank policy and not from his efforts to organize.

Evidence in the case showed that Cleveland Trust, the largest Ohio bank and 17th largest commercial bank in the nation, had used all avenues of anti-union activity to defeat LIU 1757.

It had granted two wage increases during the brief organizing period, and increased vacations in attempts to influence employes. The board report showed the vacation increases followed similar action in competing banks by 22 to 27 months and were granted only after the union began organizing.

HEARINGS records also showed the company spent nearly $500 to print and distribute the anti-union letters, instigated by straw bosses.

At the same time, other supervisors were threatening employes who had joined the union with being "in the dog house" with company brass. They told one worker she was "digging her own grave."

Company officials had suggested the letters be changed somewhat and used bank funds for printing and mailing them. The board said:

"We regard the subsidization of such activity to be an unwarranted intrusion upon the right of employes freely to choose their own collective bargaining representative."

Taft's First Edition Now At Cut-Rate

Non-political book news from Washington: Personally autographed copies of Sen. Taft's 1951 book, "A Foreign Policy for America," which orginally sold at $2 a copy, are now on sale in Washington drug stores for 25c each.

Kick 'Em, Toss 'Em Out— And Land Before NLRB

A WASHINGTON, N. C., employer learned last week that he couldn't get by with brutally beating a crippled worker.

The National Labor Relations Board told the employer, Thompson D. Litchfield, a husky former athlete and secretary-treasurer of the Moss Planing Mill, that the firm must reinstate the crippled worker, Lee A. Wynne, and another employe also mistreated and fired. Both are members of the CIO Woodworkers.

Wynne suffered a particularly brutal assault at the hands—or rather feet—of Litchfield, former amateur athlete who was armed with a pistol.

Wynne had asked the union's help in processing a claim under the Wage-Hour Act. The Wage-Hour Div. investigated and found about $700 was due him. Litchfield tried to induce him to compromise for $125, blaming "this damned union" for the claim, and gave Wynne until the following day to think it over.

In the boiler room the next morning, as Wynne was bent over to adjust a valve, Litchfield kicked him in the groin, according to the trial examiner's report. Then the firm official stood over the agonized worker with gun in hand and he demanded that he sign a paper he waved in the other hand.

Wynne remained in a hospital for a week, during which Litchfield sent word he was discharged, and then had several months of out-patient treatment. He had not fully recovered when the trial examiner wrote his report a year later.

The other union member, Roy E. Fulcher, an ordained minister, was a shop steward. Litchfield threw him bodily out of his office after he had enlisted the union's help in obtaining compensation for a work injury.

Litchfield later cut his hours, changed his job, and then discharged him.

THE NLRB ordered the firm to reinstate Wynne and Fulcher with all rights and back pay, and reserved the right to modify its order if required by a future change in Wynne's physical condition.

It also directed the company to post notices that it will not discriminate against IWA members, or interfere with the right of any employe to engage in union activity. In addition the firm was required to post the following notice:

"We will not assault or otherwise injure our employes, or refuse to endorse their applications for unemployment insurance, or threaten not to employ them, because of their union or concerted action."

Experiment Like TVA—

Schuman Plan Gives Hope To Europe's Labor

By VICTOR G. REUTHER

CIO European Representative

STEEL WORKERS and coal miners in Western Europe are now working under an industrial super-government which may some day grow into a powerful, democratic United States of Europe.

The project is the Schuman Plan, now going into operation in six iron and coal mining countries.

Right now it affects 1.75 million coal and iron workers in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands. They produce a sixth of the world's coal and a fifth of its steel.

If the plan succeeds, miners and basic steel workers in the coal, iron and steel industries of the six nations may witness the transformation in their lives that the people who benefited from the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States witnessed during their lifetimes.

Coal miners near Douai, France, hope for much from the Schuman Plan . . . So do German steel workers.

Model Conditions

Under the Schuman Plan, provision for a new super-government has been created in Western Europe, with a Parliament, a High Authority and a Supreme Court. All are under a Council of Ministers made up of one representative from each participating government.

It could establish model working conditions for the round two million workers in its industries. Its control over basic coal and steel lays the foundation for a powerful, democratic Europe with a modern standard of living.

The new "government," called the European Coal and Steel Community, has the right to levy taxes and to slap fines on violators of basic economic laws.

It can raise revenue by a tax on each ton of coal or iron produced in the six countries. Revenue for the first year will come to about $30 million. By 1954, it will be more than $50 million.

A Big Hitch

If the basic policies adopted by the Schuman Plan are the right ones, union analysts in Europe and the U. S. say, its operations could mean a spectacular rise in the standard of living of everyone in the six countries.

Equally important, they could immensely strengthen the free nations of the world against the threat of totalitarian Stalinist invasion.

The hitch, says the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, an international organization made up chiefly of Catholic unions, is that the goals can only be achieved through the "actual participation of workers' representatives in all the directing operations of the Schuman Plan agency . . ."

This kind of worker representation "would be the best guarantee against the abuses of old-fashioned free enterprise laissez faire economics," it adds.

Finet In Top Post

Workers are represented in the Schuman Plan agency, but not to the degree or in the manner that the free unions of Europe were led to expect.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the worldwide federation of free trade unions to which both CIO and AFL belong, has protested that the Trade Union Section of the Consultative Committee to the Schuman Plan agency was selected by disregarding specific recommendations of the unions concerned.

In general, the ICFTU has pointed out that the Schuman Plan top administration is heavily overweighted with representatives of coal and steel companies and firms that use steel and coal. On the other hand, only two union representatives are in top posts.

Paul Finet, former head of the Labor Federation of Belgium and former president of the ICFTU, is one of the nine-man top governing committee, the High Authority.

Another worker, P. J. S. Serrarens, member of the Netherlands Christian Union, is a member of the seven-man high court.

This representation, European unionists declare, is not enough.

French and German unions alike have told CIO representatives that they want more worker representation to insure against the hazards the agency must skirt to be successful.

European unions emphasize that the only way to make sure the old, discredited cartels do not take over again, and that unemployment and wage-cutting do not result, is to put labor people on boards and control commissions where they can counter monopoly tactics and insist on intelligent social practices.

The Schuman Plan was originally proposed by Robert Schuman, then foreign minister of France. Its chief objective is the establishment of one market for coal and iron in the six countries taking part in the program.

The plan already provides for the free movement of workers across national boundaries from one mine or mill operating under the program to other mines and mills.

Schuman Plan authorities have pledged that a decent minimum wage will be established in the area where it operates, and that the threat to high standard of living countries by low standard nations will be eliminated by levelling all standards of living upward.

As the plan hits high gear, inefficient, low-wage, high-cost mines and mills will be closed. Production will be concentrated in efficient, high-wage installations.

Blueprint Goals

Money is to be provided for new equipment through the plan. Long-range research programs are intended to produce improved methods and materials.

The Schuman Plan in the blue-print stage provides for the following:

- Complete freedom of movement for workers in the six-country coal, iron and steel community.
- A single, six-country social security system for the workers providing for pensions, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation.
- Protection against unemployment; retraining for workers in cases where operations are closed out.
- Financial aid to workers who have to move from one community to another.

When that is accomplished, the Schuman Plan will really achieve its goals and perhaps turn out to be the first step toward a free and democratic United States of Europe.

German Unionist Pins Down 'Angels' Of Nazi Revival

THE GERMAN labor movement, which helped expose the neo-Nazi conspiracy in West Germany recently broken up by the British, has now identified some of the financial angels behind the plot.

They include a lot of people, once close to Hitler and his top aides, who now—or still—have close connections with the reactionary German coal and steel barons, according to Victor G. Reuther, CIO representative in Europe.

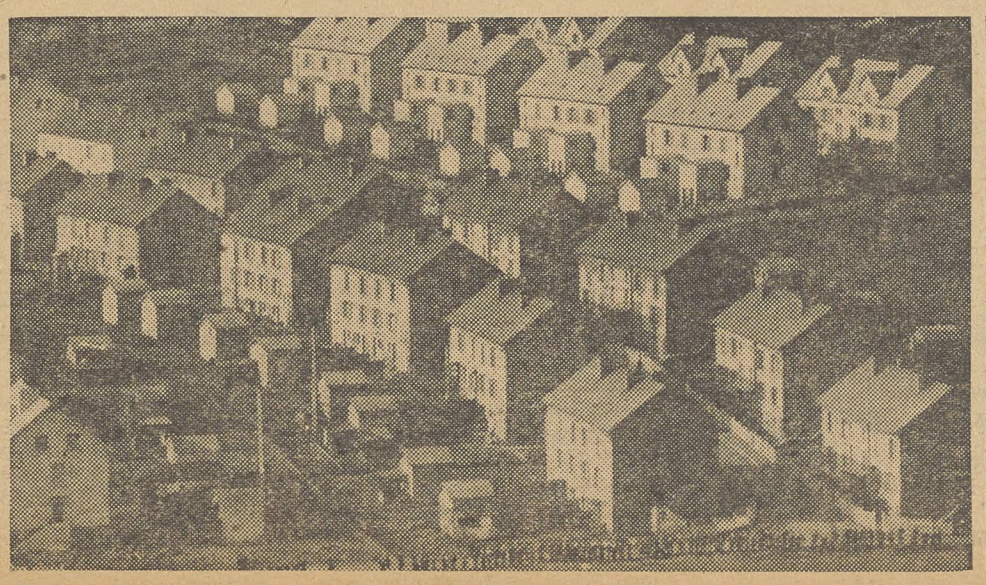
They were identified in an article by Editor Kuno Brandel of Metall, organ of the Metal Workers Union of the German Federation of Labor (DGB).

Among them were Otto Skorzeny, Hitler's personal goon, who was assigned to kidnap Italian Dictator Mussolini late in the war; Dr. Werner Nauman, who formerly worked closely with Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels; and Paul Zimmerman, a top hand in the steel industry's Consultative Agency for the Use of Steel.

NAUMAN used his export-import business as a cover to keep in touch with Skorzeny's aging army of strong-arm men in Spain and Argentine, according to Brandel, and also helped finance the conspiracy by black market selling of steel to the Russians.

"The expose," Reuther observed, "demonstrates that the demand by the German unions for democratic control of German big industry is a crucial aspect of the fight against any Nazi revival."

Coal miners in Italy.



Housing for steel workers at Nilvange, in Lorraine Basin of France.

Ruhr steel mill in operation.

MSA Photos

The Bohlen Case

McCarthy Loses In Challenge To Ike

JOE McCARTHY was defeated last week in his first direct challenge to Pres. Eisenhower since the Republicans took over in Washington. It came when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved Eisenhower's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

Code urged by Sen. Kefauver for investigations; see Page 4.

The Wisconsin Republican, in company with Sens. Bridges (R. N.H.), Ferguson (R. Mich.), and McCarran (D. Nev.) had tried to block the nomination, with his usual doubts and hints about "loyalty" and "security."

But the fight actually was another phase of the conflict within GOP ranks between isolationists and supporters of the Administration's foreign policies.

As Sen. Mansfield (D. Mont.) pointed out, "some Republicans are using the Bohlen appointment to re-open the fight on Pres. Eisenhower's anti-enslavement resolution" on Soviet violations of the Yalta and Potsdam World War II treaties. (Bohlen, a career diplomat for 20 years, had served as the late Pres. Roosevelt's interpreter at Yalta.)

"REPUBLICANS should realize," Mansfield said, "that Bohlen has been nominated for high office by their own Administration. It will be unfortunate indeed if we disqualify every diplomat who has held office over the past 20 years from high office."

That didn't stop McCarthy from demanding that Eisenhower withdraw Bohlen's nomination, proclaiming that "certainly any good American wouldn't want to represent the U. S. abroad with so much of the Republican leadership against him." The President replied Bohlen was a very fine appointment.

Unlike the cases in which the State Dept. bowed to McCarthy's recent blasts against the Voice of America, Sec. of State John Foster Dulles gave Bohlen full support in a final, closed committee session. And in the committee vote, even Ferguson—who had his eye on the 1954 election—went along on approval.

Full Senate action on confirmation was scheduled for early this week. McCarthy planned another blast at Bohlen, but he had already conceded defeat in advance.

From Eisenhower came his first recent critical comments on the congressional anti-Communist investigations.

He told a news conference flatly that he can see no possible good in a congressional investigation of possible communism in churches.

Such an inquiry of clergymen was advocated recently by Rep. Velde (R. Ill.), chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee. Velde modified his stand under criticism.

In the house, Rep. Jackson (R. Calif.), a fellow committee member, came to Velde's defense in a long address in which he charged critics of the committee with following the Comunist "line."

And Velde himself demanded a House vote on a resolution by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.) calling for his ouster as committee chairman.

Velde's criticism of ministers drew fire from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, speaking at a Catholic forum in Harrisburg, Pa. Citing declarations of Roman Catholic bishops in favor of living wages and on social issues, Carey said:

"THERE ARE those who want to see religion confined in its own narrow and circumscribed compartment. If that be true, then we must strip from all religion its missions of material mercy and concrete charity. But, in these days, if we perform the corporal works of mercy, we run the risk of being investigated as Communist sympathizers."

The Central Conference of American Rabbis vigorously condemned the "undemocratic methods" used in congressional "witch hunts and spurious investigations."

And Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam — a particular target of Rep. Jackson's charges of "aid and comfort to the Communist front"—fired back:

"Congressman Jackson should know that there is no congressional immunity from the Biblical injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness'."

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

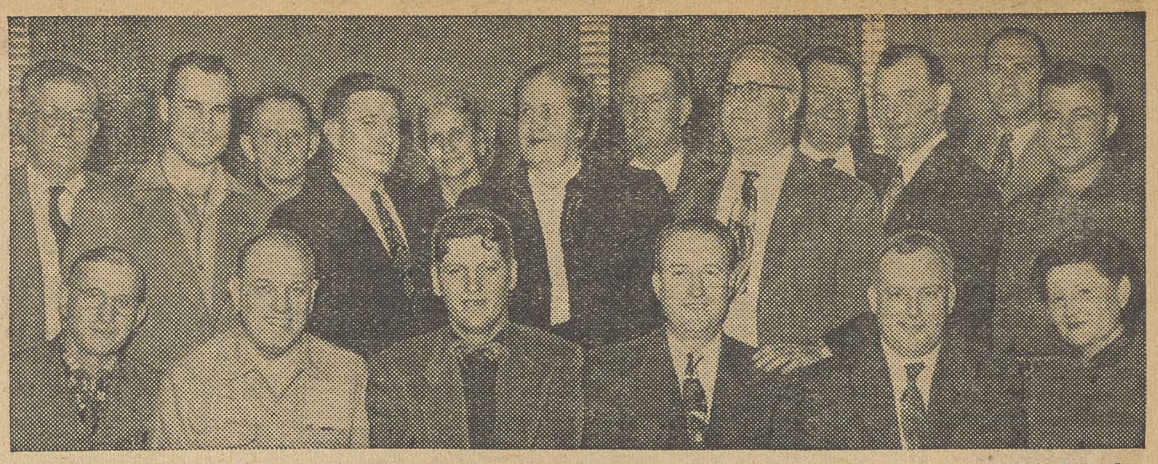
"I've taken over, Joe, hadn't you heard"?

Employer Foe Of ILO Turns Drive To His Profit

IF Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., a Baltimore, Md., spice firm, has any sense of shame, his face should be redder than the Russian flag.

McCormick formerly was employer delegate from the U. S. to the Intl. Labor Organization, and was a prime mover in stirring up the current attacks on that body by the NAM-Chamber of Commerce front.

Now comes the Baltimore Sun with a story that his firm not only increased net profits last year by about 13% over 1951, but that it devoted "substantial funds" for foreign market development. The foreign contracts, the newspaper observed, "were the result of inquiries stimulated by the president" during his ILO work.



NEW OFFICERS of Oklahoma State CIO Council were photographed recently. Seated center are Sec.-Treas. Len Yarborough and Pres. A. W. Mitchell, both of the Oil Workers. Thirteen internationals belong to the council.

World Of Labor—

ILO Unit Probes Czech Curbs On Unions; Franco Jailings Rapped

THE COMMITTEE on Freedom of Association of the Intl. Labor Organization voted to push charges of violation of trade union rights by the Communist Czechoslovakian government at its recent meeting in ILO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The committee, which institutes action on such charges—in this case filed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—reported that the Czech government apparently "deliberately refrained" from replying to its queries. It recommended further examination by the ILO Governing Body.

That body, a day later, unanimously agreed to ask Czech authorities to agree that the complaint be referred to the ILO Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association.

The Committee on Freedom of Association recommended no action on charges against Spain because that country is not a member of the ILO or the United Nations. It noted that Venezuela has ended some restrictions on unions, recommended that additional steps be taken, and that jailed union leaders be freed.

Sweden Increases Pensions By 35%

Old age pensions in Sweden, which are paid to all citizens who have reached the age of 76, will be increased by 35% effective May 1, according to a unanimous decision by Parliament.

The boost will improve the living standards of about 820,000 pensioners and raise payments to 75% above the 1946 figure, about the same as the increase in real purchasing power industrial workers have won since then. Part of the cost will come from general revenues, the remainder from an increase in the pension contribution paid by each citizen.

It recommended that 17 charges, including one against the United States in respect to the Panama Canal Zone, be dismissed, and made suggestions to governments in eight other cases.

Spain

The ICFTU charged the Franco government of Spain with instituting a new "wave of repressions" within the last few weeks against workers associated with the outlawed Spanish General Workers Union.

The world labor body charged that Tomas Centeno, once an active unionist, died "as a result of maltreatment in the cells of the security police or Madrid." It accused police in several Spanish cities of jailing active union members who committed no crimes, and served notice it will fight the admission of Spain to the UN.

Austria

Eight Austrian union officials are in the United States to learn how American unions operate and also to find out how they have beaten back threats of Communist domination.

The team came to this country under sponsorship of the Mutual Security Agency's productivity and technical assistance program and will divide its time between New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington.

During its orientation week at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., it was addressed on union procedures by Executive Vice Pres. Ralph Novak of the CIO Newspaper Guild and Martin Dunne of the CIO Auto Workers.

UWUA Gains $10 Million At Con. Ed.

WAGE INCREASES and other benefits estimated to be worth $10 million a year have been won by the CIO Utility Workers for more than 26,000 employes of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York.

An 8c hourly across-the-board increase retroactive to Jan. 4 was gained. Other improvements in the contract included better wage progression, a $3 million contribution to a trust fund to finance the pension plan, and pensions for widows of employes who qualify under a length of service provision.

The job security and the grievance machinery provision of the contract also were strengthened.

UWUA-CIO also recently won wage improvements and other benefits for employes of Dayton (O.) Power and Light Co., the Long Beach area power plants of the Southern California Edison Co., the California Water Service Co. and the San Jose, Calif., Water Works.

3 Big Uns Are Getting By, New Profit Reports Show

THREE of the nation's largest corporations, General Motors, DuPont and General Electric, last week reported 1952 net profits had outstripped the previous year.

GM became the nation's biggest money maker with net profits of $558 million as against $506 million in 1951. Sales hit $7.5 billion, largest in the company's 44-year history.

DuPont, which owns a big block of General Motors, had net profits of $235 million, up $15 million from the previous year. DuPont's profits included $80 million in dividends on GM stock.

GE, which has been hemming and hawing over CIO Electrical Workers' wage proposals, admitted its 1952 sales were the biggest in history and its net earnings almost at a peak. GE profits last year were $151 million compared to $138 million in 1951.

U. S. Steel mourned the fact that its 1952 net income was cut sharply by the CIO Steelworkers strike, but said nothing about causing it. The take was $143 million compared to $184 million in 1951. This means $4.54 a share of common stock last year, $6.10 the year before.

The Aluminum Co. of America had record post-war sales and other revenues of $584 million, 8% above 1951, while net earnings of $43 million were 11% more than the $39 million of the year before. The income was equal to $8.38 a share of common stock last year, compared to $7.53 in 1951.

THE AMERICAN Enka Corp. did something last year that few other textile firms were able to do: it increased its net earnings over 1951. Thanks to heavy demand for tire yarns, the net stood at $6 million, or $5.42 a share, compared to $5.6 million, or $5.01 a share, the year before.

Radio Corp. of America set a record for sales in 1952 and increased its profits, although its federal income taxes climbed. Net profits went from $31.1 million in 1951 to $32.3 million in the last year.

THANKS FROM KOREA—Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of CIO Community Services Committee (second from left) is thanked by Ambassador You Chan Yang (right) for writing paper shipped by the CIO-CSC to Republic of Korea troops. Region 5 of the CIO Paperworkers obtained the paper. Others are CSC Sec. Ted F. Silvey (left) and CSC Treas. John Brophy.

Dewey Turns On The Heat As Bills To Gag PAC Revived

THE DEWEY Republican Administration in New York State was embarked last week on a three-way campaign to raise rents, boost taxes and silence any union that wanted to protest about it.

With the Legislature near the windup of its session, there were these developments under what CIO called "Operation Big Business."

- The Dewey-proposed bill to boost all residential rents up to 15%, sailed through the State Senate and Assembly despite the strong protests voiced by CIO and tenant groups from throughout the State.
- The Dewey Administration proposed authorization for New York City to impose a 0.5% payroll tax on all wages and salaries.
- And the Dewey Administration reintroduced, and won Senate committee approval, for three bills virtually outlawing labor political action.

THE MEASURES are patterned after the Travia-Erwin bills which were defeated last year, thanks to a strong campaign led by the State CIO Council against what is called "an effort to put workers into a political concentration camp."

The measure would make PAC fund-raising or political campaign contributions virtually illegal.

Pres. Louis Hollander of the State CIO Council hit the three-way Dewey drive as an effort "to impose a one-party system in our State."

"As far as the CIO is concerned," he said, "if these bills are enacted they will be ignored. We will form special organizations so that our members can continue to make their contributions to labor's fight against the one-party system and reaction."

The CIO leader commented, "the Republicans have apparently interpreted the last election as a mandate for a raid on the pockets of wage-earners for the benefit of corporate interests."

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the New York CIO Council and of the CIO Transport Workers urged Gov. Dewey to hold public hearings before signing the 15% rent boost bill.

Court Upholds California Strike Curb

CALIFORNIA'S sweeping legal ban on so-called jurisdictional strikes is constitutional, the State Supreme Court has ruled.

The law allows employers to seek injunctions when (1.) more than one union claims to represent striking workers or (2.) a plant under contract is picketed by another union.

While the court was unanimous in upholding the law, Justice Jesse W. Carter pointed out how it can be used to destroy unions.

"An employer could use the act to break a strike by provoking a dispute with the union with which he has a contract," Carter said.

"He could call in another union, sign a contract with it, and then obtain an injunction to prevent his original union from taking any action against him."

THE COURT split 4 to 2 on application of the law in a 1951 case involving the CIO Marine Engineers.

During the MEBA strike against Isthmian Steamship Co., the employer signed a backdoor deal with an affiliate of the AFL Sailors Union and then sought an injunction to force removal of CIO pickets.

Two MEBA pickets were cited for contempt. The State court returned their case to a local court, where they face possible fines.

What's Value Of Councils? $175 Per CIOer In S. F. Case

WHAT'S THE "bread-and butter" value of the work of local CIO councils to CIO union members? The answer is "plenty," judging from the experience of the San Francisco CIO Council.

Since the Bay City Council was reorganized in mid-1951, it has joined in two successful campaigns to save federal rent controls locally. (San Francisco is the only big city in the West with rent lids.) And it helped block a boost in the city sales tax.

"The continuance of rent controls," Council Sec.-Treas. Frank E. White reported, "can be safely estimated to have saved CIO members who are tenants approximately 50% on their rents. A safe dollar figure would be $150 year saving for our members who are tenants."

Together with a $25 saving from blocking the city sales-tax boost, White estimated the Council had saved individual CIO members $175 a year or "many hundred fold" the 60c per year per capita paid by Council affiliates.

Beirne Reaffirms CIO Aid To Health, Welfare Groups

SUPPORT by CIO of health, welfare and relief organizations was reaffirmed by Joseph A. Beirne, new chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, at a CIO-CSC luncheon in New York City.

Ralph Blanchard, executive director of Community Chests and Councils of America, and Paul Comly French, executive director of CARE, welcomed Beirne and pledged their continued cooperation with CIO-CSC on behalf of national health and welfare agencies and overseas relief groups respectively.

Beirne pledged that CIO-CSC would continue to cooperate with these agencies.

"Voluntary agencies of America," he said, "are the heart and soul of our democracy, but it must be understood that the basic health and welfare needs of the American people can be met only by the full assumption of governmental responsibility."

He called for a united effort of both public and private agencies in meeting the health and the welfare needs of people in the U. S. and abroad.

CIO-CSC National Dir. Leo Perlis was the toastmaster. CIO leaders present included Harry Boyer, John Brophy, Louis Hollander, Jacob S. Potofsky, Ted F. Silvey, Sol Stetin and M. Hedley Stone. Brophy and Silvey are treasurer and secretary respectively of the CSC.

ORGANIZATIONS represented included Group Health, Mental Health Association, American Council for the Community, Intl. Social Service, Girl Scouts of America, Child Welfare League, Greater New York Fund, National Budget Committee, United Community Defense Services, United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund, Boys Clubs of America, United Defense Fund, Social Hygiene Association, Tuberculosis Association and Civil Defense Administration.

Broun Award Goes West For Land Fraud Expose

THE 1952 Heywood Broun Award of the CIO Newspaper Guild went to Wallace Turner of the Portland Oregonian.

The $500 prize and a citation—honoring the ANG's first president—were given to Turner for stories exposing fraud in the purchase of timberlands in Oregon and Washington from Indians.

AS A RESULT of his work, a federal grand jury indicted three men and two employes in the Indian Bureau office in Portland, Ore., were dismissed.

A federal court set aside original sales and ordered new sales. It is expected the Indians will receive more than $400,000 over the first sale price.

Given special praise by the judges were stories by Burke Davis, Greensboro, N. C., Daily News; Leo Katcher, Ted Poston, and Murray Kempton, New York Post; Dan Noonan and Leslie Hanscom, Brooklyn Eagle; James R. Phelan, Long Beach, Calif., Independent; Vic Reinemer, Charlotte, N. C., News; Thomas Sancton, New Orleans Item, and Leo Sonderegger, Minneapolis Star.

Judges were Carroll Binder, of the Minneapolis Tribune, Kenneth G. Crawford, of Newsweek magazine, and Jacob Scher, associate professor of journalism, Northwestern Univ. Wade Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times was chairman of the Guild's committee.

UPWA Sets Pay Parley

The CIO Packinghouse Workers will hold its biennial wage and contract conference in Chicago on May 15-17. Sessions will be at the Hamilton Hotel.

IUE Aide Enters Newark Election

James T. Callahan, treasurer of Dist. 4 of the CIO Electrical Workers, is seeking election to the Newark, N. J., City Council as a reform candidate.

Petitions are being circulated to have his name and those of four other council candidates of the Charter Commission forces placed on the ballot in the May election.

The Charter Commission group — whose official name is the Newark Citizens' Committee on Municipal Government—has obtained sufficient signatures to have placed on the ballot a referendum demanding a thorough study of local government.

Minnesota CIO Asks Tax Reform Program

A MAJOR revamping of tax policy that has withstood onslaughts of business groups has been proposed by the Minnesota CIO Council as the answer to the State's financial problems.

The program, result of about four years of study, is based on ability to pay, according to Robert L. Gannon, director of the Council's Dept. of Research and Legislation, and should yield the State an additional $40.8 million in revenue every two years.

It has been adopted almost completely by the liberal blocs in the two branches of the State Legislature.

The detailed program was offered formally to State Rep. Warren Moore, chairman of a House revenue-raising subcommittee. It is an alternative to Gov. C. Elmer Anderson's plan to balance his $165 million budget by boosting taxes on iron ore and beer, and robbing the income tax school fund of a badly needed $5 million.

The CIO plan includes biannual tax decreases totalling $24.5 million and increases adding up to $65.4, making the net boost $40.8 million.

It would increase individual income tax exemptions so that the head of a family of four earning $4000 or less would pay nothing; cut in half special sales taxes on cigarets, spirits and beer, and repeal personal property taxes on household goods and farm-held grain.

On the increase side it would create six new levies. They would include a graduated chain store tax, a levy on pulpwood per cord by the manufacturer, a barge and pipelines fuel tax, and a monies and credits tax, estimated to yield a total of $41.4 million per biennium; and a mineral reservation tax and a real estate levy on commercial earning properties of churches and schools for which no estimates of yield were made.

IN ADDITION, it would boost the iron ore occupation tax and royalty from 12 to 17% to obtain $15.5 million in increased revenue; place property now taxed on a gross earnings basis on an ad valorem basis, so it would pay like other property, to yield an additional $16 million, and prohibit deduction of federal income tax payments from the state tax, thus raising an additional $10 million per biennium.

The CIO also proposed to repeal the limitation on per capita and mill rate taxes.

The proposed fuels tax would fall on oil, gasoline and gas. Abolition of the gross earnings tax and its replacement by an ad valorem tax would hit railroads, which now pay, in lieu of other levies, 5% of gross earnings.

'19th Century Practices'—

N. Y. Farm Interests Try To Open Door For Migrant Child Labor

NEW ATTEMPTS to smash child labor protection legislation in New York state were stalled last week as labor, civic, religious and social welfare organizations united in protest.

Introduced by Assemblyman Wadlin (R.), father of the state anti-strike bill for public utilities, the measure would lift all age and hour regulations on children harvesting small fruits and vegetables during school vacations.

It was introduced just as the U. S. Dept. of Labor was reporting more than 5000 violations on child labor laws on farms during 1952. Full reports showed 5414 children under 16 working during school hours on 2218 farms in 42 states.

The New York attempt was accompanied by Wadlin's idyllic picture of back-breaking "stoop" work on farms. He believes "our boys and girls should be thought of as little men and women" and called harvesting of fruits and berries "light, healthful, outdoor, character-building work."

NAACP officials branded the bill "an act of legislative racial discrimination," saying Negro migratory farm workers would be hardest hit.

They charged the measure "relates to Negroes as a group and the proposal to exclude those children from the protection of the New York State Child Labor Law would constitute an act of legislative racial discrimination."

Sen. Hatfield (R.), co-author of the bill, admitted he didn't know the measure could presumably mean children could work 24 hours a day. Wadlin was defending the measure as justified because survival of certain fruit crops rested on the right of farmers to use children in the field.

Opponents contended that if survival of an entire fruit industry depended on exploitation of defenseless children, then the industry has no right to survive.

Sol Markoff, associate general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, reporting a surge of opposition to the Wadlin bill, called it "a return to 19th century practices."

FPC Wants Power Users To Get Tax Bonanza Benefits

A CUT—just the least, tiny bit of a cut—for the hard-pressed taxpayer out of the $24 billion "tax bonanza" which industry is collecting as a fee for joining in defense production loomed as a remote shadow of a possibility last week.

The Federal Power Commission opened hearings to determine if it should order utilities to pass on to their consumers millions of dollars in fast tax-write off benefits in the form of lower rates.

The hearings got under way as three members of Congress from Washington State joined to ask FPC to make private gas and electric companies in their home State cough up their lush fast amortization benefits by ordering lower rates to consumers. The plan was made by Sens. Magnuson and Jackson and Rep. Magnuson, all Democrats.

THE UTILITY representatives groaned loudly when Francis Walsh, FPC staff member, declared at the hearing that they should claim "only actual taxes paid" in determining just and reasonable rates. Congress meant for the utilities to get their share of the good, rich gravy just like other industries, they declared.

The "benefits" of the rapid tax writeoff belong to industry and not the public, A.J.G. Priest, Univ. of Virginia law professor representing six utility firms, told the FPC. If the FPC doesn't let the utilities get theirs, he declared, it would amount to "discrimination."

Walsh disclosed that some utilities are getting even more than what they regard as theirs. In several states, he said, utility commissions require that tax benefits be charged as expenses. The result is that consumers pay for them not once but twice.

"You're my Union business agent, Sam—Can't you dicker with her?"

U. S. Allowances Proposed For Large Families

A NEW approach to helping American families with growing children was offered by Rev. Francis J. Corley, S.J., of St. Louis Univ., at a meeting of the National Catholic Family Life Conference last week in Philadelphia, Pa.

Father Corley, who is editor of the monthly magazine Social Order, proposed a federal program of supplementary incomes for low-wage families.

Calling his program "tentative," Father Corley advocated a system of payments of $12 monthly for the third child in each family, $10 for the fourth, and $8 for all thereafter. Many other countries have family allowance systems. Among them are Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, France and Australia.

Easter Seal Drive Backed

CIO SUPPORT was announced last week for the annual Easter Seal drive to aid crippled children.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treasurer James B. Carey are backing the appeal, which continues until Apr. 5.

The drive is sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, of which Carey is a trustee.

The CIO Brewery Workers and Transport Workers are among affiliates which have given assistance to the society.

Final Price Curbs Lifted; Index Climbs

POST KOREAN price controls drifted into history last week as the public began to dig for the additional $3 billion a year it will need to pay for the gesture toward rugged individualism.

The last batch of controls, on steel and other industrial items, was removed on Mar. 17 as the seventh and final step in the plan to get rid of ceilings by Apr. 30. All consumer items have been unfrozen earlier.

THE DUN & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, in the first week after the lifting of controls on consumer items, jumped 14c. It was the sharpest gain since the week following outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Price Stabilizer Joseph H. Freehill reiterated his prior forecast that the $3 billion boost in the cost of living would be the price of a free market. Consumers will pay $1 billion directly in price boosts on things they buy, he explained. The remainder will go for higher business and defense costs—which the consumer also pays in the end.

School Aid Needs Climb

CONGRESS was told last week that schools must get federal assistance if children "are to have the advantages even of the basic education which Americans have traditionally considered their birthright."

The report of the U. S. Office of Education, for the fiscal year ending last June 30, said the shortage of teachers and schools will get worse instead of better in the next few years. Many committees simply don't have enough money to build enough schools for the increasing school population.

During the year permits were issued and controlled materials were alloted for $1889 million worth of school construction. But, the report added, $10 billion would be needed to provide adequate schools and other auxiliary buildings for the children enrolled last fall.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THE TREND to larger families is already making many of the small postwar homes inadequate for satisfactory living. This trend plus the growing scarcity of serviced land around the large cities and the inexorably high prices of homes is causing a new housing squeeze on moderate-income families.

The fact is, the number of families having a second child is 91% greater now than in 1940, and the number having a third child has boomed 86%. The way people got along in the depression years of low pay and wavering employment was to have fewer children. Now they want to get back to normal living and larger families.

The so-called ranch-type houses that many families like because of their convenience cost more than two-story houses. They also require larger plots. Housing experts say you shouldn't have less than 65 feet of width for even a minimum-size ranch house, and 75 feet is little enough for this sprawling design.

One compromise is the split-level house. It provides an additional room over the garage at relatively little cost, and yet has much of the convenience of a ranch house.

A split-level house should cost less than a ranch house with the same amount of cubic-foot space. But compare offerings carefully because some builders are using this new design as a selling feature to help them get a higher price than a split-level house actually warrants.

The House That Grows

A house designed especially for later expansion is one of the few practical solutions available to moderate-income families. Such a house should be laid out on its lot so there's space to add rooms and has such features as windows installed in spaces framed for future doors. Or it has an attic high enough to be usable for additional rooms, heat risers into the attic and plumbing roughed in so additional fixtures can be hooked on later.

If you buy a truly expansible house, it's easier these days to put the finishing touches on yourself, by virtue of such developments as better-quality dry-wall construction for building attic rooms; prefabricated flooring or underlayment for tile floors; pre-assembled bathroom fixtures like stall showers; roller painting and one-coat paints; plastic or metal tiles for bathrooms or modern waterproof enamel paints.

There are some reports that price tags on older houses are edging down a bit. An older house may be a solution for a growing family if not too much remodeling is required. One authority has estimated that if you completely remodeled an older house the cost would be 125% of the cost of building an entirely new house.

Buying An Older House

Here a list of very important points to check in buying an older house:

Insulation: Many houses built before World War II are not insulated. That is, there may be some insulation in the attic but not in the sidewalls. You can do a "cap" job yourself easily enough; that is insulate the ceiling and walls of the attic. But if the side walls have to be opened up to blow in insulation, this is a professional job that will cost $100-$250, depending on size and needs of the house.

Heating Plant: This can be a real problem. It would not be too costly to replace old-fashioned radiators with modern efficient convectors. But a furnace more than ten years old is highly suspect.

Basement: The cellar can tell you a lot about the condition of a house. The floor should be troweled smooth and hard, with no cracks. The foundation should be true and plumb—again, no cracks. There should be no signs of dampness from leakage or condensation.

There are more points to check in an older house and the neighborhood too (is it on the way down?). You may be able to get a comparative buy this way but it will need extremely careful inspection.

Sparkman Urges Extension Of Social Security Benefits

A BILL to extend social security coverage to approximately 2½ million state, county and city employes has been introduced by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

Sparkman said that school teachers would be covered under his bill but that policemen and firemen are not included since these two groups preferred to remain under their retirement systems.

Other principal groups not now covered by social security include farmers and professional people such as doctors and lawyers. Several bills have been introduced to extend coverage to about 12 million more persons in these categories.

One other pending revision would remove the present $75 a month limit on outside earnings by persons receiving social security benefits. Some 25 bills repealing this provision are pending.

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D. Wis.) has introduced a bill calling for payment of disability benefits to a disabled worker until he reaches 65 and becomes eligible for retirement pay; payment of benefits to wives and minor children of disabled workers, and lowering of retirement age for women from 65 to 60 for payment of benefits.

Organizationally Speaking

Here are representation election victories as reported by the CIO Organization Dept.:

PRES. ELWOOD SWISHER of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Savannah River Atomic Energy Plant near Aiken, S. C., the protective firemen favored the CIO union by a vote of 157 to 4 for the AFL and 51 for no union.

Pres. Russell Taylor, of the CIO Shoe Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Brown Shoe Co., Union, Mo., the Shoe Workers won by a vote of 123 to 72 for no union. The campaign was under direction of USWA Dir. Dave Wilson, assisted by Intl. Rep. Ewald Holtgriewe.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a representation election at the National Carbide Co., Calvert City, Ky., the workers favored the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers by the following vote: UGCCW-CIO 89, AFL 6, no union 28. Intl. Rep. Thomas Fee and CIO Reps. Carl Beck and Robert Christofferson handled the campaign.

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT, IUE-CIO, reports the following election victories: Bassick-Sack Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., IUE-CIO 209, no union 3, UE withdrew; Atlas Metal Stamping Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE-CIO 134, UE 111, no union 4, void 1; Metal Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., IUE-CIO 73, no union 22.

The CIO Textile Workers Union retained bargaining rights for about 6000 workers in four cotton mills in New Bedford, Mass., defeating the AFL United Textile Workers in a representation election. The tally showed 3651 voted for the CIO union, 664 AFL, 192 no union.

Gas, Coke Warns Of Move To Grab Atomic Power

THE CIO Chemical Workers have urged Pres. Eisenhower to oppose predicted moves of private industry to grab U.S.-owned atomic installations.

"Because atomic energy can change our entire way of life, it is unthinkable to permit private concerns to exploit this miraculous source of fuel, power and energy," UGC&CWA Pres. Elwood D. Swisher wrote Eisenhower.

Swisher said "it is our prayer that you will see fit to assure the public at an early date that your administration will not permit control of atomic energy to slip out of public control into the hands of private interests which could easily create a gargantuan monopoly."

The letter also pointed out that the union is opposed to giving the offshore oil lands to the states.

Accompanying the letter was UGC&CWA's Executive Board statement on atomic energy.

The statement recalled that "the man who operated a livery stable was not able to do much to prevent the development and the use of the automobile, but the financiers and industrialists have the know-how to keep atomic energy from sabotaging the industrial empires they have built up so aggressively."

It said financiers and industrialists "cast covetous eyes at atomic energy as a source of even greater wealth and industrial power if they could get control of this marvelous source of power and energy."

CIO Case Issued On School Discrimination

The CIO's friend of the court brief, filed in the pending Supreme Court test of segregated public schools, is available in a 12-page pamphlet for general distribution.

The pamphlet, "Enforced Segregation Denies Equal Protection of the Laws," contains the full text of the brief as submitted to the Supreme Court.

Copies of the pamphlet can be ordered in small quantities at 5c each from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

NegroCollege Fund Backed

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has urged CIO unions and councils to contribute to the United Negro College Fund—America's first "educational community chest."

The fund is composed of 31 private, accredited Negro colleges, all except one being located in the South. Each year they provide educational opportunities for 22,000 Negro youth, "many of whom would be unable otherwise to receive higher education," Reuther noted.

Urging CIO contributions, Reuther said it was "important that the CIO give encouragement and support" to the current appeal for approximately $1.5 million.

N. J. CIO Helps Stop Bias On Auto Insurance

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week won a victory in its two-year battle against discrimination in auto insurance.

The State ordered 13 insurance companies to eliminate reference to race and color in their application or accident report forms.

The insurance inquiry was touched off two years ago by Arthur Chapin, the State CIO civil rights director, who charged that certain companies were either refusing to sell insurance to Negro car owners, or were arbitrarily assigning them higher rates.

TWUA Beats AFL In 4 Mills, Protests Stall On Wage Order

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers overwhelmingly defeated the AFL textile union in a National Labor Relations Board election at New Bedford, Mass., retaining bargaining rights for some 6000 workers in four cotton mills.

The tally showed 3651 voted for TWUA-CIO, 664 for the AFL, and 192 for "no union." TWUA's contract with the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association had been extended to Apr. 1, pending the results of the poll.

The victory came as TWUA's Pres. Emil Rieve protested Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin's decision to stay the application of a $1.20 an hour minimum wage for woolen and worsted mills holding government contracts.

Rieve said that in reaching this decision Durkin was "badly misled" by the AFL textile union and "unduly influenced" by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

HE SAID that Durkin's proposal to hold new hearings under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act would penalize woolen and worsted workers covered by it.

Rieve charged the AFL union in seeking a $1.30 an hour minimum was engaged in a "grandstand play" with no hope of making its demands stick.

"The net effect of the AFL union's tactics will be to preserve the present inadequate $1.05 minimum and push the $1.20 figure beyond the reach of woolen and worsted workers," Rieve said.

"Once again we find this nuisance union, which represents only a handful of woolen and worsted workers, playing the employers' game."

Former Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin had recommended the $1.20 minimum on the application last year of the TWUA, which represents more than 60,000 woolen and worsted workers. Rieve pointed out the AFL union holds bargaining rights for less than 10,000 workers in the industry.

The CIO union had asked for $1.265 minimum, a cost-of-living escalator clause and certain fringe benefits. The AFL organization had joined in the request.

Most of the 105 companies which joined the association's petition already pay higher wages than the $1.20 minimum, Rieve said.

"This is a concerted effort to aid the mills paying sub-standard wages and the woolen and worsted employers who are seeking wage cuts," he added. "We urge the government not to be a party to any move for wage cutting."

Union Label Pushed By Amalgamated

"DOLLAR for dollar, in whatever price range," a union-label man's or boy's garment is a better buy will be the slogan of the CIO Clothing Workers' union-label week in 16 cities and states.

The campaign was kicked off last week when Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan issued a statewide proclamation at a statewide rally at Lansing, the state capital.

Connecticut's observance will begin Mar. 23 with the mayors of New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury and Bridgeport giving a joint luncheon. More than 600 guests are expected at a dinner Apr. 11 at the Statler Hotel, Boston, which marks the opening of the drive in Massachusetts.

During the next three months observances also are planned at Scranton, Pa.; Fredericksburg and Norfolk, Va.; Hagerstown, Salisbury and Cambridge, Md.; Toledo, and Steubenville, O., Milwaukee, Wis., and Kansas City.

UAW Joins IAM In Strike At GE Jet Engine Plant

SOME 5600 workers were on strike last week at General Electric's jet engine plant near Cincinnati, O.

They are members of the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists. The UAW represents production workers; the Machinists represent toolmakers and maintenance men.

Despite the press claims that the strike would cripple production of 86-F Sabre jets, GE admitted there was no cause for alarm.

"Present jet production at Evendale is in no sense vital to our military security," GE said in an employe bulletin. "There are stocks ahead. Our schedule has even been cut back several times.

"In addition, we have been instrumental in providing designs and know-how to other plants now able to meet all foreseeable requirements."

Some 1100 Machinists walked out Mar. 14 after negotiations for a new contract broke down. And 4500 UAW members struck two days later when their contract expired without a satisfactory agreement to replace it. In the interval, they had been respecting the AFL picket line.

THE UAW is seeking a wage increase of around 15c, while GE offers a 6c-to-8c hourly increase. The union also asks paid holidays, continuance of seniority during prolonged absence due to injury or sickness, some form of union security, arbitration and automatic pay progression.

"In the light of the production of this plant," said UAW Regional Dir. Ray Ross, "we are willing to give continued consideration to any honest and realistic suggestion to arbitrate this dispute in the interest of resuming production. We will not, however, submit to unconditional surrender."

GET the FACTS ...on Taft-Hartley

FACTS are ammunition in the fight to win fundamental improvements to the Taft-Hartley Act in the present session of Congress.

And CIO has them . . . the first of a series of pamphlets which will be issued during the coming weeks. They are:

1. "Sugar-Coating Won't Do," text of the CIO Executive Board's recent statement outlining the whys and wherefores of seven major T-H improvements needed to bring justice and fairness to labor-management legislation.

2. "Don't Pulverize Labor," a reprint of the recent House testimony of Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) exposing the NAM's "labor monopoly" war cries.

Send your orders now, for distribution to local union members and officers, CIO council delegates and the community.

The FDR Jr. reprint is available without charge. Prices for "Sugar-Coating Won't Do" are 5c a copy, 50 copies for $1.50, 100 for $2.50, 500 for $10 and 1000 copies for $18.

CIO Publicity Dept.
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

☐ Send me ..... copies of "Sugar-Coating Won't Do." I enclose.....

☐ Send me ..... copies without charge of "Don't Pulverize Labor."

☐ Send me The CIO NEWS for a year for $1 or ☐ information on group subscription rates.

Name.....

Local Union No..... International.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Suggestions To Ike—

CIO Proposes 'Practical' Steps To End Capital Bias

THE CIO last week suggested to Pres. Eisenhower nine "practical methods" for carrying out his repeated campaign promises to end "every vestige" of discrimination in the nation's capitol.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a letter to the President, recalled the pledges, which he said "encouraged" many.

"Now that the tumult of the campaign is over and the transition of power has been effected," Carey wrote, "we face the practical methods of realizing this goal."

IN HIS dual capacity as CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, Carey suggested the President's "chief weapon" was his "ability to make your wishes known to your appointees with the concurrent power to remove them if necessary."

This, he added, was particularly true of the District Commissioners "who have broad powers to act directly in this field as well as broad indirect powers through their subordinate associates and appointees to special boards."

STANDBY anti-inflation controls were urged in event of new emergency by CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey to Senate committee.

"There are many administrative reforms that the commissioners can institute," the CIO official said.

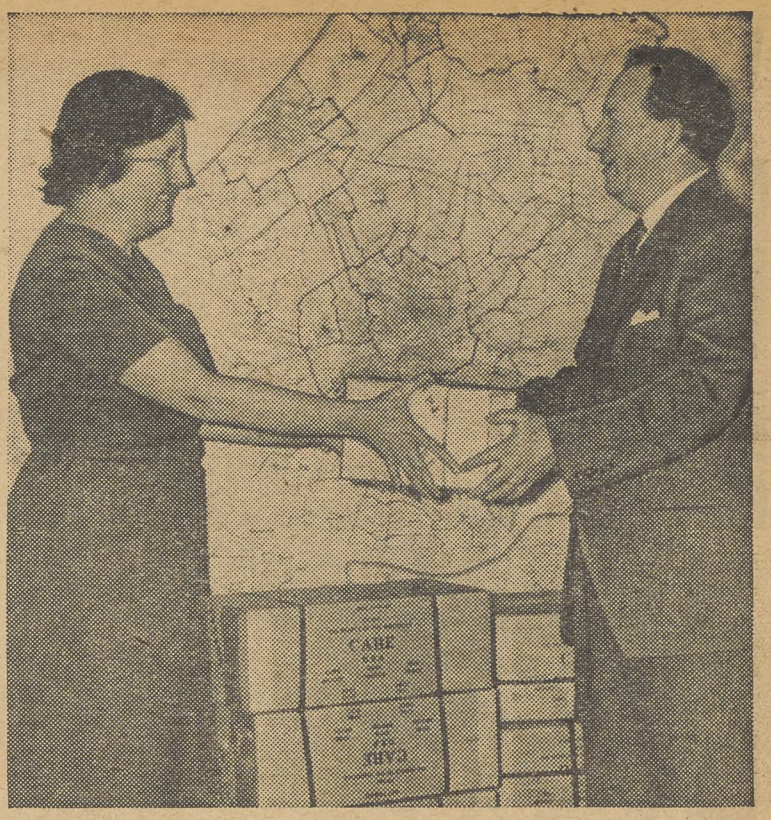
Most important, he contended, "would be the issuance of a directive forbidding segregation and discrimination in public employment and the use of the public facilities in the District of Columbia."

Carey listed a nine-point program of possible reforms which included:

- Establishment of a Fair Employment Board for District employes.
- Immediate integration of Negro and white fire companies.
- Immediate steps leading toward full integration of the school system.
- Announcement of a clear-cut non-segregation policy in new housing projects.
- Steps to end discriminatory hiring policies of Capital Transit Co. and Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
- Ending of segregation and discrimination in public welfare institutions.
- Setting up non-discriminatory policies at the federal Columbia Institute for the Deaf.
- Steps to immediately integrate all playground facilities.
- Similar action to eliminate segregation in the District's penal institutions.

CAREY urged immediate presidential action should be taken to end discriminatory policy in the District's hotels, theatres and restaurants which "daily mirrors the contradiction in our democracy to the rest of the world" and which is "constantly embarrassing."

He predicted that a personal plea from Eisenhower to officials of the hotel, theater and restaurant industry, "recommending a policy of serving everyone, without regard to race or color, would carry great weight."



CIO AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS—Packages of CARE blankets, purchased through gifts of CIO members and unions, are received by H. Oosterhuis and Mrs. C. A. Ruyter-de Zeeuw at flood relief center in Holland. Office of Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, aided in distribution. Flood relief donations may be sent to CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, or to CARE, 20 Broad St., in New York City.

'UAW Stronger Than Ever,' Delegates Told

THE CIO Auto Workers is stronger than at any time in its history, Pres. Walter P. Reuther has advised the membership in a report he has submitted in anticipation of the union's 14th constitutional convention in Atlantic City this week.

"We are stronger in terms of membership, of benefits won through collective bargaining, of solidarity in our ranks and in terms of the potential contribution we can make to the progress and welfare of the whole nation," reported Reuther, who also is CIO president.

"THE UAW-CIO has advanced to its present strength and prestige because it has been dedicated to the proposition that we can make progress only as the community makes progress.

"We have refused to operate as a selfish, narrow, economic pressure group, but we have, instead, advocated and worked for policies and programs and goals that would advance the welfare of the whole people, knowing that our welfare is inevitably tied to that of our fellow Americans and to freedom-loving people everywhere.

"Communist tyranny still threatens the peace of the world and the democratic way of life. While we support America's efforts to build adequate military strength to resist Communist aggression, we must at the same time give leadership to the mobilization of the spiritual forces of the free people of the world to work and fight for peace.

"WE MUST counteract Communist propaganda by giving positive leadership to the fight against poverty, hunger and injustice, the sources of Communist power."

Reuther conservatively estimated active union membership in 1220 locals at 1.4 million, with more than 1.3 million paying dues in December.

In the 23 months since the last UAW-CIO convention, he continued, the union has won bargaining rights in 620 plants and units with 140,000 employes at present and an additional 66,000 in sight in the near future.

A good portion of the report concerned the guaranteed annual wage, upon which a study was begun on instructions from the 1951 convention.

THE UNION will win it, Reuther predicted, in the next major negotiations. He warned the industry that it must "avoid the unfortunate consequences which would flow from management delusions about the seriousness with which workers want the guaranteed annual wage or the length of time they are willing to wait for it."

The report noted the clean-up of Communist influence in Ford Local 600, which was undertaken last year by the international executive board, and the sharp improvement in handling grievances since certain individuals were removed from office.

The board has recommended to the convention constitutional changes further to protect the union and its members against subversive elements trying to destroy it.

150,000 Women In UAW Ranks

The CIO Auto Workers now has 150,000 women among its members, an increase of 50% since the 1951 convention, Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported to the membership.

Rubber Union Sets Drive For 'Substantial' Pay Gains

THE CIO Rubber Workers have drawn up their "economic policy program" for 1953 which includes demands for a "substantial" general wage increase, and improved pension, insurance, hospitalization, and severance pay plans. The program is designed for some 200,000 URW-CIO members.

Most of URW contracts can be reopened on 30-day notice to discuss wages.

Pension and insurance agreements are governed by a five-year pact and can be reopened only with the consent of the rubber companies.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said: "In view of radical changes that have taken place since 1950, the companies have a moral obligation to take a fresh look at these agreements."

THE PROGRAM, adopted at a policy committee meeting in Cleveland, also calls for:

- Correcting intra-plant inequities.
- Special adjustments for maintenance employes.
- Correcting area and intra-plant inequities.
- Improving fringe benefits, such as vacations and shift differentials. Recent agreements with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and General Tire & Rubber Co. reduced the requirement for a two-week vacation from five to three years of service.
- Conducting a union study on the guaranteed annual wage.
- Continuing the drive for the full union shop, which now prevails in 90% of the industry under contract.
- Adequate wage reopening provisions including the right to end the contract when the wage question is not settled.

Goodyear was the first of the Big Four rubber companies to sign an agreement with URW, but wages were not covered. A smaller company, General Tire, recently signed a contract essentially the same as the Goodyear pact. Negotiations are continuing in New York City with another of the Big Four, U. S. Rubber Co.

Help Urged In Shoe Strike

The Michigan CIO Council has issued a second appeal to all affiliates for financial support of the CIO Shoe Workers at Rockford, Mich., who have been on strike more than six months.

The strike at the Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp. followed the firm's refusal to bargain after the union won the right to represent the employes in Labor Board election. The workers walked out on Sept. 13, 1952, when 13 of the local union's top leadership were fired.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Developments last week:

The House approved Pres. Eisenhower's plan to expand the Federal Security Agency into a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (Page 2).

The House Labor Committee continued Taft-Hartley hearings, with CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran warning on the "disruption" T-H has caused in the maritime industry (Page 3).

The President reaffirmed his stand against immediate tax cuts until a balanced budget is "in sight."

What to do:

Write your congressman and House Labor Committee members, supporting CIO recommendations on Taft-Hartley.

Write your congressman urging extension of strong federal rent controls.

Address lawmakers at House or Senate Office Buildings, Washington 25, D. C.

What Happened To Report On Joe's Dough?

—SEE PAGE 2

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
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The CIO News

Vol. XVI WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 30, 1953 82 No. 13

Annual Wage Set As Major Goal By Auto Workers Convention

—SEE PAGES 6 & 7

THE WINNING TEAM.—Four top officers of the CIO Auto Workers exchange multiple handshakes after they were re-elected without opposition and by acclamation at UAW's big convention which jampacked Atlantic City's Convention Hall. From left are: Richard T. Gosser, vice president; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer; Walter P. Reuther, president; and John W. Livingston, vice president. (See Pages 6-7.)

CIO Unions Tell Case Against Taft-Hartley

—SEE PAGE 3

What's Happened To Report On Joe's Dough?

WHAT'S HAPPENED to the report on Joe McCarthy's finances? That's one of the big mysteries in Washington, some three months after announcement of the Senate Elections Subcommittee report revealing the financial manipulations of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

No one wants to talk about it.

And from the halls of Congress to the offices of the Justice Dept. and the Bureau of Internal Revenue *there seems to be an even greater reluctance about DOING anything to follow it up.*

Almost three months ago, when Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) then committee chairman, sent copies of the report to both of these agencies for "appropriate action." His office says that their receipt was acknowledged.

But there the matter seems to have ended. As far as the Senate itself is concerned, it's—at this moment—deader than a dodo. Republican control seems to insure keeping it that way.

Meanwhile, the clock is ticking on, drawing McCarthy ever nearer to complete immunity from prosecution.

Lawyers point out that the statute of limitations on some of the more important charges runs out in September—less than six months away. *Once that time is past, the government won't be able to file suit against McCarthy on these grounds even if it wants to do so.*

A 15,000-word reprint of the essentials of the Senate committee report on Joe McCarthy's finances has been published by the New Republic magazine. Prices are 10c a copy, $6 a hundred for orders from 100 to 1000 copies, and $50 per thousand for orders from 1000 to 5000. Orders may be sent to the New Republic, 1416 F St., Washington 4, D. C.

Both the Justice Dept. and Internal Revenue Bureau have a nip and tuck race ahead if they are to beat this deadline. Government attorneys say that the preparation of cases for trial usually takes at least a year.

So far, there's no indication that the preparation of a case against McCarthy has even been started.

Queried by The CIO News, all that Justice spokesmen would say is that the case is *"under study."* Treasury agents replied with another stock phrase: *"It's getting proper attention."*

But spokesmen at both agencies also acknowledged that all these answers really mean is that they "can't discuss" the matter. An order has gone out to that effect, one said.

The case of Joe McCarthy, admittedly, is an unpleasant political hot potato for the Republican Administration to handle, particularly since the President apparently has decided against taking a firm stand against the Wisconsin Senator.

That's why, as time goes on—and the September deadline for beating the statute of limitations gets closer—the odds keep getting higher that the Administration really doesn't intend to do anything about the committee's revelations that McCarthy diverted to his own use moneys contributed to him for other purposes.

Meanwhile, copies of the report strangely have gone out of print, conveniently keeping the public from reading it.

On a NBC television program last week, Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) pointed out that the report *"lies in a Senate pigeonhole and you con't get a copy to save your soul."*

"If McCarthy is a man he would have demanded an open investigation," Tobey said, "We in the Senate ought to be above reproach."

McCarthy Tangles With Taft Over Bohlen

THE FEUD of Joe McCarthy against John Foster Dulles, the State Dept., Pres. Eisenhower—and incidentally Charles Bohlen—roared to a climax in the Senate late last week after days of angry and acrimonious debate.

Through three days of Senate wrangling, Sens. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Bridges (R. N.H.) and McCarran (D. Nev.) fought to defeat the President's nomination of Bohlen as U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

A Senate vote on confirmation was scheduled at weekend, and press dispatches reported the McCarthyites would gather at best a dozen's vote in opposition.

Republicans quarreled with Republicans in the squabble, with the McCarthyites ranged against GOP Senate Leaders Taft and Knowland.

FOR DAYS McCarthy and McCarran aired vague and unspecified hints, charging Bohlen —a career diplomat since the Hoover Administration—was a bad security risk. Later, McCarthy reversed himself, claimed he had never raised such a charge.

The Congressional Record quoted McCarthy as saying Bohlen "had been turned down on security grounds, and I have every reason to know that it is true." McCarthy also told reporters security risk was "too weak a word."

For Sec. of State Dulles, the Bohlen affair was an "acid test" of orderly government. He called the diplomat "a good security and loyalty risk" and Pres. Eisenhower once again backed him up as the best qualified man for the job.

SO, TOO, did Sen. Taft (R. O.) and Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.). They canvassed a summary of FBI files on Bohlen, with Taft reporting he found "no evidence . . reflecting on Mr. Bohlen as a security risk." And Sparkman said "there is nothing there that any reasonable person would say even raises a suspicion . . . "

McCarthy, directly challenging the Administration, teed off on Dulles, charging him with "a grave an inexcusable mistake" in the nomination of Bohlen.

"Maybe we're losing our touch."

And Bridges—always close to the China Lobby—said Bohlen's appointment was "an affront" to Chiang Kai-shek.

The more serious implications of the McCarthyite vendetta were raised by other lawmakers. Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.), for example, said:

"We have on trial a Republican Secretary of State and, by implication, the Republican President of the United States.

"I would just like to suggest to the junior Senator from Wisconsin that he give this Administration a chance and put the responsibility on them."

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N. Y.) said "I think it is about time the American people put a stop to these ungrounded, these unfair, these vicious attacks on men and women . . . who are trying to serve their country."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said the McCarthyites "are playing into the hands of the Communists."

And Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) suggested "it's about time the name of that popular song, 'I'm Always Chasing Rainbows,' be changed to 'I'm Always Chasing Rumors.' That would apply to the Senate today."

(See editorial and cartoon, p. 4.)

Ike's Order Hits Bias In Army Schools

SEGREGATION of races in schools on army posts operated entirely with federal funds will end this term under an order issued last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

Only one school—that at Fort Benning, Ga., will be affected by the order, but the White House also disclosed that army commanders have been ordered to study ways of ending segregation in other schools at army installations.

Most of the schools on Army posts are operated by the states partly with funds contributed by the Federal Security Administration to the local government. The President sent a memorandum to Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson saying that if segregation isn't ended in these schools on federally-owned property "other arrangements . . . will be considered."

ONLY SIX schools on army posts are operated entirely with federal funds. Segregation previously practiced at these posts other than Fort Benning was abolished by the Truman Administration, largely through the efforts of former Asst. Defense Sec. Anna Rosenberg.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with the help of Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Lehman (D. N. Y.), Ives (R. N. Y.), Hendrickson (R. N.J.), and Morse (Ind. Ore), has led the fight for integrated army schools.

2 Committees Okeh Oil Give-Away Bills

HOUSE AND SENATE committees last week okehed bills to give away the multi-billion dollar costal oil lands, while three congressional liberals called the drive for the tidelands "an opening gun for a gold rush on the federal treasury."

As the full House Judiciary Committee okehed an oil lands bill, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) warned "this is only the beginning of a general raid on federal lands."

"If this goes through," Celler predicted, "grazing lands and forest preserves will be next. Captain Kidd will be pale in comparison."

TRANSFER of the nation's coastal oil reserves to a few oil firms in a few states, said Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) would open the door to efforts of private interests to "strip the nation of its public domain."

The same warning was sounded by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in a radio address condemning the attempt to grab the oil lands, worth—according to varying estimates—from $40 to $250 billions.

"The oil bill," said Douglas, "is only one of several current attempts to get the government to give away its valuable resources. And if the coastal states get the oil, the Western states will be asking for our public lands.

"It could lead to a tragic waste of our remaining national resources."

DOUGLAS again backed the Hill "oil for the lamps of learning" amendment, which would channel revenue from the oil lands to the schools. Support for this amendment has been voted by the Colorado State Senate, on initiative of the State CIO Council. The vote was 18 to 17.

Both House and Senate committees approved bills giving the states title to the shore area to their historic boundries.

Reminder Of Teapot Dome—

The CIO Legislative Dept. last week urged Congress to reject the "give-away" tidelands oil bill as "the first step in the impeding raid on all natural resources."

Dept. Dir. Nathan E. Cowan said in a letter to each congressman that "this whole maneuver reminds us far too strongly of the way in which the natural resources of this country were squandered during the last century.

"It reminds us much too clearly also of the Teapot Dome scandals of more recent and unpleasant memory."

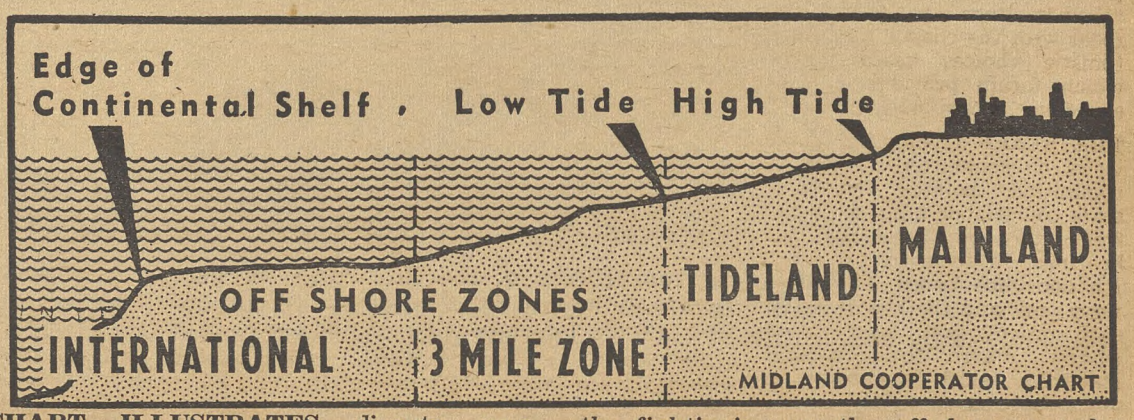

CHART ILLUSTRATES dispute over coastal oil lands grab. There's no question that states have title to tidelands proper; the fighting's over the off-shore zone beyond. If oil bill wins, other public resources are periled. (Co-op News Service Chart.)

CIO Unions Tell Case Against Taft-Hartley

THE INDUSTRY-by-industry story of how the Taft-Hartley Act operates to prevent real collective bargaining, destroy unions and encourage anti-labor employers was unfolded last week before the House Labor Committee.

The facts on Taft-Hartley came from international officers and representatives of several CIO unions. They testified in support of CIO's previously-detailed case for "substantial" amendments to the law.

"Realistic, equitable consideration" of fundamental T-H changes was urged by Joseph A. Beirne, president of the 300,000-member CIO Communications Workers.

Beirne, also a CIO vice president, agreed fully with CIO proposals for amendments to end "harassment" of unions and bring about "equal treatment" of labor and management under the nation's labor-management relations law.

THE TELEPHONE workers president also warned against proposals—such as those advocated by Sen. Taft (R. O.)—to add new curbs on unions while agreeing to a few minor relaxations in the more obvious anti-labor sections of the present law.

"We are wary," said Beirne, "of the 'Trojan Horse' approach to amendments to the act whereby an assortment of innocuous changes are tied up in a 'package deal' with other amendments which would contribute to added burdens on labor."

Beirne made these proposals:

- Elimination of the T-H non-Communist affidavits (which apply only to unions) and filing of compliance forms with the National Labor Relations Board.
- Rejection of proposals—by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers—to curb or flatly outlaw industry-wide, system-wide or multi-employer bargaining.
- Elimination of 80-day anti-strike injunctions and provide for congressional action in real national emergencies.
- Lengthening the present six-month statute of limitations of filing of NLRB unfair labor practice charges.
- Ending employer abuses of the so-called "free-speech" provisions of T-H.

THE CWA president struck hard at the NAM proposals to "atomize" unions.

"Coming to us in the guise of anti-monopoly," he said, "in all instances it is a program to hamstring unions.

"Any amendments to the T-H Act to prohibit industry-wide or system-wide bargaining would subvert the avowed principles of the proponents of T-H that the act was intended to give equality of treatment to both labor and management."

Beirne also pointed out that

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE

the non-Communist oath has "served no useful purpose" and "has effected no clean-out of those with Communist leanings." Rather, he said, it has given them "official status alongside responsible, patriotic Americans."

WHILE answering questions by Labor Committee members, Beirne mentioned that the Taft-Hartley Act had been "conceived in shame." This statement—made hundreds of times before—appeared to arouse Rep. Carrol Kearns (R. Pa.), a member of the 80th Congress who had voted for T-H.

Spluttering angrily, he left the hearing. (Later that day he got in a row with a Washington cab driver — over traffic, not Taft-Hartley.)

The afternoon session of the hearing, with Beirne on the stand, was called off at once. Next morning, the committee went into executive session to consider what some members of the Committee appeared to consider an "insult" to the Congress. Beirne withdrew his statement but not opinion of T-H.

SIMILAR condemnation of the T-H oath section and other anti-union provisions was voiced by G. L. Patterson, general counsel of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Patterson said the 180,000-member URW "takes pride in the fact that it has established a harmonious and workable relationship with the employers whose employes it represents. The record of stabilized relationships in the rubber industry since the end of World War II is the best evidence of the effort which this organization has made . . ."

Along with opposing the ineffective T-H oath requirements, Patterson emphasized that employer intimidation has increased because of the law's so-called employer "free speech" provisions.

Patterson objected to Sen. Taft's proposal to broaden this section, saying workers "should be permitted to express their choice (for a union) by secret ballot without the inevitable influence upon their thinking which flows from prejudiced statements of their employer."

OTHER T-H provisions condemned by the Rubber Workers representative were: Giving anti-union state laws priority over national labor-management relations legislation, provisions to rescind union shop agreements during the term of a contract, permission to carve craft unions out of existing industrial bargaining unions, and the possibility of unfair damage suits against unions under the union "agency" section of the law.

At an earlier House committee hearing, the CIO Newspaper Guild struck at two sections of the law. Irving Leuchter, ANG general counsel, said restraints placed by T-H on the Labor Board serve to slow down and defeat union organizing campaigns. He urged restoration of NLRB powers to hold representation elections in advance of hearings.

THE GUILD also asked narrowing of T-H's wide-open definition of "supervisor," citing cases in which newspaper publishers have claimed that 40% of their employes within Guild jurisdiction were straw-bosses. The NLRB, Leuchter said, in one case excluded some 30% of a newspaper editorial force as supervisor.

Additionally, the CIO Shipbuilding Workers presented a lengthy brief to the House Labor Committee.

State 'Injunction Mills' Hit In Senate Staff Report

CHARGES that state courts frequently issued labor injunctions before all the evidence was in, were contained in a staff report last week of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management relations in the 82nd Congress.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), chairman of the subcommittee in the last Congress, said the study raised two important questions:

1. "The Congress has established a wholesale scheme of statutory regulations of labor-management relations. It has prescribed many standards, rejected others. Are we now confronted with a situation in which the legislative design is being negated by piecemeal state court decisions?"

2. "What is the proper role of state government in labor relations?"

On the second point, Humphrey said the states should not "provide either labor or management with the chance for opportunistic choices based upon which forum provides a more expedient determination."

THE STAFF report, for whose views no committee member is committed, pointed out that state court labor injunctions too frequently are issued without hearings. In some instances injunctions are issued on allegations only and the report noted such orders have been issued without regard to procedural standards which are basic in other court cases.

At the same time, the report noted, these injunctions too frequently encroach upon activities either protected by federal law or where the Congress has decided no regulation was necessary.

Three suggested remedies were offered by the sub-committee staff:

- Congressional rules under which state courts must operate in labor disputes involving interstate commerce.
- Prohibition of state court actions in labor disputes in interstate commerce.
- Self-restraint on the part of state courts.

The report called the last suggestion "the most promising cure for the improper use of labor injunctions."

John Riffe Is In Line For High CIO Post

John V. Riffe, CIO Southern Organizing Committee director, is in line for election as CIO executive vice president succeeding the late Allan S. Haywood.

This was revealed last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the Auto Workers' convention in Atlantic City.

Riffe is a member of the Steelworkers and a veteran CIO organizer. Reuther voiced thanks to USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald for making Riffe "available" for the high CIO post.

Election of an executive vice president and other important matters are scheduled to come before the CIO Executive Board meeting to be held Apr. 6 in Washington.

Senate Labor Unit To Hear CIO Leaders

THE SCOPE of Congressional Taft-Hartley hearings was widened last week, as the Senate Labor Committee began full-dress hearings.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was scheduled to testify on Mar. 30, and was expected to emphasize the inadequacy of the few amendements which Sen. Taft (R. O.) has proposed.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, also was to testify.

As the Senate hearings began, Taft and Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), committee chairman, emphasized the possibility of T-H amendments aimed at Communist-controlled unions.

Taft said the committee also will consider changing Taft-Hartley in these fields: (1) removal of the ban on strikers voting in plant elections, (2) national emergency strikes, (3) injunctions, (4) union security, (5) secondary boycotts, (6) welfare funds and (7) operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

THE SENATE group heard representatives of both the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Farm Bureau Federation argue—as they had earlier in the House—that all forms of union security be outlawed and that multi-employer bargaining be curbed.

P. C. Groner, a U. S. Chamber vice president, also urged "reassertion of the right of the employer to lockout . . ."

When he defended anti-strike injunctions but opposed seizure of struck firms, Groner provoked a skirmish between Taft and Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.).

Ives pointed out injunctions are anti-labor because "by implication labor is presumed to be responsible" for a collective bargaining deadlock. This brought Taft rushing in with strenuous denials.

CIO Sets T-H Study As 'Major Order Of Business'

CIO last week began a grass-roots educational program dealing with the status of Taft-Hartley in the present congressional session.

In a letter to all presidents of CIO international unions, CIO regional directors, industrial union councils and local industrial unions, CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan E. Cowan:

- **Reported on the status of hearings in both the House and Senate.**
- **Summarized the seven fundamental changes which CIO has called for in the Taft-Hartley Act.**
- **Outlined a program for increasing public knowledge of Taft-Hartley and the need for substantial amendments to make the law operate with justice and fairness as Pres. Eisenhower has promised.**

Cowan called the campaign for substantial amendment of Taft-Hartley "a major order of business during the next several weeks" and urged an immediate start on the educational program. (See Page 11 for CIO publications on T-H.)

'Long, Complicated, Tricky' —Teen-Agers T-H Verdict

TAFT-HARTLEY needs amendment. That was the unanimous opinion of a panel of six New York high school students, who discussed Taft-Hartley last week on the televised New York Times Youth Forum.

Appearing as guest panelist on the DuMont network was the Times national labor correspondent, A. H. Raskin, who expressed amazement at the students' understanding of the law and familiarity with its provisions. He said they knew more about Taft-Hartley than did many adults.

In the opinion of most of the six students, Taft-Hartley's stortcomings outweighed its benefits. Much of their fire was directed against the 80-day injunction in so-called national emergency disputes. They interpreted it as giving employers an unfair advantage over the unions.

Here is a summary of their opinions:

Edward Friedman, 17, of Bayonne, N. J., felt the law should be scrapped. He called it "a punitive law, directed against labor, written in a spirit of animosity."

Phyllis Levitt, 16, of Long Island City, felt Taft-Hartley should be repealed and a new law passed because the present act was "long, complicated and tricky."

May Markey, 17, of Yonkers, said Taft-Hartley was "balanced too far in favor of management."

Fernando Texidor, Jr., of New York City, declared the law had some good points but had served as an obstruction to labor-management bargaining.

Coming Home To Roost

In the Senate last week, it was just like the old days—the days when Harry Truman and Dean Acheson were regarded as sitting ducks by Sens. Joe McCarthy, Styles Bridges, and Pat McCarran.

Joe, Styles and Pat were up to their same old monkey business, this time with a big difference—the real target of their abuse was not Charles Bohlen but the man who nominated him, Pres. Eisenhower, and his State Dept. chief, John Foster Dulles.

It was a new and revealing performance to see such Republican leaders as Sens. Taft, Knowland and Wiley stand up to the torrents of abuse, innuendo and unsupported charges which McCarthy directed against Bohlen as he has against so many Americans.

It was good to see the President and Sec. Dulles stand firm against the McCarthyites in what Dulles correctly called an "acid test" of orderly government.

Apparently the responsibilties of government have brought some changes—changes, for example, in the Eisenhower who campaign with McCarthy across Wisconsin and who said he endorsed McCarthy's ends if not all his means.

There have been some changes, too, in Taft, the Senate Majority leader, from the Taft who was formerly the Senate Minority Leader. It was just three years ago, for instance, that Taft was advising McCarthy that "if one case doesn't work, bring up another."

McCarthy has taken Taft's 1950 advice in attacking Bohlen. The GOP leaders, who tolerated McCarthyism as a tool against Democrats, are now learning—the hard way—that McCarthyism is non-partisan in its attacks on decency and democracy.

The Republican leaders should have known that three years and more ago. In doing business in the past with Low-Joe, they are now reaping the whirlwind.

Unity And Teamwork

The convention of the United Automobile Workers last week was an indication of the unity and growth which have been increasingly evident in the CIO's largest union.

A mammoth convention—it brought together about 3000 delegates—it moved through a heavy agenda in workmanlike fashion. The UAW-CIO has rededicated itself to the democratic cause; it has strengthened its internal protection against totalitarians; and it has pointed to new economic gains for the workers it represents.

Under Pres. Reuther's leadership, the UAW will strive to win guaranteed annual wages for the auto workers. It is a most worthwhile goal—and in spelling out its objectives two years before negotiations get started, the UAW has in effect challenged the employers to join in the search for the best way of producing the security which American workers so strongly desire.

The Steelworkers are moving in the same direction. Pres. McDonald's talk to the auto workers emphasized the spirit of unity between these two great organizations.

The Auto Workers have written some militant and constructive history during these past 17 years. The 1953 convention proves clearly that the UAW will write some new chapters in the months and years ahead.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President (deceased)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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King Kong Returns

In Other Words—

The Word Versus The Deed

The implications of "fanatical" psychological warfare abroad are incompatible with civil liberties at home, writes Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., political historian, in this article digested from The Reporter magazine.

By ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, Jr.

SINCE Jan. 20, "psychological warfare" has enjoyed a considerable boom in Washington. In formal statements and off-the-record conferences, Administration officials have announced the start of a "psychological offensive" that will recapture the initiative in the cold war, reverse the international guessing game, give Peking the jitters, confuse the Kremlin, and keep the Communists "off balance" in the world war of wills.

Instead of "containment," we are now to carry the psychological war to the enemy, denounce international agreements, step up assaults by leaflets and by short-wave radio, and affirm "liberation" as the explicit objective of our policy. In all this, phychological warfare techniques are to play the key role.

Political warfare cannot, of course, be counted a bold new idea on this continent. From Tom Paine and Sam Adams through Wilson and Roosevelt to Harry Truman, the U. S. has practiced political warfare.

Our Side Of The Cold War

In the last five years, our government has conducted political warfare skillfully and effectively. But the Truman Administration stuck pretty much to the traditional weapons of political warfare: the policy statement (Truman Doctrine), the military undertaking (Berlin airlift, commitment of American troops to Europe), the politico-economic program (Marshall Plan), the diplomatic maneuver (aid to Tito, the North Atlantic Pact). It did not rely particularly on the more specialized weapons of psychological warfare.

But a number of Republican congressman saw in psychological warfare a means of bypassing the State Dept. Others feared the economic consequences of heavy military spending and saw in psychological warfare a cut-rate substitute for the expensive policy of building strength in the free world.

The Eisenhower Administration's present infatuation with psychological warfare emerged out of this background. John Foster Dulles, determined as Secretary of State to turn the tide of the ideological war in 1953 (even though his brother Allen had declared that the tide had turned in 1951), has lost no opportunity since the election to emphasize his intention of mounting an offensive of ideas.

In the hands of a democratic state, psychological warfare is a weapon with grave and important limitations. When Sec. Dulles said that we could accomplish what the Soviet Union could accomplish, he omitted the most important factor—that the Soviet Union, like Nazi Germany, is a totalitarian state, while the U. S. is (and one trusts will remain) a free society.

The Age Of Fanaticism?

A totalitarian state can use psychological warfare like a sword, unified in concept, ruthless and flashing in execution. There are solid reasons for believing that this can never be the case in a free society.

What are the requirements for making psychological warfare a really effective weapon? C. D. Jackson stated them with candor a couple of years back: "The ingredient that is going to make us win is fanaticism." Not only must we be fanatics ourselves but "we have got to instill fanaticism for our cause in a lot of doubtful friends and even more doubtful on-the-fencers." The next essential ingredient was "flexibility and maneuverability." The other three were "money, no holds barred and no questions asked."

Free men just aren't fanatics, as Communists and Nazis are; and if they do become fanatics, freedom shrinks from them. The project of instilling fanaticism "for our cause" in our allies is possible only by converting allies into satellites and instilling fanaticism through fear.

Psychological warfare cannot be a striking weapon of the first importance for a democracy. It is an auxiliary weapon. In the terms the new Administration is offering to the American people, it is an illusion and a dangerous illusion.

Armed might and diplomatic patience and skill are vastly more important; and more important, too, is the nature of the life we live and the society we build here in the U. S. The only durable propaganda is actuality. We cannot hope to win the free peoples of the world and roll back the Communists by slight-of-hand, love potions, and voodoo.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

EVERYONE has been hit hard by taxes. No group, however, has been hit as hard as the average and low income families.

On the floor of the Senate recently, Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) explained what has happened as a result of federal, state and local government tax increases:

The Tax Load On Low-Wage Families

"In the name of adequacy (of tax receipts) our tax base has been broadened to take in families at the expense of their living standards. At the same time, resort to the most progressive taxes, excises and sales taxes has been widespread."

This has been the trend since 1939. Before 1939 the tradition was deeply rooted in America that an income below minimum living standards could not be taxed.

This principle of taxation goes back as far as the Civil War. Then the individual exemption was $600—the same as today. In 1866, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue wrote:

"It was, of course, the purpose of the law to exempt so much of one's income as was demanded by his actual necessities."

Exemptions Are Slashed

The first permanent federal income tax legislation was passed in 1913. The exemption for single persons was $3000, compared to $600 today. It was $4000 for a married couple, $1200 today. There were no provisions for dependents in 1913.

The basis for the high 1913 exemption was explained to the Senate that year by Sen. Williams (D. Miss.): "The House framed its bill upon the theory that $4000 was a reasonable amount, in its opinion, for an American family to live upon, with a proper standard of living, and that a sum below that ought not be taxed."

This principle was followed up to 1939. That year single exemptions were $1000; married couples, $2500; and a 4-person family, $3300. These exemptions did protect minimum living standards. Today, however, with the cost of living 92% higher than 1939, exemptions are lower.

If a single person were to receive the same tax-exempt purchasing power today as he did in 1939 he would have an exemption of $1920 instead of $600; a married couple $4800 instead of $1200. A full table of comparisons follows:

Size of family	1939 exemptions	Actual 1952 exemptions	Value of 1939 exemptions in 1952 dollars
Single	$1000	$ 600	$1920
Married couple	2500	1200	4800
4-person family	3300	2400	6349

In October, 1951, the U. S. Labor Dept. investigated the cost of goods and services needed by a four-person city worker family and "considered necessary to provide for health, efficiency, the nurture of children and participation in social and community activites."

Limit On Family Lives

Using their findings and adjusting for the increased consumer prices in 1952, the Public Affairs Institute estimated that the average annual cost of this "modest but adequate" budget in the city areas today is $3779.

The current exemption for this family is $2400. Thus, $1379 or over one-third of the income absolutely needed to maintain a minimum standard is being taxed.

The need for high revenues for the Federal Government today, particularly for defense, is great. The question we must face is whether we can afford, as a nation, to dip into these minimum budgets either from a human or an economic point of view.

'On What Meat Has Caesar Fed?'

A PROPOSAL that the colleges investigate the chief congressional investigator, Sen. Joe McCarthy, has been advanced by Dr. George N. Shuster.

Shuster, president of Hunter College in New York City and a distinguished Catholic layman, addressed a Washington conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. He said in part:

"No doubt the time has come to ask on what meat this our Caesar has fed, and to review his activities with the utmost objectivity, calm and chilly resolution, so that an authoritiative report can be made to the people.

"I fancy that the day on which the Senator is summoned before the bar of American history and social science will not be the least revealing of his career."

Another protest against McCarthyism has come from Father Leon Sullivan, formerly a Catholic missionary to China who was jailed by the Chinese Communists. In a letter to Commonweal magazine, he said:

"I would rather return to my Chinese Communist prison cell than avail myself of Sen. McCarthy's 'protection.' He is as great, if not a greater, threat to American freedom than the military might of the Kremlin, and I do not underestimate either the Kremlin's might or its cleverness.

"If you must betray democracy in order to save it, why bother?"

'Wrong-Doers In Government'—

GOP Chairman's 10% Kansas Deal Makes Headache At White House

"From the beginning we will bring into government men and women to whom low public morals are unthinkable. Thus, we will not only drive wrong-doers and their cronies out of government. We will make sure that they do not get into government in the first place."

That was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower talking in St. Louis, Mo., last Sept. 20. It was only one of his many campaign speeches on "corruption in government."

One of his first political appointees was C. Wesley Roberts of Kansas to be chairman of the Republican National Committee, the man in charge of GOP patronage and finding men and women "to whom low public morals are unthinkable" to fill government jobs.

Last week Roberts was under severe attack from the Republicans who knew him best: members of the GOP Kansas gang.

He was charged with having been a "10 percenter" who made $11,000 selling the state of Kansas a hospital building which it already owned. To compound the corruption charge, Roberts was accused of having been a lobbyist who violated the Kansas law by not registering as such.

Simmering For Weeks

The story, which had been simmering for weeks without benefit of newspaper coverage outside of Kansas, is as follows:

In 1951, the state of Kansas purchased a hospital building on state grounds from the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal insurance company. It paid $110,00 for the building, out of which Roberts—then between terms as GOP state and national chairman—received $11,000 as a "fee" for public relations services.

On the surface, that transaction seemed routine. But investigation, sparked by the Kansas City Star, pointed up the following items:

- The state of Kansas already owned the building. Under the original contract between the fraternal organization and the state, Kansas was to have clear title should the fraternal organization ever give up its interest.
- The hospital never paid taxes to the state and would have paid taxes if the building had belonged to the AOUW.
- Roberts had never registered as a lobbyist despite Kansas laws establishing fines up to $5000 and jail sentences of a year, or both, for lobbying without registering. Kansas statutes describe lobbyists as persons "employed, appointed or retained" by anyone "having any interest" in a measure before the legislature, who "shall attempt at any time to influence in any manner" a legislator's action.

C. WESLEY ROBERTS
The 5 percenters become 10 percenters.

- Kansas law also prohibits payment of "contingency fees"—that is, fees to be paid only if desired legislation passes. Roberts' statement was peculiarly worded. He said his fee was set at $10,000 plus the retaining fee ($1000) if he (the AOUW head) decided to go ahead with the proposition after I checked all the factors."
- AOUW books showed the building valued at $17,500.
- The fraternal organization had tried in vain to sell the building to the state for 10 years, and made the sale shortly after retaining Roberts.

Pres. Eisenhower said last week that he had not known Roberts long but has great admiration for him. The President declared he has great faith in the Kansas Legislature and courts, and would not make up his mind until the facts are in. He added if a man were found guilty of anything that unfits him for office, he would not defend him.

Meanwhile, demands grew that Roberts be fired from his $32,500-a-year job as Eisenhower's top patronage dispenser. Lieut-Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas said, "If selling influence and collecting 5% is bad in Washington, it is equally bad in Topeka."

Newspapers, who gave the Roberts story the silent treatment for several weeks while GOP whitewashers attempted to kill it, finally began playing the story as the Kansas Legislature began a probe and the state filed civil actions to recover its $110,000.

Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell took wry note of the small newspaper coverage given Roberts' case, observing:

"I wonder what would have been the newspapers' attitude if I had been in that position."

Tribute To Lehman—

The Man Who Never Retreated

Tribute to Herbert Lehman for never retreating before McCarthyism was voiced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week. Addressing a dinner honoring the New York Senator and former Governor, Carey said in part:

WE HONOR ONE of the truly great statesmen of the contemporary world, a man who will mark his 75th birthday in just eight days.

It is hard to realize, as we watch Sen. Lehman swing into each new battle with vigor and determination and sometimes, I think, with glee that, as we measure time, he has passed the age of the gladiator.

For since 1928, his devotion to public service has paralleled the whole development of government consciousness of its duty to promote the general welfare.

Price Tags vs. Real Values

He has helped to build the great programs of social welfare that have brought security and human dignity to millions who previously knew them not.

And his is today the voice of righteous anger and sober determination that warns those who look only at the price tag and never at the value of these great gains. *"Tamper not with these living monuments to a government created in the image of justice and decency and brotherhood,"* he constantly warns those who now have power that was denied them for 20 historic years.

Today we need his voice, his strength, his tough moral fibre as we have never needed it before.

For today there are all too few men of courage and ability willing to take to the barricades to defend that which men gave their lives to secure. There are too many who accept as their watchword, *"Discretion is the better part of valor."*

They fear to enter the arena with a McCarthy or a McCarran for to do that is to risk being smeared.

Well, to his eternal credit, Herbert Lehman comes from a different school. He has slugged it out with the smear-mongers, not just once but often. He has had the courage to stand up when others have cringed from the battle.

Time To Fight Back

And to my mind, one of the most ominous and sinister developments of this present-day attack on freedom of thought, is the fact that so many good persons are unwilling to dirty their hands to protect democracy.

They deplore McCarthyism. They hate it. They despise those men of low principles—or no principles—to whom no advice is too low if it brings publicity and political advancement.

But they won't fight back. They have seen too many others smeared for daring to profess a belief in the traditional American freedoms.

Thank God Sen. Lehman isn't among them. Thank God he is willing to risk the smear and the mud for principle's sake. Thank God for a man who is unwilling, in the battle against the police state of Joe Stalin, to turn this land into the police state of Joe McCarthy.

CIO's Biggest Union Sets Goals F

Aggressive Program For Annual Wage, Contract Gains, T-H Revision, PAC Expansion Voted

By GERVASE N. LOVE

DEMOCRACY at its finest went on display before the world last week when the CIO's largest union, the United Auto Workers, held its 14th constitutional convention in the cavernous Municipal Auditorium at Atlantic City, N. J.

In an action-packed week of uninhibited and far-ranging discussion, some 3000 delegates hammered out an aggressive program to guide the union in the two years before the next convention.

They voted to plow new collective bargaining ground by making the guaranteed annual wage the union's next major goal in its negotiations with the basic automobile industry, thus taking a long-standing dream of organized labor a big step toward reality.

They heartily endorsed organic unity between the CIO and AFL on a basis that will protect the structure of CIO industrial unions, thundered a call for a more vigorous public housing program and a two-year extension of rent control.

Maximum PAC Work

They bitterly denounced the Taft-Hartley Act and called for its immediate amendment and ultimate repeal. They laid down detailed policy on international affairs, including continued support for the United Nations and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

From two other CIO leaders—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the Electrical Workers—the UAW convention heard pledges of a united CIO effort on the organizational, political and legislative fronts and in the forthcoming negotiations with the AFL on the possibility of organic unity of the American labor movement. (See stories on these pages.)

They made the National CIO convention's legislative program their own. They adopted political action recommendations that included the rallying of maximum support behind liberals at all legislative levels, with joint local action with labor, farm and liberal groups until 1956 and then a nationwide conference of liberals, under CIO auspices, to get full strength behind a drive for liberal planks in both political party platforms.

Commies Slapped Down

They warned the industry that unless it heeds the union's requests for changes in present five-year agreements, raised by hostilities in Korea and revision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index, they will sign no contracts for longer than two years in the future.

On these and dozens of other matters, including the many problems peculiar to their own industry, they determined union policy.

In addition, they slapped down the corporal's guard of Communists and party liners every time they raised their heads, and took further steps to protect the union from totalitarian sympathizers, from racketeers and from faithless local officers.

And they again elected their four top officers to carry on the stewardship of their union—Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also is president of the CIO; Vice Presidents Richard Gosser and John Livingston, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

They were renominated without opposition and declared election amid a wild display of enthusiasm. Hundreds of delegates paraded across the platform to greet the candidate at each nomination while a band blared, noisemakers raised a thunderous din, cheers roared and gaily colored balloons soared in long strings to the towering roof of the hall.

The convention got under way with a warning from Reuther that free men and free institutions are facing their greatest challenge and greatest opportunities.

WALTER P. REUTHER
Auto Workers and CIO President makes a point at the mike.

"Never before in the history of modern civilization have we faced such possible disaster," he said.

"Yet on the other hand, never has the future held greater promise of a fuller, richer life for people.

"Whether we drift to disaster or whether we plan and work and fight to build a better tomorrow in a large measure depends upon what we do and what free men and men of good will everywhere do in the immediate period ahead."

Live By The Year

He discussed the guaranteed annual wage in detail. Until the industrial revolution changed the basic economic structure of civilization, he recalled, workers were paid by the year. He reduced the situation to its simplest form by pointing out that they still have to live by the year.

The question is not only one of economic justice to the worker, he stressed, but is "a matter of economic necessity if we as a free people are to find the answer to full employment and full production in peace time."

He expressed the hope that the industry would sit down with the union and discuss the guaranteed wage rationally, sanely and sincerely when major contracts open up in a little more than two years. The union hopes to attain its goal on a basis of reasonable dealing with reasonable men, he said, but is prepared to fight if it has to.

The convention voted $5000 for the relief of refugees who flee to free Berlin from the Soviet-controlled zone of Germany after hearing Mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin describe how that outpost of freedom is causing communism on the other side of the iron curtain to "disintegrate."

Reuter related the grim fight Berliners have waged against Soviet engulfment since the end of the war. Their success, he declared, has blocked Russia from taking over all of Europe.

"I have not yet seen a stream of refugees from West Berlin and West Germany going to East Germany. The stream is only onesided, from the part where tyranny reigns to where liberty is reigning and ruling."

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner and director of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations, called on all Americans to give more than guns and words to suppressed peoples struggling to emerge to freedom.

"The best way to strengthen freedom is to extend it," he said.

Act On Extremists

Constitutional amendments adopted included one giving the International Executive Board the right of review of local union trial board decisions involving defendants charged with "subservience to or membership in" the Communist Party, Nazis, Fascists or other subversive groups; racketeers, and local officers accused of embezzlement.

The change also gives the accuser as well as the accused the right of appeal to the board and eventually the international convention, as well as giving the board itself the right of review.

Reuther and the Executive Board scored another major victory over the Communists when about 95% of the delegates voted to uphold their action in depriving five minor officers of Ford Local 600, of which Carl Stellato is president, from holding office or running for elective office pending convention action.

Stellato later was defeated in an effort to capture one of the two co-directorships in Region 1-A in Detroit. He ran third to the incumbents, Edward Cote and Joseph McCusker.

The Communists took another thumping in a move to make the 30-hour week an immediate objective of the union instead of a long-range goal. A resolution denouncing them, along with opportunists and disruptionists, for pushing it at this time was passed with but little dissent.

In another move the convention boosted the salaries of its officers and staff members.

Reuther's salary was raised from $11,250 to $18,000 a year. Mazey's was increased from $10,750 to $14,000; Gosser and Livingston from $9250 to $12,500, and international executive board members from $7750 to $10,000.

"THE NEXT STEP FORWARD"- claimed in big Atlantic City Conv 14th convention of United Auto W

'They Left The

FIRST RESOLUTIONS acted on t the CIO Auto Workers' conventi expressed the delegates' deep sense loss at the deaths of Philip Murray a Allan S. Haywood.

The UAW-CIO paid tribute to Murr as one who "has left his mark on Ame can labor and on American life because was a wise and courageous leader, a su and understanding friend, a simple, gre and good man."

"He gave his own life to CIO, to tra unionism, to democracy, with humili and deep, sure strength," it continued.

"And at his death he passed on to the responsibility to be true to the h man values he cherished and symbolize to be firm in our continuing commitme to strive toward the great human goa we sought together under his leadersh

"The CIO is Philip Murray's prop monument. Through CIO, we can perpet ate his memory.

"By holding CIO to the course

Carey Says GOP Rule Will Aid Labor Solidarity

A PREDICTION that the "harsh lesson" of the 1952 elections will have "some beneficial consequences" for labor was expressed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at the Auto Workers convention.

"It was a blow, beyond question, for labor to lose a good friend in the White House," said Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers. "It was a sharp disappointment to lose officials sympathetic to working men and women in government agencies and in Congress."

However, he continued, the "new climate" may mean "greater dependence on our own resources, our own economic strength, our own solidarity.

Carey thought "the new philosophy of 'what's good for General Motors is good for the nation' will inevitably work its effects on millions of men and women who are still outside the ranks of organized labor.

"It may be that millions of Americans outside unionism's ranks, seeing their protections and benefits whittled away, will become aroused. And if they become aroused, and angry, they will again join together for collective action against those who would deprive them of their heritage."

The CIO secretary-treasurer pointed out that "we don't know for sure what big business is after." He said "one wing of the Republican Party headed by Sen. Welker (Ida.) and the Chicago Tribune, are loudly demanding that we sell the U. S. Post Office and the Tennessee Valley Authority to 'private enterprise.'

Carey said the CIO believes in free enterprise and that "therefore, if—as Sen. Welker wants—the U. S. Post Office and TVA are sold to private enterpris then the CIO will want to do its bi

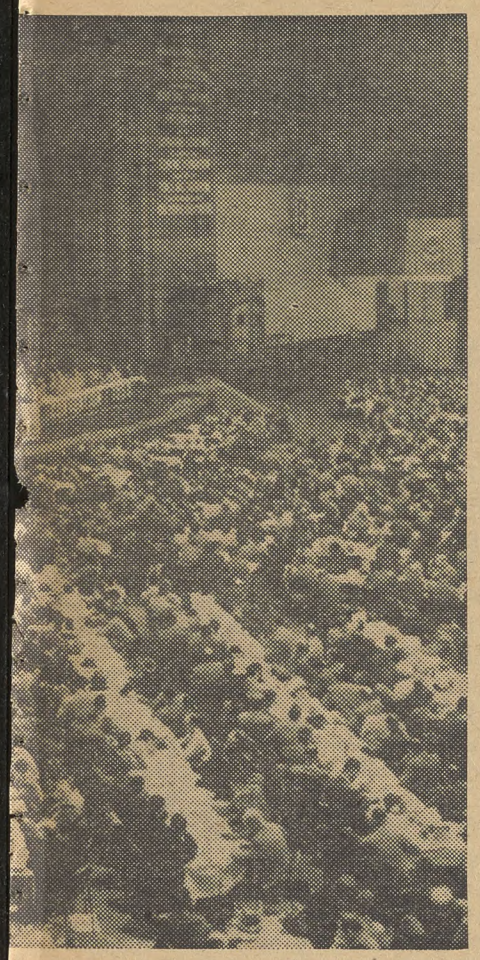
"We of the CIO will want a chan to buy Fort Knox and the U. S. Capit Building in Washington," Carey continue jokingly.

"General Motors owns enough of Was ington already. We don't want to see take everything.

"Eventually big business will be force to understand not only that the CIO here to stay but the CIO will contin to grow as a force for economic and soci betterment of the great mass of the Ame ican people."

Carey continued: "I am certain t Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, and a the other unions in the CIO are d termined on one thing: to continue t building of the great House of Labor tha Phil Murray and the countless Jimm Higgenses founded."

r Auto Workers In Better World



e guaranteed wage, backdrop pro-n Hall as some 3000 delegates met in rs, CIO's biggest union.

'Mark On U.S.'

harted, by keeping CIO from the reefs of division we know he would have had the wisdom and sureness of purpose to avoid, by building CIO ever stronger, we can best pay tribute to our lost leader and take up the heavy tasks that fell to the CIO with his passing."

The convention also resolved to "roll the union on as Allan Haywood helped to roll it on in his lifetime."

"Allan S. Haywood come out of the rank and file," it said, "and he never left it in spirit or in his instinctive grasp of the moods and needs or ordinary men and women.

"He was a fighter with a blunt, serviceable creed. Part of that creed was a summing up of his life and of the history of the labor movement: 'We have had to fight for what we got.' Part of it was the equally simple, fundamental lesson he drew from that experience and did so much to apply through CIO: 'Organize the unorganized.' "

Haywood's nephew, Allan Haywood, a delegate to the convention from UAW Local 148, Long Beach, Cal., expressed the thanks of his aunt for the many tributes paid the CIO executive vice president on his death.

ALLAN HAYWOOD
Delegate from UAW Local 148 in Long Beach, Calif., nephew of late CIO officer.

Reuther Stresses Basic Union Principles As UAW Endorses CIO Negotiations With AFL

FORTHCOMING unity conferences between the CIO and AFL were wholeheartedly endorsed by the CIO Auto Workers' convention.

In a resolution urging that the negotiations proceed on a basis that will protect industrial unions and other basic CIO principles, the delegates called for day-to-day "practical working solidarity" while sessions are being held.

Meetings between the CIO and AFL are scheduled to begin in Washington on Apr. 7.

The convention acted after UAW and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared the CIO will enter the negotiations "with a sincere desire to explore every possibility of achieving honorable labor unity."

As president of the CIO, he will head the CIO delegation.

'Working Too Well'

Reuther said the United Labor Policy Committee was broken up by the AFL "because it was working too well." The CIO will go into the coming negotiations determined to work hard for labor unity "on the basis of honorable, sound trade union principles . . . but we will not compromise our principles as a matter of political expediency," Reuther said.

Then he outlined a few of these basic union principles:

"The basic industrial union structure must remain intact. Under no condition will we permit any craft union to chip away any piece of our industrial union structure.

NADINE BROWN
Delegate from Chrysler Local 490 in Highland Park, Mich., reads resolution on labor unity adopted as convention opened.

"We believe there must of necessity be the kind of rational, intelligent, constructive machinery within the labor movement for the resolution of jurisdictional conflicts in order to eliminate the continuous strife that has plagued the AFL for the last 50 years.

"Further, we believe the American labor movement cannot meet its responsibilities or be the kind of symbol it must be to free labor unless membership in all unions is open to all people regardless of race, creed or color. We do not believe in Jim Crow trade unionism any more than we believe in that approach to our other basic problems."

Reuther also noted the New York dock situation and the AFL executive council's determination to clean out racketeering and underworld influence.

"We believe and hope they will," he said. "We don't believe the kind of labor movement we are willing to belong to can tolerate racketeering any more than we are willing to tolerate communism in the leadership of our own movement."

He declared that "for too long there have been vested interests standing in the way" of organic unity.

Good For Membership

"The only real basis for measuring the achievement of organic unity," he continued, "is not what is good for the leadership, but what is good for the rank and file membership of all unions. This is the only test that ought to be applied."

The CIO is not going to be looking for jobs in a new labor organization, he said.

"We don't care who leads the new labor movement providing it can be put together solidly," he declared.

"If the AFL is willing to sit down and sensibly and intelligently look at this problem and try to put it together honestly, the prospects for a united labor movement are good. On the other hand, if they want us to compromise basic principles, then we will get nowhere."

Delegates Join In 'God Save The Queen'

Delegates to the CIO Auto Workers convention stood for a minute of silence at the request of their Canadian brothers while Joe Bello, Jr., a UAW staff member sang "God Save the Queen" in memory of Dowager Queen Mary of Great Britain.

Curb Voted On Reds, Fascists

NEW AUTHORITY to the CIO Auto Workers to deal with "Communists, Fascists or racketeers" was voted by delegates to the Atlantic City convention.

Delegates voted the international union power to clamp down on Communists or other extremists, by ordering a retrial in cases in which extremists were cleared by their local union.

The proposition was approved by a 3 to 1 vote after some 40 minutes of debate early in the convention.

The measure was urged by Pres. Walter P. Reuther to strengthen the UAW's long-standing constitutional bar against Communists or Fascists holding union office. He said the change was needed to "fight a small group that would use the democratic structure of the union to undermine it."

A second issue involving the Communist question was won by the Reuther Administration by a 10 to 1 margin.

It involved an appeal to the convention from five members of Ford Local 600 who were removed from local office as subservient to the Communist Party. They were ousted by the UAW International Executive Board when the international union placed Local 600 under an administrator about a year ago.

The delegates turned down the appeal to reverse the board's action, thus rejecting Local 600's Carl Stellato's plea.

McDonald Pledges Steel Union Aid To Make CIO Stronger

PRES. DAVID J. McDONALD of the United Steelworkers last week squashed unfounded newspaper reports that the USA was considering leaving the CIO.

In a major speech at the Atlantic City convention of the United Automobile Workers, McDonald pledged:

"The United Steelworkers of America will not destroy the CIO. It shall be our earnest endeavor to make it bigger and better and stronger."

As the 3000 UAW delegates roared approval, the USA president detailed the Steelworkers contribution to CIO, "our investment in the CIO," McDonald called it.

From June, 1938, to date, the USA "total investment" in a financial sense amounts to $15,672,539.59—and that ain't hay," he said.

"We are proud of this investment for the good of the people of America, and we, the United Steelworkers of America, are extremely proud that God has been so good to us that we have been able to invest this money," McDonald added.

What We Have Won

He listed these "proud" results from this investment:

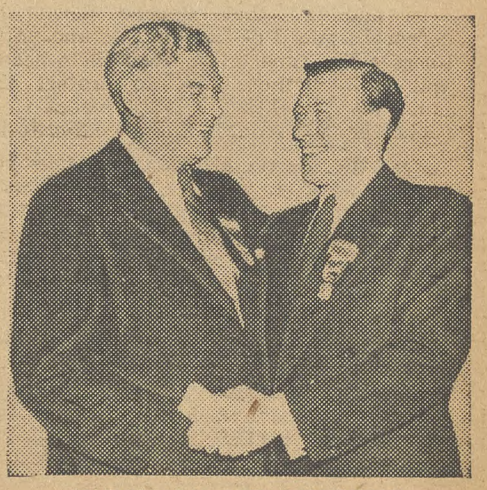
- "We have been able to build labor unions in America."
- "We have assisted in elevating the living standards of the working people and, in a sense, of all of the people of America."
- "We have been successful in securing for the industrial workers of our land a measure of industrial democracy."
- "We have contributed toward bring about improved social legislation, again not only for ourselves but for all of the people of America."
- "We have proven to the world that democratic capitalism is the best way of life for mankind."

"These are fine returns," McDonald told the cheering Auto Workers, "and we do not intend to stop investing in the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Looking to the future, McDonald told of USA-CIO plans for organizing the unorganized. "But standing side by side with the UAW and all of the other great affiliates of the CIO," he added, "we will do many things for our land and for the world."

Elaborating on this point, the USA president said that "through this united CIO movement . . . we are going to establish a sense of security for the working people of America heretofore unknown. We are going to do that by working together to establish the guaranteed annual wage."

"We are going to bring into being," he went on, "a dream of Philip Murray, an idea born in his fertile mind: the industry council plan, wherein workers will have an even larger voice in the perpetration of this idea of industrial democracy."



McDONALD AND REUTHER
Steelworkers and Auto Presidents exchange greetings at Atlantic City.

Book-Burners Like Nazis—

Race-Baiters, Crackpots War On UNESCO

(First of two articles)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

REMEMBER reading a few years ago about the book-burning parties the Nazis used to throw? It was part of their thought control program under which they tried to destroy whatever didn't agree with their master race theories.

Well read this: *"Our suggestion would be that all the literature which has been issued by the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations to date which is still on hand be collected, put into one huge pile and made into a bonfire."*

It's a quote from a recent issue of The Southern Conservative, an eight-page monthly published in Fort Worth, Texas. It slings other words that smack of the old Nazi talk, such as *"efforts to bring about the mongrelization of the Anglo-Saxon race"* and it incites to violence by suggesting *"a nice, warm coat of tar and feathers for the members of any group which assembled for the purpose of stirring up racial trouble in the South."*

Yes, it's a crackpot sheet full of slander, lies and nonsense, but it is quite crafty as "a professional agitator and rabble-rouser" (a remark the paper hurls against others), and the uninhibited malice threaded through its pages makes it lively reading. It's easier to be funny if you're mean.

The Pack Draws Blood

The point here is that the Southern Conservative is a fairly typical example of a whole pack of vicious publications and organized groups now yelping at the heels of the United Nations and its various agencies—with some success, it is sad to note. The pack has drawn blood.

Take the case of the public schools in Los Angeles. There the program and publications of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization) have finally been dropped after a knock-down, drag-out fight that lasted a year and made the headlines nationally when raging at its hottest.

Texas is another place where the anti-UNESCO drive has been quite successful. In Houston, for instance, high school students were barred from taking part in the annual UN essay contest. *(The Southern Conservative must have cut a notch in its gun after this victory.)*

UN Programs Hurt

School authorities have reported that the number of schools taking part in UN essay contests dropped considerably after the drive against UNESCO. Public schools in many places have withdrawn UNESCO pamphlets and films, restricted classroom teaching about the UN, or cut out whatever UNESCO programs they may have had, in response to protests from local groups which all have a similar line of distorted and untrue charges.

Like other citizens, teachers and officials can get very jittery in these tense times, when they are accused of backing "anti-American" and "subversive" ideas.

What's this row all about? What is UNESCO trying to do, and why are attacks on the UN being leveled at this particular agency? What groups are fighting it? Are they all crackpots?

What stand has the CIO taken? Is it a subject of great concern to union members and all other American citizens, or is it a minor matter in this day and age heaped high already with hair-raising problems?

BID TO PRESIDENT—Members of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO pause on White House steps after inviting Pres. Eisenhower to address group's national conference in Minneapolis Sept. 15. Representing executive committee of UNESCO group (from left): Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research and education director; Luther Evans, Max McCullough, Mrs. R. F. Sayre, Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.), Elvin Stakman, Judge Homer S. Brown and Walter Lavis.

Look To UN With Hope

You probably know the answers to some if not all of these questions. But it may not be a bad idea to list them briefly, starting with the last and most important first—because the attempts to weaken or destroy the UN and its working agency, UNESCO, are a very serious matter.

For of all the fears of people everywhere, the fear of another world war casts the blackest shadow.

Our more enlightened foreign policy leaders—liberals and conservatives alike—agree at least on one thing: It is to the United Nations that we must look for hope, if the horrors of another war are to be prevented.

In his inaugural speech, Pres. Eisenhower said: "Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we will strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force."

Both Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., new permanent U. S. representative to the UN, were reported in the press as being "determined to make a new beginning in trying to restore confidence in the United Nations in this country."

It would seem then a matter of primary commonsense to do everything possible to strengthen the start that has been made with the UN and strive realistically and patiently to make it a strong, effective world organization which may be able to bring peace to the world. It's true it didn't prevent the war in Korea, but with some help it may prevent World War III.

CIO Participation

The CIO, which is always in the forefront of a fight to advance the interests of the people, is one of the strong supporters of the UN and UNESCO. CIO and its affiliate, the American Newspaper Guild, are among the 60 voluntary citizen groups concerned with education, scientific and cultural matters represented on the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. Similar commissions function in many of the other 65 participating countries.

A major part of the activities of the U. S. Commission has been devoted to aiding UNESCO's program of promoting education about the UN. CIO Education and Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, is one of the representatives of labor on the U. S. Commission, and is its vice chairman. Ralph Novak, ANG executive vice-president, is another member.

At the last CIO convention, a resolution was passed unanimously calling for strong support for UNESCO and charging that it has been made the "whipping boy" for attacks on the UN.

Super-Patriots Hit

"Unfortunately the effort to inform American youth about the United Nations has met with rabid opposition from the self-styled super-patriots, many of whom supported the 'America First' movement before and after World War II," the resolution states. These people, it says, "seek to create an unbridgeable chasm between nationalism and internationalism, so that a citizen who thinks in international terms as well as national terms will be branded as disloyal to the United States."

The ultra-isolationists and racial and religious bigots who are waging war against the UN through attacks on UNESCO seem to argue that since we are a rich, prosperous country, we are sufficient unto ourselves and ought to tell the rest of the world to go hang—or settle its own problems. If people in underdeveloped lands starve, it's not our fault, they say. To help them is "world socialism" or a "world WPA."

An isolationist has the same type mind as the self-centered prosperous citizen who is against unemployment insurance, or old age retirement benefits or other social security measures, because he thinks that anybody who amounts to anything can save money for rainy days. He judges everybody's circumstances by his own, as an isolationist judges other countries by his own.

Professional Haters

Mixed in with the isolationists, some of whom may sincerely believe from their limited experience that what they think is true, is a noisy crew of professional haters, rabble-rousers, and out-and-out screwballs, a few of them as dangerous as homicidal maniacs on the loose.

It's hard sometimes to tell one from the other, for they run in packs, as they have in the anti-UNESCO campaign, and chase the same victims, yelling "subversive" and "disloyal" at those who don't have the same notions they do. *Although they accuse their enemies of Communist beliefs, they themselves are strong advocates of thought control.*

And here lies the clue of what is behind the attacks on UNESCO, the agency set up by the United Nations with the main objective of promoting the interchange of education, science and culture among nations.

In this country, one of UNESCO's chief functions is to spread information about what the UN stands for, show how it works, and try to break down prejudice against foreign countries by making understandable their customs and way of life which may be different from ours.

Just Like Russians

The schools where the next generation is being educated, and on whom the support of the UN may depend, is the logical place for this program, and there is where much of it has been focused. But the isolationists and their mixed followers, don't want international understanding taught in the schools.

They call it propaganda for "world federation." They say it is disloyal to the U. S. and a violation of American sovereignty. They don't believe in the internationalist concept of the UN and UNESCO and they want anything that does not agree with their ideas kept out of the schools. So they call UNESCO subversive, un-American, communistic, and so on.

The funny thing is that the Russians don't like UNESCO either. They and the other iron curtain countries which are in the UN, don't even belong to it. *The Communists' stand is quite similar to our own anti-UNESCO groups. They too, are hard-bitten nationalists—Russian Firsters—who don't want their people to know the truth about the outside world.*

The isolationists and racial bigots ignore all this, and continue accusing others of what they themselves are guilty of.

(Next: Who are some of the attackers of UNESCO? See second installment next week.)

Facts About UNESCO

What is UNESCO?

The United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one of the specialized agencies of the UN. It was set up under Article 55 of the UN Charter to promote "international cultural and educational cooperation."

What's its purpose?

As expressed in its constitution, its main purpose is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture . . ."

How does it operate?

The governing body is the General Conference, to which 64 nations who belong to UNESCO send delegates. The conference decides all matters of policy, program and budget.

What does it do?

It strives to help its member nations combat ignorance, poverty and disease. It encourages the international exchange of art and science, and works to reduce obstacles to the free flow of information in the world.

What is the United States National Commission for UNESCO?

This Commission, set up by the law which made the U. S. a member of UNESCO, consists of 100 American citizens, 60 of them selected by national private organizations concerned with educational, scientific and cultural matters. The CIO has two representatives on the Commission.

What is the attitude of the Soviet Union toward UNESCO?

Russia and her satellites are hostile. The Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia refused to approve UNESCO's recent yearly report to the United Nations' Social & Economic Council. The Soviet delegate called UNESCO merely a tool of the United States.

Is UNESCO supporting a program of world government, as its enemies charge?

No, it functions as an organization of sovereign nations. The accusation is based on UNESCO's effort to emphasize the international rights of all countries.

MORE JOBS SOUGHT: Some 30 CIO Textile Workers led by TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka present to Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin (at end of table, near center flag) a program for reviving the woolen and worsted industry in the North.

'Distressed Areas'—

Textile Group Asks Job Aid

A DELEGATION of CIO Textile Workers from hard-pressed woolen towns in New England and Middle Atlantic States last week came to Washington to ask once again for government action to save jobs.

They presented a 12-point program ranging from awarding defense contracts to distressed areas to tariff proposals to Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin and Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

"Mills have closed permanently and the industry is operating at a fraction of capacity," TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka wrote the U. S. Tariff Commission.

"THOUSANDS of workers have lost their jobs. Communities which are the center of wool manufacture, such as Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., have the highest unemployment rates in the country, upwards of 25% of the labor force."

Chupka, who is also director of the union's woolen and worsted division, urged the commission to increase to 45% the duty on woolen and worsted fabrics whose imports have exceeded 5% of domestic production during the last three years.

Chupka headed the delegation from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hamsphire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania textile centers that presented the 12-point program to Durkin and Weeks. TWUA represents 65,000 workers in the woolen and worsted industry.

MAIN POINTS made by the 30 some delegates included:

- Immediate request by the Secretary of Defense for bids for about three million yards of woolen and worsted fabrics under 1952-53 appropriations.
- Awarding contracts only to plants in which the spinning and weaving operations are operating not more than 80 hours a week, with preferential consideration being given to distress areas.
- Requesting by the armed services of congressional approval for the immediate release of funds for woolen and worsted fabrics for the first two quarters of 1953-54 to speed up awarding of contracts.
- Stockpiling by the armed services of woolen and worsted fabrics for one year's needs.
- Paying additional unemployment insurance to employes in distressed areas whose benefits have been exhausted and aiding them in seeking new employment through retraining and travel allowances.
- Directing immediately suitable contracts to distressed areas and encouraging the location of defense plants in those sections.
- Investigating immediately by the armed services of needs of service personnel which can be met with woolen and worsted products instead of the non-woolen substitutes now used.

In addition to Chupka, leaders of the delegation included Arthur Brown, assistant woolen and worsted director; Al Barkan, legislative director; Solomon Barkin, research director; John W. Edelman, Washington director, and Michael Botelho, New Hampshire and Vermont TWUA director.

Woolen Mill Jobs Drop By One-Third

Here in a nutshell is the story of the distressed woolen and worsted industry, where employment has declined by approximately a third in seven years.

The figures on employment: 1947, 167,000; 1950, 143,000, and 1953, 115,000.

And the CIO Textile Workers reported last week that a great majority of the 115,000 are working part time.

World Of Labor—

ICFTU Condemns Trujillo For Barring ILO Mission

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has strongly condemned the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic for barring an Intl. Labor Organization mission.

Trujillo had invited the ILO to investigate the effect of Dominican laws on labor unions after he was charged with violations of the right of workers to organize. He later withdrew the invitation.

Luis Alberto Monge, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the ICFTU, charged that democratic opponents of Trujillo "have paid heavily for their democratic activities," and that "hundreds of people have fallen before the bullets of Trujillo hirelings or have been savagely beaten for their resistance."

"Trujillo does not dare permit any democratic body to enter the country he has terrorized and so see the bloodshed that he is guilty of," said the ORIT-ICFTU statement.

France

Police raided the offices of several Communist-dominated unions in Paris, including the main headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), and arrested three men for endangering French security.

Those arrested were Lucien Molino, a national secretary of the CGT; Andre Tollet, CGT secretary for the Paris area, and Andre Stil of the Communist paper L'Humanite.

Sweden

The Swedish Federation of Labor has just opened its second trade union school, a $1 million property at Akers Runo, near Stockholm, as part of its long-standing program of educational activities and training for union leaders.

The Swedish labor movement has had a workers' education school in Dalecarlia since 1920. About 1200 students are enrolled.

Small Business Aid Urged By Sparkman

A PROGRAM to aid small business was outlined last week by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), but Republican leaders in Congress announced plans for legislation moving the opposite way.

Pres. Eisenhower and GOP congressmen agreed that the 21-year-old Reconstruction Finance Corp. has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished. There were also reports that the Small Defense Plants Administration will be allowed to die this year.

Sparkman, former chairman and now ranking Democrat on the Senate Small Business Committee, listed strengthening of the small business loan program and a stronger SDPA as two essentials if small business is to "remain an effective part of our private enterprise system."

A THIRD essential, Sparkman said, is tax relief for small businesses.

Senate Majority Leader Taft said GOP plans to abolish the RFC didn't necessarily mean an end to the small business loan program, which might be handled by another agency. Pointing out that RFC has operated the lending program at a profit averaging $12 million a year over the last five years, Sparkman questioned the need for a new agency.

"Instead of saving money," he said, "it is my guess that they will end up spending more to handle these functions separately."

Chicago CIO Raps Soviet Jew-Baiting

CONDEMNING "the emergence of organized, state-inspired anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," the Chicago CIO Council has pledged support to "all further action necessary" to end Soviet attacks on the Jewish people.

Chicago CIO joined the Jewish Labor Committee and 50 other civic groups in sponsoring a city-wide protest rally against Russia's civil persecutions of religious minorities. Over 1500 people packed Chicago's Orchestra Hall to hear addresses by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), CIO Regional Director Frank Cronin, and others.

"The recent anti-Semitic policies of the Soviet Union clearly indicates its moral degeneracy," Cronin said. "Their complete contempt for truth and human dignity has placed them in the position where they now must create a state of terror in order to distract attention from their record of miserable failures."

IN A LETTER to JLC Chairman Jacob Siegel, Ellsworth M. Smith, secretary of the Chicago CIO Council, pledged the full support of the 200,000 CIO members in the Chicago area "to force the Soviet government to desist from these tactics."

Writing for the Council executive board, Smith declared:

"The Communists, so long pretenders to belief in the American tradition of civil liberties, have exposed themselves for all time."

Reuther And Meany Share N. Y. Guild Page One Award

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD of New York, CIO, has voted a Page One Award in the field of labor to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany.

The joint award was made "for new and promising leadership in the two major arms of the American labor movement." These and other Page One Awards will be presented at the Guild's 20th anniversary Page One Ball in New York City on Apr. 17.

Judge Learned Hand, retired judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, was voted the Page One Award in Public Affairs "for his half century of outstanding services to society and law and his humanitarian outlook."

In radio-TV, the Page One Award went to Jacob L. Holtzmann, a member of the New York State Board of Regents, for spearheading the plan for an 11-station network of educational television in the State.

In the same field, Elmer Davis of the American Broadcasting Co. was awarded a special citation "for his courageous, independent interpretation of the news in the spirit of Heywood Broun," the late and first president of the American Newspaper Guild.

U. S. Wage Order In Paper Bag Industry Blocked By Mill

APPLICATION of a new minimum wage rate for government work has been blocked in a third industry.

Former Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin had set the minimum at $1.115 hourly for pulp and paper bag work, but at 99.5c hourly for paper bag contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act.

The period for filing objections closed Feb. 26, but about Mar. 17 Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin extended for 10 days the objection period so that one firm could file objections.

Although the Labor Dept. did not make public the name of the objecting firm, it was reported to be an Atlanta, Ga., mill.

The CIO paperworkers last week charged that the file was reopened without either consultation, or notice to them. The CIO union declared that associations which represent most of the industry did not object to the new minimums.

When hearings were held two years ago, UPA and AFL unions in the field called for a $1.25 minimum. When Tobin set the new minimums UPA Pres. Harry Sayre wrote him that while the union did not want to file an official objection, it urged that subsequently a higher rate be set to reflect collective bargaining gains. Sayre also pointed out there was no precedent for separating paper bag manufacturing from the rest of the industry.

DURKIN earlier stayed the application of the $1.20 hourly minimum in the woolen and worsted industry. Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers said that Durkin in proposing new hearings was "badly misled" by the AFL textile union and "unduly influenced" by National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Court action by cotton manufacturers has blocked the $1 minimum in that industry.

Your Pocketbook's Involved—

Consumers Out On A Limb As GOP Fills Key Agencies

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

AS A CONSUMER you are now out on a long limb, which the Republicans can saw off at any time—and you wouldn't even know it until your pocketbook is suddenly hit.

It's part of the big game going on in Washington now, behind the scenes. All it takes is the "right" appointment by Pres. Eisenhower to any one of a number of government agencies the public seldom hears of. The decisions of these agencies mean millions and millions of dollars, one way or the other—either in preventing gouging of consumers, or in gravy to producers.

Although the GOP regime boasts that it is "business-minded," in at least one behind-the-scenes struggle the consumer may get a break, not because the GOP is tender-hearted, but because politicians are practical people, and like to get re-elected.

So the Republicans now are in two camps in regard to a forthcoming appointment to the Federal Power Commission. Those from the states that produce oil and gas are tugging at Ike one way. Those from states where the oil, and especially the gas, is consumed, are tugging the other way.

The stake? What consumers of gas in such states as Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin will have to pay for natural gas that comes from such states as Oklahoma.

REMEMBER the Kerr bill, which Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.), a rich oil man, introduced. That bill exempted the gatherers and producers of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Ex.-Pres. Truman had the courage to veto that bill. So the oil and gas men got control of the membership of the FPC.

Result? The FPC ruled it had no regulatory power over gas "gatherers." That ruling say economists, increased the value of the holdings of the Phillips Petroleum Co. alone by $750 million dollars. By the same token, that cost the consumers of natural gas untold millions in higher rates.

While the FPC ruling is now before the US Supreme Court on appeal, a fierce struggle is going on behind the scenes as to whom Eisenhower will name to the two vacancies on FPC. Will it be two producer-minded men or two consumer-minded men?

What Eisenhower does in this case may mean a terrific difference in your gas bills.

Biz Lawyer In Anti-Trust Cases Confirmed On FTC

For 20 years, Atty. Edward F. Howrey has appeared before the Federal Trade Commission — to defend business firms charged with violating the anti-trust laws and other laws policed by the FTC.

Now Howrey is moving to the other side of the hearing room, as a member of the FTC. His nomination by Pres. Eisenhower was unanimously confirmed by the Senate last week and the President named Howrey as FTC chairman. He replaces former Sec. James M. Mead, who stays on the agency.

When Howrey told the Senate Commerce Committee hearing that he would disqualify himself in cases involving his former clients, Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), commented, "I'm afraid you'd be on a vacation about permanently down there."

Appointment of Howrey—who succeeds John Carson—also was likened to Eisenhower's nomination of Albert M. Cole—bitter foe of housing—to a top federal housing job.

CIO Joins In National Conference To Seek Aid For 30 Million Handicapped Workers

THE CIO last week took part in a conference to help the nation's 30 million handicapped help themselves.

It was the third National Conference of Severely Handicapped held in Washington under auspices of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Paul A. Strachan, AFPH president, gave an idea of the size of the problem by reporting that last year alone there were some 9,580,000 accidents which caused permanent or partial disability.

Some 350,000 persons were left permanently disabled, but only 61,000 of them were to get training and employment under Federal and state programs, while the rest were left to shift for themselves.

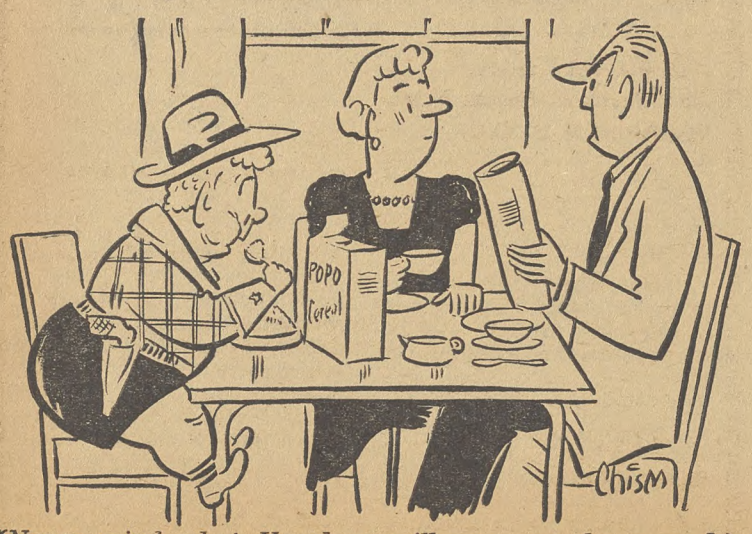
AFPH is backing legislation to create a Federal Agency for the Handicapped, which would end the present duplication of work handled by several federal bureaus. The aim of AFPH, Strachan stressed, is not charity but to help the disabled to help themselves.

WITH THAT in mind, AFPH called for a federal $10 million revolving fund, from which states which had exhausted their own rehabilitation funds could borrow. Strachan said the states in turn would advance the money to voluntary groups which would operate workshops—like the Goodwill Industries. The workshops would aim to become self-supporting through the sales of the products made by disabled workers.

To encourage employment of handicapped persons in industry, AFPH also asked for a federal second injury tax and fund to replace conflicting state laws which now constitute a barrier to hiring the disabled.

And in case the disabled person could not be rehabilitated, AFPH would have the federal government pay him $60 a month.

AFPH vice presidents include CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, CIO Auto Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Communications Workers; Pres. Elwood Swisher, CIO Chemical Workers; Pres. Karl E. Feller, CIO Brewery Workers, and Frank L. Fernbach, CIO associate research director.



"Never mind what Hopalong will say; cut down on his cereal!"

Child Labor Bills Killed

REPUBLICAN-sponsored efforts to weaken New York State's child labor laws were defeated in the closing days of the recent session of the Legislature.

Assemblyman Wadlin (R.), author of the state's utility anti-strike law, withdrew two measures to cripple child labor protection. They would have opened the way to use of child labor in farm harvesting during school vacations, with all wage and hour regulations lifted.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius
For Labor Press Associated

YOU'LL BE ABLE to pick up some reasonable values this month if you're selective and time your buying to take advantage of post-Easter clothing sales.

The new higher prices for gas, cigarettes and coffee in particular, announced when price controls were lifted last month, hit working families hard. This is a good time to do some extra comparison shopping. The coffee trade predicts that eventually the full rise will be 8c to 10c, and some brands will thus be close to $1 a pound again.

Shop for gas, too. Not all suppliers have upped their prices. As for cigarets, Wings and other cheaper brands are still 2c a pack less.

With no price ceilings, the only control left is consumer resistance. A drop in sales of the more expensive brands following a price jump would have a remarkable effect on the thinking of the manufacturers.

There are some good bargains this month too. One of the best is the new price reductions on sheets. You'll also get a continued break on food prices if you're selective. Beef, eggs and dairy products will remain at comparatively reasonable levels for some weeks ahead.

The big cost-of living problem continues to be the creeping inflation in rents and household operating costs, which is wiping out the savings from lower food and clothing prices.

Best Buys

Beef is still cheap (comparatively) this month, but can be expected to go up again this summer. If you have a freezer or locker, this is a good time to buy. Be careful in shopping; some markets offer sirloin and other steaks at low prices but trim the meats very little so there's a lot of waste.

Pork has gone up and will become more expensive. Young chickens for broiling or frying are reasonable this month; so are turkeys. But the best buys of all in protein foods are frozen fish fillets, cheese (especially cottage and cheddar) and eggs, all in heavy supply currently.

Cabbage, oranges and grapefruit and canned tomato juice are priced low, currently, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Here are buying opportunities you'll find this month, and tips on picking values:

Women's, children's clothes: Some types of rayon garments are arriving in the stores at lower prices. You can find good value dresses and sportswear made of rayon gabardines, spun rayon, and spun-rayon "butcher linen." You'll also find lower prices on cotton twill garments which are a good durable construction for children's garments and work clothes. But denims continue up in price.

Actually, prices of cotton textiles should be cheaper at this time. The price of cotton itself is about 7c less than last year, but the textile trade is pocketing the difference because, its spokesmen assert, previously they had been operating at a loss.

Men's suits: Prices are reasonable at this point but manufacturers are predicting a wholesale rise of $1.25 to $3 on a suit, which will mean a jump at retail of $2 to $5.

Sheets: The new price levels make the Type 140 muslin only 15-25c more expensive than the lightweight Type 128, and consequently the 140's are much better value.

2 Chains Hike Coffee Prices As 'Billion-Dollar-Gouge' Hit

TWO OF THE nation's biggest grocery chains pushed coffee prices higher, as a "gouge of billions of dollars" for coffee drinkers was protested in the Senate.

Both Atlantic & Pacific and Safeway Stores upped coffee prices from 2c to 4c a pound.

Sen. Gillette (D. Iowa) said these boosts "ad insult to great injury." Before coffee price ceilings were removed last month, he said prices already were "exorbitantly high." He blamed the "great speculative raid on our pocketbooks" by coffee producing nations and U. S. wholesalers in 1949.

PRES. EISENHOWER also has commented on coffee price boosting, calling it "that coffee thing" and trying to blame foreign growers rather than the U. S. coffee trade. Last week's chain store boosts belied his hopes.

Here are some tips from Sidney Margolius, LPA consumer columnist, on ways to beat the coffee price boost:

With a percolator, let coffee perc at least 10 minutes. With a drip-maker, pour boiling water through a second time. A little chicory increases the yield (not more than an ounce to a pound of coffee). And powdered coffee may bring savings for a small family.

Negro Named 'Mother Of Year'

Mrs. Leah Sykes Young has been named Virginia's "Mother of the Year" by a committee of club women. She is the first Negro ever to win the award.

Mrs. Young, 66, lives in Waynesboro. The Youngs have 14 children and in addition provided a home for five orphans. Six of the children are teachers, one a nurse, one a librarian, one a farmer and four are in the building trades. **(LPA)**

Organizationally Speaking

The following are CIO representation election victories as reported by the Organizational Department:

REG. DIR. ROY ATKINSON reports that in a representation election at the American Smelting & Refining Co., Northport, Wash., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 18 to 5 for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and two for the AFL. This campaign was supervised by Otto Orr, USA-CIO regional director.

The CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Spangler-Loranze Lumber Co., Spaulding, Ia., by the following vote: IWA-CIO 65, no union 14; IWA Rep. Martin Wolon and CIO Field Rep. John Glenn directed this drive.

Dir. Ewald Sandner reports a representation election victory for CIO among the workers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Newark, N. J., by the following vote: Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO 28, Independent 20, challenged 2, void 2. GCEOC Rep. George Knott conducted the drive.

NATL. DIR. JOHN RIFFE, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following CIO representation election victories: Out of 256 eligible votes, the workers at Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Newport, Tenn., cast 143 votes for the CIO Packinghouse Workers, 76 no union, 21 challenged and 12 void. This campaign was conducted by Reps. Ed Lingo and Ramsay Wilson under the auspices of the CIO Organizing Committee.

At Armour & Co., Wilmington, N. C., the workers again chose the CIO Packinghouse Workers as their bargaining agent with the following vote: eligible 11, UPWA-CIO 10, one challenged. CIO Rep. Raymond Schnell directed this drive.

The CIO Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union reached a recognition agreement with the Marks-Fitzgerald Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Reuther Hits AMA 'Veto' Over New Health Dept.

PROVISIONS of the Administration plan creating a new Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare are "a shocking departure from good government," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther charged last week shortly before the Senate was expected to vote them into law.

In a telegram to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Reuther said that the proposal to raise the Federal Security Agency to Cabinet rank gave "long overdue status to the important governmental functions of health, education and welfare."

But, he added, some of the specific provisions of the plan and the circumstances surrounding their adoption are "alarming."

REUTHER singled out for criticism the proposal to set up a special assistant for health and medical affairs. He said that officers of the American Medical Association "unashamedly indicated" that they "control" the appointment to this key job.

Noting that FSA Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby told Congress that "no definite chart" of the assistant's duties had been prepared, Reuther pointed out that, under questioning, Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, past AMA president, produced a job description given him by the White House.

"This 'Duties Sheet' makes clear," Reuther said, "that the assistant secretary is to have control over all health programs and activities of the new department."

THE CIO PRESIDENT called the AMA "a private agency with a selfish interest," seeking to control a field "where the interests of all the people are paramount."

The Administration plan, he charged, gives "veto power" over all of the department's health activities to "an organization that in the past 20 years has tried to throttle virtually every constructive and progressive legislative move to improve and maintain the health of the American people."

The Secretary of Agriculture would be given new powers and three new administrative jobs under Agriculture Dept. reorganization plan which Pres. Eisenhower sent to Congress last week.

Eisenhower said Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson would use his new authority to place administration of farm programs closer to the state and local level.

Benson last week said he's trying to root out of the department all employes out of sympathy with his program but that Civil Service job protection rules have given him "some trouble."

Carey's Talk In Pamphlet

CIO now offers in pamphlet form the recent address of CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey condemning most congressional anti-Communist investigators as "anti-liberal, anti-labor and pro-reaction."

Its title is "Time To Get Angry: A Counter-Offensive to the Attack on American Education" and it contains the text of Carey's address at Howard Univ.

Copies of the address, published as Pamphlet No. 220, may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices are 5c a copy, 25 for $1, 50 for $2, 100 for $3.50 and 500 for $15.

Kyne Is Appointed

Martin C. Kyne, executive secretary of the CIO Retail-Wholesale Union, has been appointed to the New York State Retail Minimum Wage Board.

'End Sweat Shops On Farms,' CIO Urges Senate Hearing

CIO LAST week called upon Congress to put an end to the "agricultural sweatshops and slums" that are being fostered by the present law on use of foreign migrant workers in U. S. agriculture.

Testifying before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO regional director for Arizona and New Mexico, charged that the law gives foreign workers many protections now denied domestic farm hands.

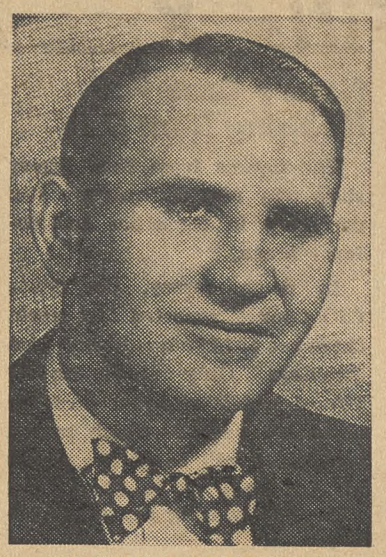
"This is highly unfair discrimination—against our own citizens," he pointed out.

Dragon opposed pending legislation which would merely extend the present law through 1956. Instead, he said, Congress should first make "substantial change" to provide essential improvements and, secondly, extend the revised law not later than June 30, 1955, "so that it can be reviewed in the light of experience."

AS EXAMPLES of how the present law works against the interests of U. S. farm workers, Dragon pointed out:

1. It provides a means for enabling farmers to obtain foreign workers but it does nothing to aid the recruitment of U. S. citizens.

2. Foreign workers are guaranteed employment three-fourths of the working days of their contract, but no guarantee is given U. S. workers, who are subject to dismissal at any time.



NICHOLAS DRAGON

3. In certain areas farmers are deliberately driving away from the farm all U. S. workers and using only foreign hands, thus escaping the need to provide decent working conditions.

4. Because of a "much too broad" definition of agricultural employment under the law, skilled American workers in packing and mechanical operations, as well as in field work, are being replaced by contract foreigners.

THE PRESENT Mexican farm labor law "has some definite inequities," Lloyd A. Mashburn, Under Secretary of Labor, told the Senate Agriculture Committee last week.

He urged that the law be continued for only one more year, instead of the three additional years called for in the pending bill. The present law expires next Dec. 31.

While most of Dragon's testimony dealt with the program under which Mexican farm laborers are brought in to the Southwest and California, he also pointed out that members of the CIO Citrus and Allied Workers Union in Florida have suffered unemployment and substandard conditions because large numbers of British West Indians have been imported "without proper safeguards."

Dragon pointed out that the Mexican government has insisted that certain minimum terms be granted to Mexicans and U. S. workers usually are paid the rate paid foreign contract labor.

THE FOREIGN worker actually gets 60c an hour plus such fringe benefits as subsistence, housing cooking and heating fuel, utilities, accident insurance, guaranteed minimum income, and transportation from the migration center where he is selected in Mexico to his place of employment, and return," Dragon said.

Dragon urged that a minimum wage of "at least 75c an hour" be established for "all agricultural workers, whether foreign or domestic."

"We believe the farmers of America can produce and prosper without agricultural sweatshops and slums," Dragon said.

Strike Vote Set In N. Y. Macy's Stores

THE MEMBERSHIP of Local 1-S, CIO Department Store Workers, will vote Apr. 8 on authorizing a strike at five Macy's stores in the New York City area. The local represents 8000 Macy's employes.

The strike vote meeting follows the action of the local's executive board which last week voted unanimously to ask the membership to empower it to call a walkout. Decision to call the strike vote was taken after Macy's had twice rejected the union's demands, calling them "outrageous."

Local 1-2 is seeking a "substantial" wage increase, a cut in hours from 40 to 35 with no loss in pay, a pension plan, an improved health and sick leave plan, adjustment of wage inequities, and contract changes to promote better working conditions.

SAM KOVENETSKY, the local's president, denounced the company's refusal to "bargain in good faith.

"While our members have earned a pay raise they have been forced to suffer a loss of purchasing power as a result of higher prices," he said. "The killing of rent control (by the New York Legislature) and the very real threat of higher (transit) fares further sharpens this problem."

GET the FACTS ...on Taft-Hartley

FACTS are ammunition in the fight to win fundamental improvements to the Taft-Hartley Act in the present session of Congress.

And CIO has them . . . the first of a series of pamphlets which will be issued during the coming weeks. They are:

1. **"Sugar-Coating Won't Do,"** text of the CIO Executive Board's recent statement outlining the whys and wherefores of seven major T-H improvements needed to bring justice and fairness to labor-management legislation.

2. **"Don't Pulverize Labor,"** a reprint of the recent House testimony of Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) exposing the NAM's "labor monopoly" war cries.

Send your orders now, for distribution to local union members and officers, CIO council delegates and the community.

The FDR Jr. reprint is available without charge. Prices for "Sugar-Coating Won't Do" are 5c a copy, 50 copies for $1.50, 100 for $2.50, 500 for $10 and 1000 copies for $18.

CIO Publicity Dept.
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

☐ Send me ..... copies of "Sugar-Coating Won't Do." I enclose.....

☐ Send me ..... copies without charge of "Don't Pulverize Labor."

☐ Send me The CIO NEWS for a year for $1 or ☐ information on group subscription rates.

Name.....

Local Union No..... International.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Ike, GOP Chiefs Postpone D-Day For Rent Curbs

EFFECTIVE rent controls—except in a handful of "critical defense areas"—will die Oct. 1, Pres. Eisenhower and top GOP Congressional leaders decided last week.

The federal rent law is due to expire May 1. After a conference with the President, however, Speaker Martin said that Republican leaders agreed with Eisenhower's suggestion that they seek a five-month extension to give states and cities time to set up their own rent controls if they wish.

EVEN this slight extension ran into immediate opposition from Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.) of the House Banking Committee. Wolcott, whose committee would draft the new law, said he has "reservations" about extending controls for communities which are not critical defense areas.

Although he might later decide to favor such an extension, Wolcott said he thinks that the states already have had ample opportunity to set up their own rent controls if they want them.

Of about 1200 communities now under rent control, only about 100 qualify as "critical defense areas." Nearly all big cities are excluded from the latter category, due to a rigid definition written into the rent law.

CIO and other consumer groups have called for a two-year extension of rent controls, plus a rewriting of the definition of critical areas, but landlord and real estate interests are demanding an end to all controls.

CIO's fight to keep rent controls and to extend them to such a key atomic energy center as Oak Ridge, Tenn., has been supported by the Oak Ridge town council and by that area's Republican congressman.

Testifying recently before the Senate Banking Committee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey pointed to Oak Ridge as an example of many prime defense areas with critical housing shortages not eligible for rent control under the existing law's definition of a "critical defense housing area."

"EVEN THOUGH there has been a nearly continuous shortage of housing in the Oak Ridge atomic energy area ever since the Manhattan project started," Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.) told the House, "the Oak Ridge area cannot qualify as a 'critical' defense housing area under the rent law as it is now written."

Baker said this was due to the requirement for "substantial immigration" before an area can be designated critical. He pointed out that all other atomic energy centers qualify.

Oak Ridge was denied this protection, he said, because "it was in many ways the most important to the whole atomic energy program and was operating full blast even before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea."

Here's Case For Keeping Rent Lids

The figures from New Jersey show why rent controls are still necessary in big cities and defense areas.

In north Jersey, the State CIO Council reported last week, there are 507,100 tenant-occupied dwellings. Only six-tenths of 1% of non-dilapidated dwelling units are vacant—which means consumers will be at the mercy of landlords if ceilings end while the housing shortage continues.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, rents in decontrolled cities climbed from 17% to 35% in the past two years, while the boost for low-rent apartments ranged from 29% to over 50%.

Now We've Heard Everything—Capehart's Called Communist

BECAUSE HE'S sponsoring two bills for stand-by economic controls, Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee has become the target of attacks by special interest lobbies.

Last week, Capehart (at left), who heretofore had suffered their barbs in silence, objected when a witness implied that he is "a left-winger, Communist and Socialist."

He told Paul van Middlesworth, who was testifying against rent controls, that he had a "right" to state his views, but that he was "misrepresenting the facts."

"I am one man who has defended you fellows—taken the heat for you—and yet you come in here and attack me personally," Capehart said. (In past sessions, Capehart has backed amendments to weaken price controls.)

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) commented that he'd never heard Capehart "accused of being a leftist before" and called him "a true advocate of the free enterprise system." "I'm smiling through," Capehart assured him.

Wiretapping Okeh Sought In Congress

FEDERAL wiretapping and use of wiretap evidence in federal courts would be authorized under a bill introduced by Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.).

Similar measures sponsored by Reps. Keating (R. N.Y.) and Walter (D. Pa.) are pending in the House.

Meanwhile, the Justice Dept. revealed plans to submit to Congress a proposal to legalize the use of wiretapping in spy trials.

Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell reportedly has already given his approval to the proposal, which would enable the government to use wiretap evidence not only in future espionage cases, but also in pending cases where defendants have been granted a new trial because the government illegally used wiretapping.

ONE EXAMPLE of the latter is the case of Judy Coplon. The government admitted it tapped conversations between her and her attorney, and has delayed a new trial for over a year because of the ban on wiretap evidence.

Under the Federal Communications Act of 1934, it is illegal to "intercept and divulge" any wire communication, and previous Congresses have refused to invade telephone and other communications privacy. The latter is protected by the Constitutional ban against search and seizure without due legal process.

ACWA Wins 12.5c Raise For 150,000

CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers have won a 12.5c an hour increase for 150,000 members in the men's and boy's clothing industry, as a result of negotiations with the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

The effective date of the increase is May 25.

The wage settlement, reached amicably after several weeks of negotiations, followed an understanding reached in December 1952 between the union and the association providing for a number of "Fringe" benefits amounting to 3.5c per hour.

THESE INCLUDED an additional 1% employer contribution to the industry-wide social welfare fund to provide hospitalization for wives of union members and their dependent children.

Paid vacation and holiday provisions, under the contract, were also strengthened in the understanding arrived at in the December 1952 agreement.

The increase was based on the rise in living costs.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and industry leaders, in announcing the raise, said:

"The amicable relations which have marked the clothing industry for more than a quarter of a century, prevailed during the wage discussions of the past few weeks.

"BOTH PARTIES sought to understand each other's problems and a wage increase was arrived at which will meet the pressing needs of the men and women employed in our industry.

"With the improvement in social benefits recently put into force, we also feel that the clothing industry has gone another step forward in providing those services to its employes that go beyond the pay envelope.

"The health and welfare of the many thousands employed in the industry, and of their families, have been a joint labor-management concern for more than a decade."

GOP Milks Wage Earners As N. Y. Legislature Ends

By BERNARD RASKIN

THE REPUBLICAN majority of the New York State Legislature rounded out its program for milking wage earners as the 1953 session came to a hectic close last week.

The final squeeze came in the form of a payroll tax and transit fare rise to be imposed on New York City. A state-wide rent increase had been approved earlier.

There was some grim satisfaction for labor, however, in the defeat, for the second successive year, of efforts to outlaw union political action.

THESE ITEMS weighed heaviest in the Republican record which the State CIO summed up as "discriminatory and oppressive":

- Provided rent increases of at least 15% above original freeze levels on all controlled housing plus higher "fair return" guarantees for landlords and local option on complete decontrol.
- Posed a payroll tax for New York City of .05%, half to be deducted from workers' pay envelopes.
- Ordered a transit authority for the city with unlimited power to increase bus and subway fares.
- Approved public exposure of families receiving relief and even of those applying for it.

The attempt to ban labor political action was abandoned when last-minute Republican caucuses revealed several members prepared to break ranks if the issue came to a vote.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno termed the Legislature's rent action "a sell-out to real estate interests for their contributions to the Republican Party in the last campaign."

THEY ANNOUNCED that if the New York City payroll tax is put into effect it will be fought in the courts. They called it "class legislation of the most vicious sort."

A payroll tax combined with a 'higher fare authority," the CIO leaders said, would in time make of New York City "a ghost town."

GI Housing Plan Backed

REP. MAGNUSON (D. Wash.), last week voiced strong support for pending legislation to expand and extend the government's program of direct home loans to veterans under the GI Bill of Rights.

Pointing to numerous instances where veterans have been unable to obtain loans from private lending institutions, Magnuson urged the House Veterans' Affairs Committee to approve HR 3052, introduced by Rep. Rains (D. Ala.).

Rains' proposal, which would make available an additional $650 million for GI loans when they cannot get them at the 4% interest rate from private sources, is being bitterly fought by the real estate and lenders' lobbies. They are trying to jack interest rates on home mortgages to a 6% minimum.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Developments last week:

Senate GOP leaders battled McCarthyites on the Bohlen appointment.

House and Senate committees approved oil give-away bill.

House Labor Committee heard CIO Communications Workers, CIO Rubber Workers representatives in support of substantial Taft-Hartley Act Amendments.

Pres. Eisenhower, GOP leaders agreed on five month extension of rent controls.

What to do:

Wire your congressman urging opposition to the House Committee-approved oil giveaway bill.

Write your congressman and House Labor Committee members, supporting CIO recommendations on Taft-Hartley.

Address lawmakers at House or Senate Office Buildings, Washington 25, D. C.

Price Index Falls Slightly

ANOTHER slight drop was reported last week in the new consumer price index by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The index figure for mid-February was 113.4%, a total drop of four-tenths of 1% in a month. The February level, however, was nine-tenths of 1% higher than a year ago and 11.4% above pre-Korean prices.

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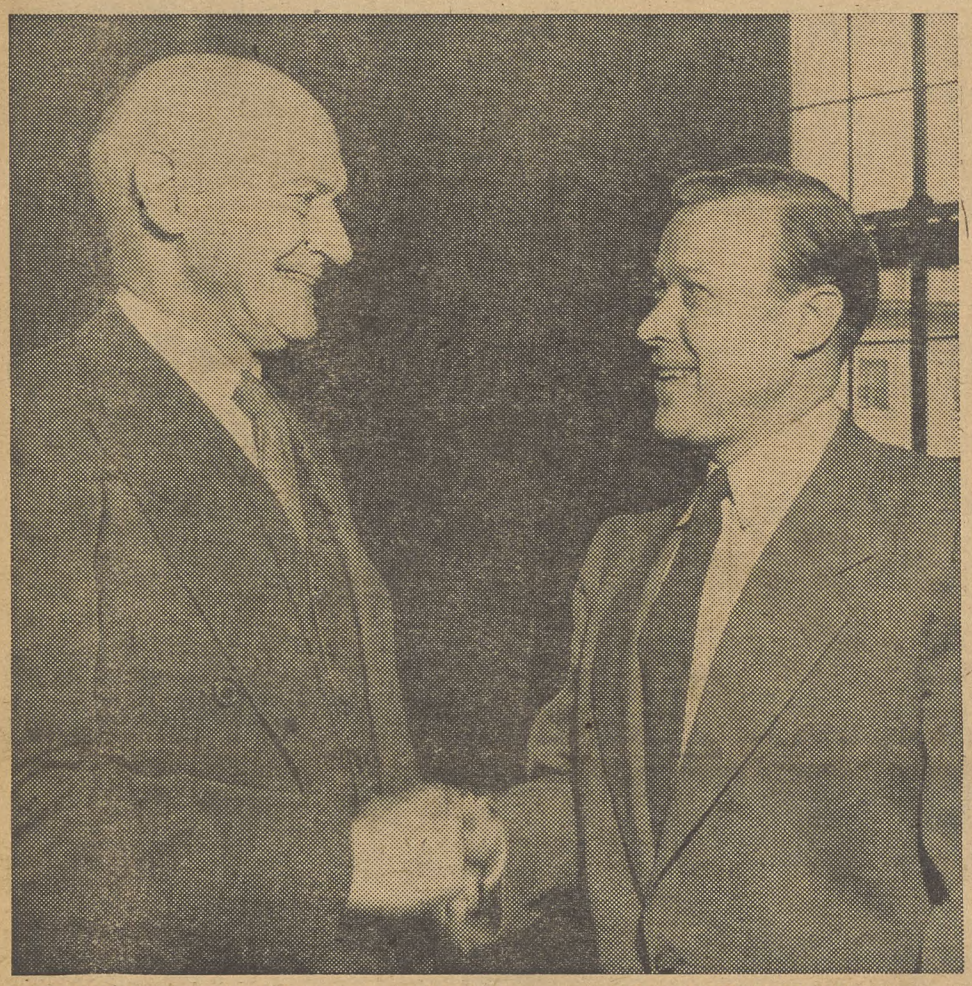
CIO Chiefs Condemn T-H



SIX CIO leaders testified last week at House and Senate Taft-Hartley hearings. Pres. Walter Reuther greets Sen. Smith, Labor Committee chairman.

"DRASTIC" amendments are necessary to bring about "justice and fairness," Reuther says. CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur Goldberg also testified.

"NUMBER ONE victims" of T-H, the Textile Workers, had their case presented by John Edelman (left) and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock.

DON'T BLOCK industry-wide bargaining, said Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason and Gen. Counsel William Isaacson. (See pages 2-3.)

Congress Leaves Mountain Of Unfinished Work

By MILTON PLUMB

AS MEMBERS of the GOP-run 83rd Congress take off for an Easter recess this week, they're leaving behind a mountain of unfinished work.

With adjournment scheduled for July 3, and more than half the session over, few important measures have been acted upon.

Only one item in the sparse 11-point legislative program adopted by Pres. Eisenhower and congressional leaders has become law. That's the measure extending Eisenhower's powers to reorganize the government. And it was voted—after some squabbling among Republicans—even before the President's program of "must" legislation was announced.

Steady disagreement among GOP leaders has made it increasingly clear that the "honeymoon" between the White House and an all-powerful GOP leadership in Congress never reached Niagara Falls. Eisenhower has run into opposition from powerful members of his own party on nearly all of his major proposals.

Here's the current picture on key issues before Congress:

1. Taft-Hartley

Both House and Senate Labor Committees are engaged in lengthy hearings, but no draft of new legislation is even in sight from the Administration to carry out Eisenhower's promise of "justice and fairness" in labor-management legislation. Industry walked out on the Administration's joint labor-industry-public advisory committee.

2. Budget And Taxes

Not one of the key appropriation bills has been reported to the House. Administration officials have made heavy slashes in the budget estimates of former Pres. Truman but not enough to balance the budget. The President and Chairman Reed of the House Ways & Means Committee are deadlocked over Reed's committee-approved tax cut bill. And Reed charges the GOP—by failing to deliver on its whopping tax cut campaign promises—with "getting office under false pretenses."

3. Foreign Policy

GOP Majority Leader Taft split with the President over the Administration's anti-enslavement resolution, and now it is pigeonholed. A quarter of the Republican senators joined Joe McCarthy in opposing Eisenhower's nomination of Charles Bohlen, and now McCarthy has tried to take over from the State Dept. negotiations with foreign interests. Ahead are major contests over additional funds for the Mutual Security Program of economic and military aid to our allies and extension of the reciprocal trade program.

4. Tidelands

Even Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell has admitted there are constitutional questions connected with the coastal oil lands, but the House approved a sweeping give-away bill. Liberals in the Senate say they will "consume a great deal of time" in an effort to protect the nation's oil reserves.

5. Social Security

Eisenhower's campaign pledge to improve social security has run into delaying tactics in the House. A special subcommittee has been set up to "investigate" the whole social security field and probably won't report this session.

6. Economic Controls

The President has requested a five-month extension of federal rent ceilings, but even this inadequate proposal is opposed by Chairman Wolcott of the House Banking Committee. The Administration hasn't made up its mind on standby economic controls in case of a new emergency, as Sen. Capehart has proposed.

7. Civil Rights

A bill giving statehood to Hawaii, but denying it to Alaska, passed the House but the threat of a Dixiecrat filibuster makes its fate uncertain in the Senate. Reform of Rule 22 to curb filibusters was knifed as the session began, and GOP Senate leaders' promises to take steps to change the filibuster rule appear to have been forgotten.

About the only thing the 83rd Congress has done so far is to investigate.

House Labor Group Hears 3 CIO Unions

THE CIO'S DOCUMENTED case against the Taft-Hartley Act continued to be unfolded before the House Labor Committee last week as the CIO Textile, Clothing and Transport Workers testified.

Lead-off witnesss was William Pollock, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers, who called that union "the No. 1 victim of Taft-Hartley."

Tabulating results of representation elections before and after Taft-Hartley, Pollock demonstrated the way the act barred union organization. More important, he said, were examples where the union won the election but where "successful and continuing collective bargaining relationships" with employers had been killed by anti-union campaigns conducted under T-H rules.

INTRODUCING a 120-page volume of Taft-Hartley case histories, Pollock commented, "some of them may seem unbelievable, but all of them are true."

Since Taft-Hartley, he said, the union had "actually established collective bargaining in the grand total of 24 mills with 7364 workers, 49% of the total involved in the elections we won in this period. More than half the time the workers couldn't get a union even after they voted for one."

The union, he said, had "tried to be factual, moderate and fair" in its comments on Taft-Hartley, adding:

"WE DON'T SAY that the Taft-Hartley Act has been knocking our heads off. We're willing to give full credit to the southern textile manufacturers and the courts, the police, the Chambers of Commerce, the citizens' committees, and, yes, even the clergymen who are under their control. But we do say that Taft-Hartley has pinned our arms to our sides, while providing our enemies with an arsenal of weapons to use against us.

"What we hope for, what we earnestly believe our country must have, is a sound, sensible labor policy, expressed in fair and workable legislation. We do not say the Wagner Act is heaven and the Taft-Hartley Act is hell. We want something that works."

Jacob S. Potofsky, ACWA president, urged no interference with industry-wide collective bargaining and the freedom to bargain for any form of union security.

In a statement read by Gladys Dickason, ACWA vice president, Potofsky cited the peaceful labor-management relations in the men's clothing industry during the last quarter century in support of his position.

The closed shop, he said, creates "responsible trade unionism" and, since industry-wide collective bargaining was achieved in the clothing industry in 1938, the number of strikes and lockouts, and the number of workers involved, has dropped to the vanishing point.

Potofsky did not argue for universal application of the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining. He insisted, however, that these questions be left to the free, untrammeled negotiations of labor and management.

THE ACWA president argued that collective bargaining, free of government interference, works best for industry, workers and the public. He pointed out that clothing employers have supported union opposition to many T-H sections, because they knew these sections created, rather than prevented, trouble.

The Transport Workers, in testimony presented by Gen. Counsel John F. O'Donnell, charged Taft-Hartley was "founded on premises which are morally, economically, logically and practically unsound."

O'Donnell called for "razing this creaking, faulty pile" which Congress has built and replacing it with "an enduring structure on a worthy foundation of sympathy, understanding, knowledge and foresight."

'Labor Relations, Taft-Hartley Style' — A Case History In Textile Industry

Here is the way the Taft-Hartley Act can wreck a labor union. It is a hypothetical case, constructed for the House Labor Committee by Exec. Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers. He called it a "hypothetical, but entirely accurate" portrayal of Taft-Hartley in operation:

LET US suppose that the workers in the Dixie Cotton Mill voted, on Jan. 2, 1951, to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO —the margin being about 2 to 1.

By Jan. 15 the official notice of certification arrived, and the union proceeded at once to notify the employer of its desire to meet in order to negotiate a contract. In the intervening period a series of meetings among the workers had determined what they wanted in their agreement.

On Jan. 25 a letter was received from the employer requesting the union to submit its proposals in writing. This was done on Jan. 26, and the request for an early meeting was repeated.

A meeting was held Feb. 13, the first date acceptable to the employer. The employer's lawyer submitted a series of counter-proposals, which he refused to discuss until they had been "studied" by the union.

After much correspondence, the union was able to get another meeting on Mar. 29. This meeting looked promising. Agreement was reached on four clauses; seven others were referred to the respective parties for study.

Somehow the union could never get the employer or his lawyer to meet again until May 8. Even then, this was a very short meeting; the lawyer had another engagement. The company was much tougher, and refused (claiming lack of time) to discuss grievances arising since the election.

A week later six workers (all active union leaders) were fired. The union applied at once for a session to discuss this matter.

THE COMPANY agreed to a meeting on June 6. But on June 4, the company called off the meeting because of an illness in the family of a company executive.

A meeting was finally held June 26. The company refused to yield on the dismissals, even though several of the workers had been featured in a company promotion program two months earlier because of their outstanding production records.

The next day the union filed NLRB charges of discriminatory dismissals and refusal to bargain in good faith.

For several days in September an NLRB examiner held hearings on the union charges.

On Feb. 13, 1952 the NLRB examiner ruled that the company was guilty and the case then went to the Board itself for consideration after the usual delays for filing exceptions and briefs.

AFTER MANY letters from the union the company agreed to a meeting on Apr. 12; but at that time the company said it did not believe the union represented a majority, and refused to meet further pending the outcome of a decertification petition being circulated in the mill.

Inasmuch as pro-union workers had been under pressure for over a year, and six fired with no apparent recourse; and inasmuch as the union had been unable to make a single forward step, the workers voted to decertify the union.

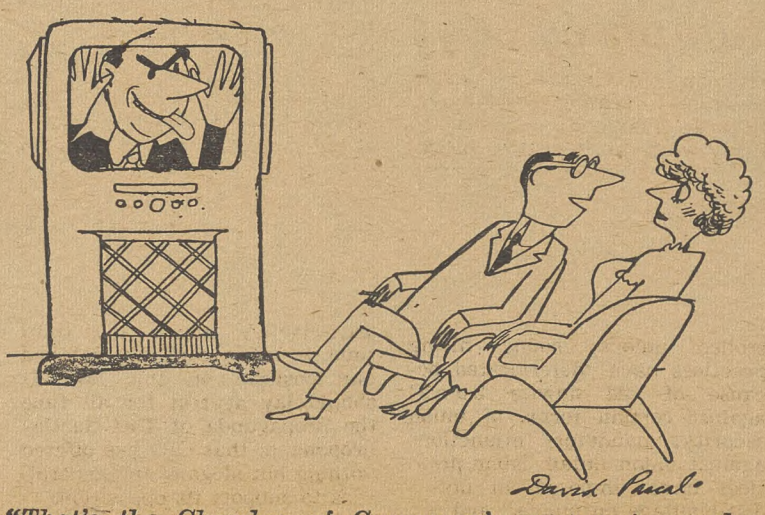
There, gentlemen, you have labor relations, Taft-Hartley style.

CCG Would Let Us Play Pinochle

Willford I. King, identified as an "economist" employed by the Committee for Constitutional Government, testified before the House Labor Committee holding hearings on Taft-Hartley revisions.

Asked by Rep. Weir (D. Minn.) if he believed workers should have the right to organize, King replied:

"I do not. If they want to have a social union it is fine, but not unions to interfere with wages and hours. I think labor ought to be bought and sold on the market place just like any other commodity in business."



"That's the Chamber of Commerce's answer to sorely-needed Taft-Hartley amendments."

Reuther Asks 'Drastic' Taft-Hartley Changes

By AL ZACK

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week urged the Republican majority in Congress "to redeem Pres. Eisenhower's promise" to bring "justice and fairness" to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Testifying before the Senate Labor Committee in favor of "drastic" amendments to the law, Reuther recalled the campaign promises and platform pledges of both parties.

Workers, he said, are "not political sophisticates, who look on campaign promises or political platforms as empty, lifeless words, designed only to win elections. They do not share the cynicism of some who believe political platforms are to run on, not stand on.

Redeem Promises

"They know only that both parties are pledged, either through repeal or amendment, to remove Taft-Hartley's unfair, one-sided, strife-provoking provisions."

"As reasonable people," Reuther continued, workers expect these promises to be redeemed by Congress.

In his second trip to Capitol Hill in a month to testify on the nation's basic labor relations law, Reuther again detailed CIO's opposition to the law and outlined the seven "fundamental" changes CIO believes are necessary. He also discussed major amendments offered by Republican Sens. Taft (O.) and Ives (N.Y.) and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

No Window-Dressing

Reuther reiterated CIO's view that "the best and most practical approach" would be repeal of Taft-Hartley and passage of a new law.

"However, we can read the political handwriting on the wall," he commented "and since we are realistic, we are prepared to support any sincere attempt" to bring the law "into the boundaries set by Pres. Eisenhower—that there must be justice and fairness in the law."

That can not be achieved, he said, unless Congress does more "than adopt mere window-dressing amendments." It must not, Reuther warned, "treat only the symptoms and ignore the disease itself."

The CIO president described CIO's view of "sound labor relations law." It must be based, he insisted, "on the proposition that free collective bargaining and the right of workers freely to join labor unions of their choice is sound public policy."

These are not rights, Reuther continued, "which can be accorded lip service and then forgotten." They must be "fully and carefully protected."

In outlining CIO's "bill of complaint" which he said was based on "practical, harsh and painful experience" under Taft-Hartley, Reuther detailed the seven basic changes which must be made if, in CIO's opinion, the law is to match the President's promises.

GOP SENATORS listen intently as CIO Pres. Reuther outlines need for substantial amendment to Taft-Hartley. Seen over his shoulder, from left, are Sens. Purtell (Conn.), Taft (O.) and Smith (N. J.), Labor Committee chairman. In background are committee staff members. "Drastic" amendments were asked by Reuther.

Amounts To Repeal

He conceded that these amendments would be criticized on the grounds that they amount to virtual repeal of the present act.

"Such a charge does not alarm us," he said. "The fact is that Taft-Hartley cannot be made into a law that deals justly and fairly toward all unless the amendments are drastic and the changes substantial."

Discussing Taft-Hartley injunctions, which CIO wants eliminated, Reuther charged the so-called national emergency injunction has "clearly tended to delay the settlement of legitimate controversies."

He reiterated CIO's proposal that Congress write no specific provision for dealing with national emergencies, but place full responsibility on the shoulders of labor and management to settle the dispute at the bargaining table. He argued that Taft-Hartley had eliminated genuine bargaining by charting an injunction path in such disputes, which put the government on the side of the employer.

Real Bargaining

"If neither party to the dispute knows that he can expect strong governmental intervention on his side, then collective bargaining does take place," Reuther said.

In the event that bargaining did fail, he continued, the President could refer the dispute to Congress, "always available and possessed of plenary authority to create a tailor-made remedy which will resolve a particular dispute with equity and on its merits."

Reuther indicated "general agreement with the philosophy evidently underlying" the proposals of Sen. Ives, who would drop the 80-day injunction but bring Congress into the picture only after the collapse of settlement efforts resulting from recommendations of a fact-finding board named by the President.

Reuther called the Ives proposal "a long step in the right direction" but argued against creation of fact-finding boards, saying that uncertainty over what form governmental intervention might take would create a greater feeling of urgency on both parties at the bargaining table.

Oaths Ridiculed

Ives observed he "wouldn't dare let a thing like that go to Congress without preliminary steps," a position which was supported by Sens. Griswold (R. Neb.) and Douglas (D. Ill.). Griswold felt Congress would not "in the heat of emotion" be fair to the public and Douglas doubted "whether Congress can move swiftly enough, can move wisely enough," adding it "sometimes moves under the impact of emotion."

Reuther ridiculed Sen. Taft's proposal that the present non-Communist affidavits be extended to employers. "We do not believe," he said, "that the ranks of corporate executives are heavily infilitrated with Communists, or that these hypothetical Communist executives would be any more hesitant" about making a false oath than any other Communists.

The affidavit had "no proper place" in labor relations, Reuther insisted. Many committee members agreed with Reuther that today the affidavits "provided Communists, seeking to infilitrate the labor movement, with a paper disguise which has made the task of ridding unions of their influence even more difficult."

CIO Hits Goldwater Bill To Give States More Labor Powers

THE CIO last week roundly condemned the latest anti-union measure to pop up in the Senate—a proposal to make state labor laws superior to the federal act if they were more anti-union than Taft-Hartley.

CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee, branded the measure introduced by freshman Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) as "altogether undesirable."

Goldberg's condemnation of the Goldwater bill came after he had presented a 65-page, section-by-section summation of CIO's opposition to Taft-Hartley. In a supplementary statement, which discussed pending amendments to the act, Goldberg said the Arizona Senator's bill would.

- "Nullify a whole line of Supreme Court decisions both under the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act."
- Forbid "states from giving greater protection to labor than is provided for in the Taft-Hartley Act but giving them carte blanche to impose more restrictive provisions than are contained in the act."
- Run counter to the entire federal "concept that the laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land."

Goldwater sought to extend the present Taft-Hartley provision that state laws governing union security shall prevail, if they are tougher than Taft-Hartley, but union security laws in pro-labor states could not supersede the federal act. His proposal would allow state anti-strike and anti-picket bills to overrule the federal law.

IN PRESENTING his chapter-and-verse objection to Taft-Hartley, Goldberg said:

"This point-by-point documentation of the CIO's views on Taft-Hartley marks the third time we have carefully detailed our position on this law. It should lay at rest for all time the propaganda of Taft-Hartley proponents that CIO has offered nothing but slogans and generalities to support its opposition.

"CIO's objections to Taft-Hartley's one-sided, unfair and illogical approach to labor relations law are not theoretical. They are the result of six years of harsh and painful experience."

Following his 35-point documentation of CIO objections to the present act, Goldberg discussed the pending amendments, including the Goldwater bill. He told the Senate committee the CIO supported the proposal of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) for changing board procedures and for establishing a Labor Court of Appeals for the sole purpose of review and enforcement of NLRB decisions.

"We are vigorously opposed," Goldberg added, "to the establishment of a labor court with general jurisdiction over all labor cases because of our belief that this would lead toward the direction of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes."

Compulsory arbitration, he said, "is opposed by CIO in any form or under any circumstances.

"I do not profess the belief that we have the final solution to all of the many complicated problems which I have discussed. Perhaps the suggestions I have made can be improved upon in the crucible of these hearings."

REITERATING CIO's belief that Taft-Hartley "does not fairly and equitably deal" with the problems of labor-management relations, Goldberg concluded:

"The CIO statements to this committee are designed to be of constructive help in the committee's task of formulating a fair and workable law. We pledge our continued assistance to the committee in this endeavor."

T-H Harmful To Industrial Relations, Sen. Humphrey Says

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act has harmed labor-management relations far more than it has helped them, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the Senate Labor Committee last week.

Appearing as a witness before the committee, Humphrey summarized highlights of previous findings resulting from extensive hearings and investigations conducted by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations in the 81st and 82d Congresses. Humphrey had been subcommittee chairman during 1951 and 1952.

The act, the Minnesota Democrat charged, "has made no contribution to dealing constructively with emergency disputes. In many ways the injunction procedure has weakened our capacity to deal with emergency disputes." He added:

The right of workers to strike has been "undermined"; the non-Communist affidavit has "virtually no effect" on Red-controlled unions; sound hiring practices have "deteriorated because of the unwise bans" against certain forms of union security; mandatory injunctions against union unfair labor practices have "imposed an unfair disadvantage on unions" and the act has created "a climate hostile to the survival of unions."

HOW TIMES have CHANGED!

Harold Stassen says Joe McCarthy was "undermining" the Administration's foreign policy in his private diplomatic negotiations with the Greeks. Sec. of State John Foster Dulles disagrees, says Joe acted "in the national interest." *Remember the good old days,* when Candidate Eisenhower complained "we have today the picture of the right hand of government not knowing what the left hand does."

The Big Payoffs

The era of the "gigantic grab" is in full bloom now in Washington along with the cherry blossoms.

The "gigantic grab" is what CIO Pres. Walter Reuther called the coastal oil give-away and the raid on the nation's public lands and natural resources which is getting up steam.

It applies as well to a multitude of developments in the fields of education, health, welfare, social security, and consumer interests. Just figure what this adds up to:

• When the House whooped through the tidelands oil bill by a 285 to 108 vote, it scornfully turned down the "oil for education" amendments. That would have channeled some of the revenue from development of these fabulous oil reserves into building up the nation's schools. That's bad news for parents and their youngsters—and for the future of America.

• When the Eisenhower Administration selected a new housing chief, it picked Albert H. Cole, one of the bitterest foes of low-rent public housing ever to serve in Congress. That's bad news for tenants.

• With the private utilities warring on all forms of public power development, Sec. of Agriculture Benson forced the ouster of Claude Wickard as head of the Rural Electrification Administration, although his term had nearly three years to go. That's bad news for farmers.

• Now Sec. of Commerce Weeks wants to "re-examine" all Federal Trade Commission activities "in relation to the American business community and other agencies of the government." That's bad news for consumers.

• And when Pres. Eisenhower signed the bill enlarging the Federal Security Agency into a new Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, it contained a couple of gimmicks. One gives the American Medical Association "veto power" over all medical activities. The other gives the U. S. Chamber of Commerce representation—but denies it to labor—on a special advisory committee on social security. And the U. S. Chamber is out to tear social security to shreds.

The AMA Confesses

From the AMA itself has come confirmation that the "doctors' lobby" will have sweeping powers in the new Health Dept., just as CIO had charged.

Through a "special assistant" it will nominate, the AMA will be setting government policy not only on medicine but in related education and social security fields. In the latest AMA Journal, AMA Pres. Louis H. Bauer spelled it out:

"All medical activities within the new department, as well as all medical phases of any activities within the new department, as well as all medical phases of any activities within education or social security, must be cleared through this special assistant to the secretary. This will include appropriations and budgets as well as policies . . .

"Furthermore, this special assistant must be selected from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide non-governmental experience. This gives medicine a status of dignity and a control over medical affairs, subject only to action of the secretary.

"This is a step forward and provides a status never before offered."

There you have it, in the AMA's own words.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Executive Vice President (deceased)

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The Record Is Clear

In Other Words—

Time To Retake Our Ideals

The U. S. needs more liberalism, not less, to cope with communism, says John Steinbeck. The following article by the famous novelist is digested from Brief magazine.

By JOHN STEINBECK

WE HAVE LOST a good many things to the Communists which we will very soon have to win back. For one thing, we have lost our nerve. We crouch in fear or run screaming from an enemy who has none of our strength.

In America we are terrified, 160 millions of us, of a group which at its maximum numbered less than 50,000. I know that certain politicians have made political fuel of this terror, but the point is that we must not let them.

When our people scream in fear of a party in whose ideas we do not believe, and whose efficiency has been proven full of holes, we are beating ourselves between the eyes with a hammer and giving the Communists the credit.

Terror and spies in the dark and "we are surrounded by enemies" may be a lot of fun, but I think right now we should deny ourselves this luxury. We are curbing our liberties out of a sense of danger, forgetting that we are strong not in spite of our liberties but because of them.

Weapon Of Free Men

Why are we frightened? Are we afraid our weapons will be stolen? Wars are not won by secret weapons but by the ability to produce and deliver great quantities of all kinds of weapons—not the least of which are free men.

We have lost a number of things in the cold war and some of them we have lost so gradually that we are not even aware of the conquest. The losses I deplore most are our dear words and the ideas we grew up with and live by. We have abandoned them without a struggle and it will take a long time to win them back.

The Communists have conquered some of our most holy words simply by using them and getting them dirty. Instead of taking them back and washing them off, we have haughtily walked away from such words, words like brotherhood, democracy, friendship.

The word people, one of our proudest words, has been stolen from us. The People's Republic of North Korea is no more a republic or a people's government than was the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, but we have timidly abandoned both words instead of fighting to get them back.

Most Americans are in favor of continuing improvements in our society, improving our production. This state of mind has been called liberal. Then along come the Communists and say they are for these same things, although in the Soviet fatherland the very conception of a liberal is nonexistent.

Then what do our liberals do? They hide their heads in the corner of the cake and rattle themselves silly, protesting that they are not liberals.

More Liberal Than Ever

It seems to me that we should be more liberal that we have ever been. Our improvement year by year have proved that it isn't a bad direction for our efforts. Using our words and our beliefs, we have built the strongest nation in the world and these words and their meanings have a large part to do with that strength.

This is getting to be a crazy world. The sweetest word humans have ever invented is peace. The concept of peace not only between governments but between men is the basis of good government, good religion and good society. And we have allowed the Communists to take our word, change its meaning and use it against us! It is just as though they picked up an unexploded grenade and threw it back at us.

They have made peace a disreputable word. They have said, there can be peace just as soon as we Americans are eliminated. They have plumped for liberty and made slave laborers of 15 millions of their own people. They have backed social reform and eliminated it where they have power. They back labor unions in other countries and eliminate them in Russia and the satellites.

Meanwhile, we frightened Americans, or at least many of us, have abandoned our causes and the names they go under. How in the world can we go on this way? It is time to retake our words and polish them up to their former brightness and live by them, instead of abandoning them and denying them and pretending we never heard of them. We must recapture our words.

If keeping our words and our ideals and our liberties ever becomes a crime in our country, I would rather be in jail.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

IN HIS FIRST major speech, T. Coleman Andrews, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, told a Washington audience:

"We have normal taxes, surtaxes, excess profits taxes; but I have found very few people who do not think they are all surtaxes, which . . . means 'super taxes'."

The Burden Of High Excise Taxes

Although not singled out by Andrews, the most burdensome tax of them all is the excise tax.

When you go to a movie, use a telephone, or buy such items as gasoline, automobiles, beer, tobacco, sugar, sporting goods, electricity or electrical appliances, you pay an excise tax.

These taxes are so hidden that few people know how much they are paying. People who do not earn enough to pay income taxes pay as high as 5% of their income in federal excise taxes.

Since the early days of the Republic the excise tax has been regarded as a tax on the poor.

Excise Taxes Tripled

The first important excise tax under the U. S. Constitution was Alexander Hamilton's famous tax on whisky in 1791. It was so unpopular it led to the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania.

Since 1939 excise taxes have been on the increase. In 1942 federal excises produced $3 billion in revenues. In 1952 this sum has tripled to $9 billion.

Today 33 states levy excise taxes on all consumer purchases—usually excepting food. These include the retail sales taxes. In 1952 total state revenues from excises reached $5.7 billion or over twice as much as 1942.

In the last year state tax receipts have risen $900 million. More than one-half, or $500 million, of this increase was raised from consumer taxes.

Federal excise receipts have risen $1.1 billion in the last year. Add this to the state consumer tax increase. We find that consumption taxes increased $1.6 billion during 1952.

This means that on the average a family of four paid close to $50 more last year in taxes on food, clothing, equipment and services.

This year it will probably be larger. Efforts are being made in many state legislatures to secure passage of new sales tax laws.

Taxes on purchases, whether imposed at the retail or manufacturing level, are the type that hit low and middle income groups the hardest.

A Tax On The Poor

The table below illustrates this. Unquestionably, if 1952 figures were available, it would show the lower economic groups being hit even harder.

Federal Excise Tax Payments as a Percent of Income

Income Class	1939	1948
Under $1000	2.9	5.1
$1000 to $2000	2.8	4.3
$2000 to $3000	2.7	4.0
$3000 to $5000	2.4	4.0-3.5
$5000 and over	1.9-0.8	3.4-2.3

Many excise taxes are imposed at the manufacturer's level. In 1951, Charles R. Sligh, chairman of the taxation committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified before a Senate committee in favor of a general manufacturer's excise tax.

The NAM spokesman told the Senators that not only is the tax paid by the consumer but that the consumer also pays a markup of "1 to 2%" to wholesalers and retailers on the tax.

This means higher prices and restricted consumption. The results: less production—steps toward unemployment and recession.

He Did Leave Brooklyn—

Celler Worked For The People's Good, Always Knew Their Will

THIRTY YEARS ago a young Brooklyn lawyer packed his bags and set off for Washington. He had just been elected to Congress.

That lawmaker, Rep. Emanuel Celler, has been there ever since. The people of his country—and the poor and oppressed everywhere—are indisputably much better off from his service in the nation's capital.

Yet, take his own word for it—he "never left Brooklyn."

What he means, of course, is that not only must a member of Congress remain close to his constituents, but constituents must keep close to their congressman if he is to be worth his Capitol Hill office space.

And in the latter regard Celler thinks he's been especially fortunate in his constituency. Brooklynites, he points out, are never reticent about telling their views about politics—or baseball.

JUDICIAL ADVICE—Cyril F. Brickfield, counsel of House Judiciary Committee (right), confers with Rep. Celler about a legal problem connected with his duties as ranking minority member. Celler is seeking a fairer immigration law.

Tenements Shadow

"The shadow of Brooklyn tenements falls upon the low houses of Washington," Celler wrote in his new book "You Never Leave Brooklyn," published on his 30th anniversary in Congress.

"What I said, what I did, how I voted, I realize now, as I look past the waves of the years, has been fashioned by Brooklyn."

But Celler would never have achieved his international stature if he had not also considered the nation's interests as well as those of New York's 11th Congressional District. Representative government requires respect for both.

"I am convinced now that the congressman represents, over and above his district, the national welfare," he says. "This is the summit to which he must climb. Else why a national legislature? To do otherwise, balkanizes the nation."

Celler says his many years in Congress have taught him that the constituency determines the strength or weakness of a democracy. He thinks most voters don't realize their own importance or responsibility for the success or failure of their representative.

Never In Silence

"I have been most particularly fortunate in the composition of my constituency," he affirms. "Brooklyn has never suffered in silence, be it in baseball or in politics. My constituents leave me in very little doubt about their sentiments."

Born in Brooklyn May 6, 1888, Celler was always proud to be a part of its teeming multitudes. After graduation from Columbia Univ. Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1912 and came to know the problems of the people of his district first hand.

When he first ran for Congress in 1922, his district had never gone Democratic. He won by a margin of 3111 votes and proved himself so satisfactory to the people there that they've been Democratic ever since. In 1952 he was elected by a vote of 125,892 against his opponent's 36,805.

Fighting Liberal

A fighting liberal, Celler has always been in the forefront of legislative struggles to protect the interests of the common people. The issues that concerned him chiefly have been immigration, civil rights, civil liberties and monopoly.

As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee from 1949 until this year, Celler was able to push forward important measures in all of these areas.

He is still trying to do so as the ranking minority member.

Bitterly opposed to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, he wants it replaced with fair immigration procedures. And he's seeking just as hard to end discrimination as an abridgement of political freedom as he's fighting all forms of monopoly as a curtailment of economic freedom.

"The most burning issue of our times is McCarthyism," he says. "I firmly believe that our greatest internal danger is that paralysis of fear gripping this country."

He's hitting back on every possible front—in articles, in speeches, in political activities.

Greatest Achievement

Perhaps his greatest achievement in Congress was his amendment to the Displaced Persons Act which permitted over 300,000 victims of tyranny to come to this country.

It is difficult to single out any particular aspect of his career for special praise, however. His record—right down the line—is perfect from labor's standards. He has had CIO's support in all campaigns since this organization was formed.

"I am pro-labor," he once told the House. "When you speak of labor, you are speaking of people. When I hear somebody speak against labor, I know he has never known or has forgotten the bitterness of the struggle to make ends meet."

When more congressmen "never leave Brooklyn"—no matter where they come from—this country will be much better off.

M.P.

You Never Leave Brooklyn: The Autobiography of Emanuel Celler. The John Day Co., New York; $3.75.

Reuther Meets The Press On TV

"WHAT WE NEED in this country is more good Republicans and fewer bad Democrats," Walter P. Reuther said last week.

The CIO and Auto Workers president was the featured guest on "Meet the Press," nationally televised program on the NBC network.

Reuther was questioned closely and sometimes critically on a wide range of current issues, ranging from the Taft-Hartley Act to pending CIO-AFL negotiations on labor unity and the UAW's bargaining program for a guaranteed annual wage.

The CIO president said the Republican 83rd Congress and Pres. Eisenhower have a "moral commitment" to amend Taft-Hartley in accordance with their campaign promises.

"Eisenhower's victory," Reuther said, "was not a victory for the Republican Party and for those people who believe in Taft-Hartley.

"We believe the act ought to be amended in accordance with Pres. Eisenhower's pledge that it should be workable, fair and just."

As an example of how T-H has prevented amicable bargaining and led to strikes, Reuther cited last year's protracted steel dispute, saying:

"At no time in those weeks and months did steel management bargain in good faith. They were waiting for Taft-Hartley to bail them out."

Questioned regarding CIO's attitude toward the GOP Administration, Reuther repeated past comments that "we will support Eisenhower when he is right and oppose him when he is wrong."

Reuther said that CIO was entering into negotiations with the AFL hopefully and in good faith, with a belief that a united American labor movement would be "good for the people."

He restated CIO's long-standing basic principles on unification of (1) preserving industrial union organizations, (2) settling jurisdictional disputes, (3) barring communists and racketeers, and (4) no discrimination.

REFUGE—East Berlin refugees from Communist tyranny welcome Congressman Celler on his inspection tour of the Kuno Fisher Strasse Refugee Center in West Berlin. Thousands have benefited from the law he sponsored.

Poison In The Schools—

Gerald Smith, Zoll Lead War On UNESCO

(Last of two articles)
By HOLLACE RANSDELL

YOUR KIDS may get a dose of mental poison in the schools, so it's a good idea to know something about the groups who want thought control along Joe Stalin or Adolf Hitler lines in this country.

Right now the leaders of the ultra right-wing groups are concentrating on UNESCO—the United Nations Education, Social and Cultural Organization.

All over the nation they are trying to bar UNESCO pamphlets and materials from school library shelves.

Since they usually conceal their goals behind a self-assumed disguise of patriotism, it's easy to be fooled by them—especially if you don't have the time to find out for yourself the truth about the UN.

IT'S WORTH noting — since these fake patriots go in so heavy for calling others disloyal —that some of the noisiest of them have headed or been associated with organizations on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups.

W. Henry MacFarland, Jr., who attacks the UN in a bulletin published by the American Flag Committee which he founded in 1950, formerly headed the Nationalist Action League. That outfit was on the Attorney General's list. He also has a long record of participation in other hate groups, anti-Negro and anti-Jewish in tone, among them the Philadelphia Nationalists, and the National Blue Star Mothers' which attacked the Crusade for Freedom and Pres. Eisenhower as well as the UN.

MacFarland hit the jackpot in getting attention for his anti-UNESCO attacks when the American Flag Committee's Newsletter No. 13 was published in full in the Congressional Record, Oct. 18, 1951. It was inserted by former Rep. Wood of Idaho under the title *"The Greatest Subversive Plot in History—Report to the American People on UNESCO."* This was widely circulated.

WOOD SAID later that the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations paid for printing thousands of copies of the statement. The congressman followed this up by introducing a bill calling for the withdrawal of the U. S. from the United Nations. *(Wood, a co-author of Taft-Hartley, was defeated last year by Mrs. Gracie Pfost.)*

Best known of all the foes of UN is Allan Zoll of the National Council for American Education. He is credited with the major role in provoking the rumpus that disrupted the school system in Pasadena, Calif., a year or more ago. Zoll called what the UN aspired to do "unutterably silly" and a "One World chimera."

ANOTHER well-known foe of the UN is Gerald L. K. Smith, a die-hard Jew-baiter of the fascist brand. His publication, the Cross and the Flag, has carried innumerable hate pieces against the United Nations. *"Abolish the UN—Drive this Christless Monster from our Shores,"* read a banner in one issue.

In January 1952, Smith announced in the Cross and the Flag that he had been made chairman of the American National Committee for the Abolition of the United Nations.

John Bainbridge in an article in McCall's magazine, "Danger's Ahead in the Public Schools," describes other anti-UNESCO groups, some not so well known.

"FREE MINDS for a free world" is one goal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which was discussed by worker-students at CIO summer school in Boone, Ia., last year.

The Minute Women of the USA, founded by Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, a Connecticut sculptress and lecturer, has active groups of "Minute Women" in Connecticut, upper New York State, Texas, Ohio, California, Virginia, Georgia and other states. On a national basis, he writes, the Minute Women are violently opposed to UN.

In an address before the Minute Women of Connecticut, says Bainbridge, Joseph P. Kamp of the Constitutional Educational League endorsed Merwin K. Hart, Elizabeth Dilling and Gerald L. K. Smith, all like Kamp "notoriously anti-semitic." *(It was Kamp of the CEL who a few years ago wrote the infamous pamphlet attacking the CIO: "Vote CIO and Get a Soviet America.")*

Also described by Bainbridge are the somewhat mysterious activities of Florence Fowler Lyon of Los Angeles, the middy-bloused rabble-rouser who brandishes clippings as she speaks, mixing up quotes to suit herself. She claims credit personally for getting the UNESCO program banned in the Los Angeles schools.

The truth is she had plenty of help. From other sources, comes information about the flood of anti-UNESCO pamphlets issued by Pro-America Spiritual Mobilization sponsored by the Rev. James Fifield of Los Angeles, and fringe organizations.

OTHER AND less well known groups of a similar type mentioned by Bainbridge are Friends of the Public Schools, American Education Association, Church League of America, Employers Association of Chicago and National Association of Pro-America, among others.

These are a few of the groups attacking UNESCO that should be exposed as the real subversives working to weaken and perhaps to destroy the United Nations upon which the hope of peace in the world rests most heavily.

IT'S AN uphill job, to build the United Nations, but one that the CIO—together with other organizations which have the interests of the American people deeply at heart—can be proud to support.

For, as Carroll Binder, a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors says:

"It is much easier to gain attention for an alarmist or slanderous attack than for a reasoned presentation of some constructive effort."

McCarthy Subs For State Dept. In Deals With Greek Ship Owners

JOE McCARTHY horned in last week on the treaty-making, diplomatic powers of the State Dept., undaunted by his 74 to 13 defeat on the floor of the Senate.

A day after his defeat in a no-holds-barred campaign to block confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen as U. S. Ambassador to Russia, McCarthy reached again for the headlines.

The Wisconsin Republican announced that his Senate investigating group had reached agreement with Greek owners of 242 merchant ships to stop trade with North Korea, Red China and Russian Far Eastern ports. And he said he was going to negotiate a second agreement covering another 100 to 150 Greek-owned ships.

"I DON'T want any interference by anyone," McCarthy said when asked if he had worked these agreements out in collaboration with the State Dept.

McCarthy also said there was "no reason" to call the Greek ship owners—many of whom operate vessels under Panaman and other "runaway" flags, with miserable wages and conditions—before the Senate committee.

Next day Harold Stassen blew the roof off. The Mutual Security Administration chief—an ally of McCarthy's in 1948 and later—roared that the Senator was "undermining" the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy.

The State Dept. revealed it had reached agreement with the Greek government, six days before McCarthy's announcement, curbing trade to Red ports.

"The Greek ship owners," Stassen pointed out, "were some of the past violators and profited from dealing with the Soviet Zone. If they are to be excused merely on the promise they won't do any more of it . . . I say you, in effect, undermine and are harmful in our efforts to close down East-West trade."

Then Stassen said to McCarthy: "I plead with you for cooperation between the two branches of the government."

"You needn't plead with me," McCarthy retorted.

AT MIDWEEK, after lunching with McCarthy, Sec. of State Dulles undercut Stassen's position. Dulles said McCarthy has acted "in the national interest."

Pres. Eisenhower, like Dulles, took it and liked it. He said he didn't think McCarthy had "undermined" the Adminstration.

McCarthy's defeat in the Bohlen case came after a final burst of senatorial oratory and a roll-call vote of 74 to 13 to uphold the nomination. Thirty-nine Democrats, 34 Republicans and one Independent voted to confirm Bohlen, while 11 Republicans and two Democrats opposed.

Voting against Bohlen were Republicans Bricker (O.), Bridges (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Malone (Nev.), McCarthy (Wisc.), Mundt (S.D.), Schoeppel (Kans.), and Welker (Ida.) Democrats voting no were Johnson (Colo.) and McCarran (Nev.).

'A Campaign For High Stakes'

Sen. McCarthy "emerged with wings unclipped" from the Bohlen dispute, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch commented editorially. It said:

"If he mustered only one-eighth of the Senate, he ranged behind him nearly one-fourth of the Republican senators—and that is a sizable block to build on.

"We do not doubt that he regards it is a foundation, that he looks upon the Bohlen case as merely the opening skirmish of a campaign for high stakes."

Phelps Dodge, Quebec Cops Break Long Copper Strike

THE U. S.-OWNED Phelps Dodge Corp., which earned more than $35 million last year, has finally broken a strike of 550 Canadian members of the CIO Oil Workers at the Canadian Copper Refineries, Ltd., Montreal East.

The firm had the help of Quebec's antiquated anti-labor laws, the full support of Provincial Premier Maurice Duplessis' totalitarian government, the sturdy muscles of hundreds of provincial police armed with guns and clubs, and goons supplied by two detective agencies. In the United States it has used similarly underworld thugs, such as the notorious Anastasia brothers, to break strikes.

The Canadian Copper walkout lasted eight months and one week before the battered picket line was removed after one of the most heroic fights in the history of the North American labor movement. Union members still facing court charges will be protected with the help of a defense fund created by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

IN ADDITION, the possibility of legal action against the company, the province and the police, both public and private, is being studied with a view to collecting damages for the brutal beatings, torture and terrorization of the strikers.

Quebec is a paradise for anti-union employers. Shortly before the Oil Workers withdrew their picket line, a long strike by the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor at the Associated Textile Co., Louiseville, P. Q., ended in defeat, after a similar exhibition of official brutality. This is a subsidiary of the United Merchants & Manufacturing Co., owned in the U. S.

GOP Shakes Up Civil Service Rules In Search For Jobs

THE REPUBLICANS began to move in on civil service in earnest last week after a series of exploratory raids.

Pres. Eisenhower issued an executive order setting up a new civil service "Schedule C." It will remove from the protection of the merit system the jobs of many officials holding policy level posts.

The move had been planned for several weeks as part of the effort to pacify job-hungry Republicans. The White House originally said less than 1000 positions would be affected, but last week Presidential Press Sec. James C. Hagerty said the number would be more than the GOP estimated at the beginning.

Annual Wage Tops UAW's Bargaining Plans

By GERVASE N. LOVE

DELEGATES to the CIO Auto Workers 14th constitutional convention were back home last week plugging a five-point basic bargaining program the industry will be hearing about as present contracts expire.

The nucleus of the union's position in forthcoming negotiations was laid down at its Atlantic City, N. J., convention the previous week.

It consists of the guaranteed annual wage, a stand against signing long-term contracts unless employers indicate a willingness to maintain initial worker rights and equities throughout their terms, vigorous application of the union's traditional anti-speedup policy, a ban on outside contracting by employers without the union's consent, and a severance pay-pension program for aircraft plant workers.

Other bargaining aims will be added to the over-all program on the basis of local or company-wide situations.

Use 'All Resources'

The major goal is the guaranteed annual wage, so voted by the UAW-CIO convention's nearly 3000 delegates. The international executive board was instructed to "mobilize all the resources of our union" to win it in the next round of major negotiations.

The resolution also called on major employers to establish with the union a joint study commission to undertake exploratory work.

The UAW-CIO is not committed at this time to any particular program. The resolution, however, set forth the general objective in these words:

"Guaranteed annual wage payments should be made to workers for whom management fails to provide work in amounts sufficient to insure take-home pay adequate to maintain the living standards which the workers and his family enjoy while fully employed."

Head Off Crash

In a press conference held immediately after the convention's closing, UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared the union's strategy is predicated on heading off a recession or depression.

The plan would bolster purchasing power, he explained, because it would give auto workers with seniority either 52 weeks work or 52 weeks pay a year. Once it is achieved in the auto industry, he continued, it would act to stabilize employment in the steel, rubber, flat glass and other industries.

As another step in the same direction, Reuther urged the Eisenhower Administration to plan now for a broad public works program to plug the gap when defense spending tapers off. The needs of the American people are "enormous," he declared.

"The biggest question in my mind," he continued, "is whether the Republican Administration realizes it cannot rely on the automatic mechanisms of the market to avoid trouble.

"I hope I'm wrong, but I feel the Administration has indicated it is not aware of the danger and that it won't be able to meet the problem of transition. We have to be prepared in advance, so that as the economy begins to soften and then starts to snowball, we can check it without drastic action."

If we get into trouble, he added, "it will create a better case for the guaranteed annual wage."

Economists Named

Reuther named 10 prominent economists to serve as a Guaranteed Wage Public Advisory Committee. They are:

Vincent Wheeler Bladen, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, Univ. of Toronto (Ont.); Eveline Mabel Burns, professor of social work, Columbia Univ., New York, and consultant on economic security; Edward L. Cushman, director, Institute of Industrial Relations, Wayne Univ., Detroit; William Haber, professor of economics, Univ. of Michigan, and chairman, Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security;

Also, Alvin Harvey Hansen, writer on economics, professor of economics, Harvard Univ.; Seymour Edwin Harris, professor of economics, Harvard; Richard A. Lester, professor of economics and chairman of Social and Economic Institutions, Princeton Univ.; Charles Andrew Myers, professor of industrial relations, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edwin E. Witte, professor of economics and department chairman, Univ. of Wisconsin; and Arthur J. Altmeyer, retiring Social Security administrator.

The stand on long-term contracts reflects the union's differences with major employers over the dislocations caused by inflation and abandonment of the old cost of living index. It constituted neither a ban on such agreements, which a few delegates sought, nor a blanket endorsement, Reuther said.

Fight Speedups

The fight against speedups, carried on since the UAW-CIO was organized, provided that the international executive board continue to authorize strikes, where voted by the membership, when peaceful means of settling such disputes have failed.

The aircraft severance pay-pension program provides for cash severance pay of $150 a year up to 10 years service, with a deferred benefit for all workers with more than 10 years service, payable monthly at the age of 65.

AN EIGHT-POINT congressional program for strengthening education was approved by the CIO Auto Workers convention in a resolution bitterly attacking "the McCarthys, the Veldes, the Zolls and others" trying to undermine confidence in public schools.

The references were to Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Rep. Velde (R. Ill.) and Allan A. Zoll, one-time Nazi apologist now executive vice president of the National Council for American Education.

"We urge all local unions to join in the fight to defend the freedom of the teacher at (all) . . . levels by urging their representatives in Congress to resist the drive against American education which under the guise of an attack on communism," it read, "is, in fact, a deliberate attempt to turn our schools over to the forces of reaction."

Improve The Schools

The program included grants to supplement local spending on education, improve school facilities and raise teachers' salaries; a lunch fund; use of off-shore oil royalties for education; federal aid in developing health services, and safeguards against use of U. S. funds to support or promote segregation in schools.

McCarthy and Velde, along with Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) and Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), were belabored further in a resolution on civil liberties which declared they could not prevail "in their anti-democratic" attacks on our freedoms if they did not have outside help.

Condemn Filibusters

The union voted to step up its drive against discrimination by pledging aid to Senate liberals in their fight for elimination of Rule 22 and its replacement by majority rule.

It also instructed all locals to intensify efforts to cut discriminatory hiring, urged Pres. Eisenhower to reactivate the Committee on Contract Compliance, pledged continuing work for a federal FEPC law, called for an end to discrimination and segregation in Washington and in all public and private housing, and asked enactment of a federal anti-lynch law.

In another resolution, the convention reaffirmed the union's determination to place its model anti-discrimination clause in all contracts.

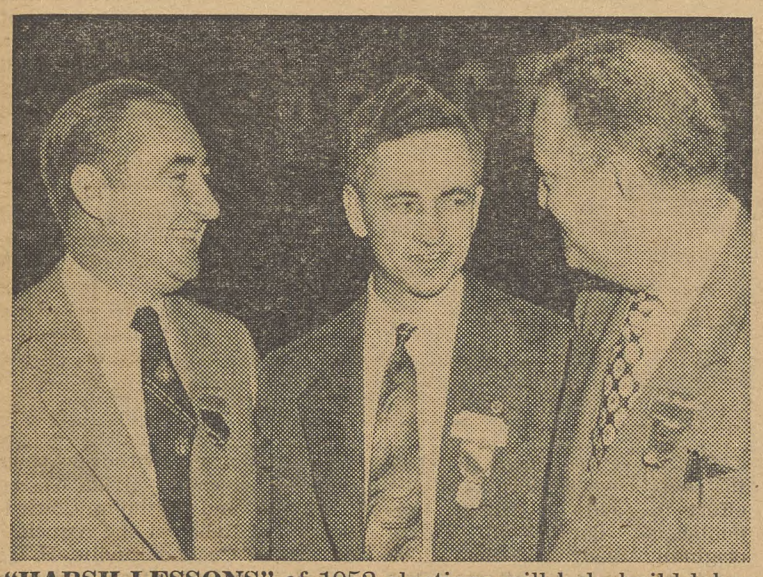
PROGRESS FOR PENSIONS. — Auto Workers and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther greets pensioners at UAW convention. From left: Mrs. John T. Burtchin, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey; John J. Burtchin, Local 348, Toledo, O.; Margaret Leatherman, Local 5, South Bend, Ind.; Reuther; William Davis, Local 15, Detroit; and John T. Blue, Local 600, Dearborn. The union wants higher pensions because of inflation.

Reuther To Head ICFTU Delegation

UAW and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will head the CIO delegation to the Stockholm conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions this summer.

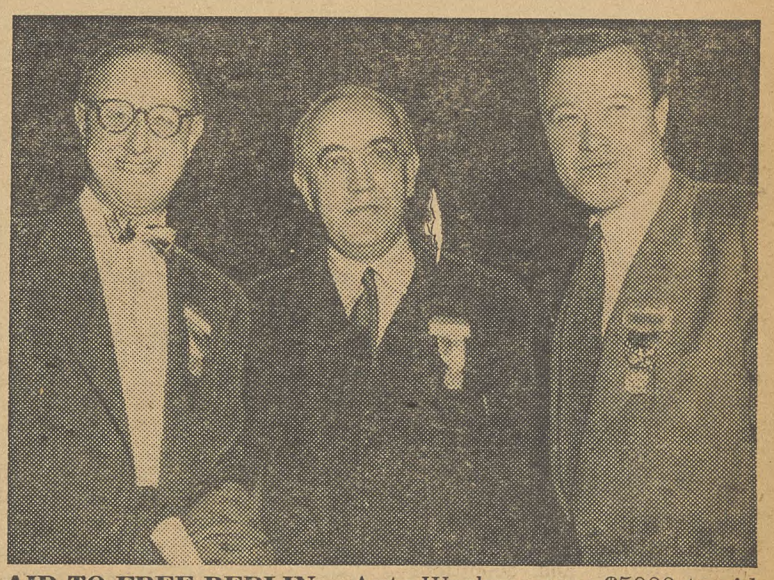
The ICFTU meeting will be held in July in the Swedish capital.

Reuther told the Auto Workers convention that one purpose of his trip will be to help European auto workers improve their wages and working conditions.



"HARSH LESSONS" of 1952 elections will help build labor solidarity, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Auto Workers convention. He's chatting with UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Pres. John Livingston.

"THE BEST WAY to strengthen freedom is to extend it," Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations said.



AID TO FREE BERLIN.—Auto Workers gave $5000 to aid refugees fleeing to West Berlin after hearing Mayor Ernest Reuter (center). He's with Victor G. Reuther (left), CIO representative in Europe, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Labor, Agriculture Funds Cut By GOP; Foreign Aid's Next

SLASHES amounting to more than $142 million have been made by the Republican Administration in funds of the two government departments directly concerned with the nation's workers and farmers.

Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin has reduced Labor Dept. funds by more than $11 million.

For the Agriculture Dept.—despite the farm price crisis that has been increasing since the GOP took over—Sec. Ezra Taft Benson has submitted a revised budget cut by more than $131 millions.

A warning that still further reductions are ahead in the field of foreign aid came from Senate Majority Leader Taft.

After a White House meeting, he said that Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen has promised to recommend a definite cut in the $7.5 billion requested for foreign aid in the budget presented by former Pres. Truman. For example, Taft said the staff of MSA's Paris office has been cut by 50%.

BIGGEST cut at the Labor Dept. was a reduction of over $6.2 million in the funds for unemployment benefits for veterans of the Korean war. A cut of over $4.1 million was also made in funds for the Bureau of Employment Security, and another million was lopped off administrative funds to run the department.

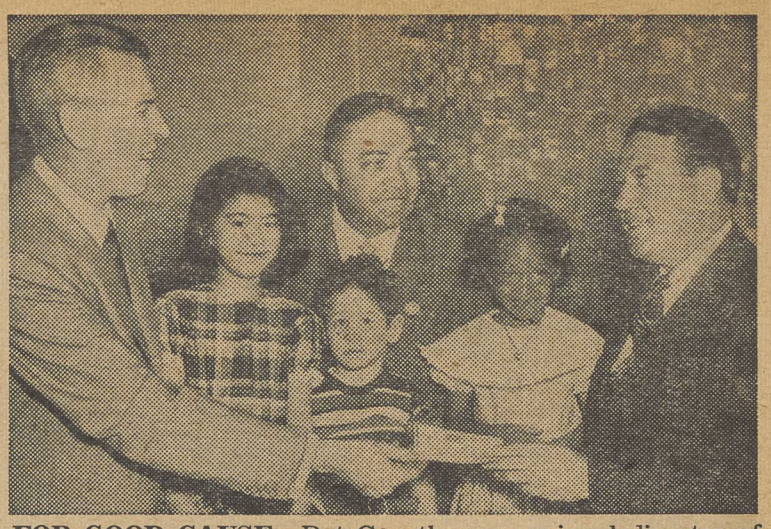
Durkin pointed out that two-thirds of his budget goes to the states as grants for state employment service offices. He said his reductions meant that inadequate counseling activities of state offices will have to be held at their present level and assumed that fewer claims would be filed.

"To be perfectly frank," he added, "we may have to come back for additional money."

BENSON'S biggest cut was a reduction of $110 million in the agricultural subsidy program to take effect in 1955. This would totally eliminate payments to farmers — already pinched by falling farm prices—for recurring annual conservation practices, such as reapplication of lime and fertilizer. A cut of $40 million in the program was recommended next year.

Other slashes include reductions of $55 million in funds for rural electrification and telephone loans, $8.6 million in flood control funds, $5.5 million in Farmers Home Administration funds for farm ownership loans and production and subsistence loans to low-income farmers.

The new agriculture budget of $1,193,800,000 represents a reduction of slightly less than 10% in the figures submitted by Truman. Durkin's new total of $321,415,600 represents a 3% slash.



FOR GOOD CAUSE—Pat Greathouse, regional director of CIO Auto Workers (right), presents a $1000 check to Frank McCallister, chairman of Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities. Henry W. McGee, committee Co-chairman, is in center. Children (from left), are Patricia Iiyama, David Aronin and Melody Johnson.

CIO Warns Of Peril To Social Security

A WARNING of "the possibility that this Congress will do serious damage to the nation's social security system instead of continuing to increase the protection it affords" was sounded last week by the CIO Legislative Dept.

In a letter to Congress, Nathan E. Cowan, department director, pointed out that the House Ways and Means Committee has set up subcommittees on social security and unemployment insurance.

"Both will undoubtedly be urged to go along," he said, "with proposals advanced by conservative interests that would, in fact, substantially change the nature of existing programs for the worse."

HE ADDED that "these undesirable effects are cleverly concealed from easy detection."

As an example, Cowan declared that the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program is "endangered" by proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. These proposals would end federal matching grants to states for old-age assistance and give all retired persons a "pitiful minimum benefit of perhaps $25 a month."

Deep Freeze

—Seaman for LPA

"Cold Comfort"

Another provision would bring all gainfully employed workers into the OASI system, charging the cost to the trust fund built out of workers' and employers' contributions.

"The popular idea of universal coverage," he said, "cloaks the pitifully low protection that would be afforded and the grave obstacles to future progress that would be created by the drain on the fund and the so-called 'pay-as-you-go' feature."

AS A "THREAT to unemployment insurance" Cowan cited the recommendation of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies that administrative funds be given automatically to the states, over and above regular congressional appropriations.

"This would be another step," he said, "in undermining protections against abuse which Congress wisely wrote into the original act for a federal-state system and entrusted to the Federal Bureau of Employment Security for administration."

Cowan also warned that the activities of the proposed Commission on Federal-State Relations, whose establishment soon will be considered by Congress, will affect social security as well as taxes and other important policies.

"IF THE MEMBERS or staff are primarily interested in reducing taxes rather than advancing the general welfare, then such progress made in the last 20 years will be undone," he said.

"We urge that you do not support a Commission on Federal-State Relations unless adequate safeguards are included in the proposal to assure proper consideration of the views of those interested in preserving and improving social programs."

Senate Votes Approval Of Health Dept.

REORGANIZATION of the Federal Security Administration into a full-fledged government department received final congressional approval last week.

The Senate by voice vote approved Pres. Eisenhower's plan to expand FSA into a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The changeover will be effective this month.

CIO has supported the reorganization but opposed "veto" power given the American Medical Association over health programs of the government. The AMA was given control over a special assistant for health and medical affairs.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has called this "a shocking departure from good government."

Additionally, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce social security committee and insurance company representatives have been named to an advisory group on old age pensions. Labor representatives were excluded.

The Chamber already is driving to kill off the present funded system of social security and turn over to Congress the power to vote annual appropriations for benefit payments.

Barroom Bribery Rumors Backfire For The Boss

UNSUPPORTED charges of bribing a witness at a National Labor Relations Board hearing backfired last week for the Grand Central Aircraft Co., of Tucson, Ariz.

The NLRB, in polite language, disgustedly tossed out the company's charge, made in its brief, that the board "general counsel and/or" the CIO Auto Workers had offered a former foreman, John G. Crissman, $5000 to testify the right way.

The testimony was supposed to have been given at a hearing on union charges of unfair labor practices. An investigation in which the FBI took part disclosed that the company's slanderous charge, which it said was based on the testimony of "disinterested and reliable persons," actually was founded on nothing firmer than a barroom conversation about which the principals professed to recall very little.

The board also slapped the wrist of the company's attorney for waiting until nine months after the close of the hearing to make the charge, which he said was still being investigated by the FBI. The NLRB Los Angeles regional office, meantime, had been advised by the FBI that the charges did not hold up and that the company had been so advised. The board ruling said:

"HIS (the company counsel's) unqualified statements in the brief . . . and his indifference to the outcome of the investigation of the charges by the FBI exceeded the bounds of reasonable decency."

The board also threw out the results of a representation election held on Apr. 20, 1951, in which the UAW-CIO was defeated, and ordered a new one; found the firm guilty of "numerous" unfair labor practices, including interference with the right of its employes to choose their own bargaining representative, and ordered reinstatement with back pay for two employes it found were discharged for union activity.

CIO In 3 Industrial States Joins In Pleas For FEPC

IN THREE MAJOR industrial states—Ohio, Illinois and California—CIO councils were engaged last week in bitter fights to achieve equal job opportunity for all workers, regardless of creed or color.

The Ohio CIO Council, joining with religious, educational and other labor groups, was fighting a legislative battle for FEPC. It marked the fifth straight time the CIO had made a concerted effort to win this measure from the Ohio Legislature.

More than 600 FEPC supporters jammed the Senate and House hearing rooms to hear the State's top clergyman, representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations, demand "fair play in employment."

OPPOSITION spokesmen, charging workers would "react violently" to non-discrimination employment practices, had the charge hurled back in their teeth by CIO spokesmen.

Ohio CIO pointed out the law would bar discriminatory practices by labor as well as employers and that CIO unions were insisting on non-discriminatory clauses in labor relations contracts. "If you think workers might react violently," CIO challenged the Legislature, "put us to the test. Make us prove we have come here in good faith."

In Illinois, the Committee for Equal Job Opportunity was sponsoring Equal Job Opportunity Day on Apr. 12. The committee is seeking to arouse greater interest in a measure to create a State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In California, the State CIO Council joined with the NAACP and 40 other groups in a conference in the capital, Sacramento, in support of the creation of a similar commission. Some 500 delegates reported that 31 of the lawmakers interviewed promised to vote for a State FEPC.

IN NEW JERSEY, the State CIO Council called for "a full-scale investigation of the Newark police department" by the U. S. House Judiciary subcommittee which is investigating policy brutality. In a letter to Chairman Keating (R. N.Y.) of the subcommittee, Arthur Chapin, State CIO civil rights director, cited admissions in court by a Newark sergeant and policeman.

Chapin wrote that the policemen admitted "that they have beaten prisoners before they were booked on specific charges on order from Newark Public Safety Dir. John B. Keenan."

The subcommittee has been investigating the reported agreement between the U. S. Dept. of Justice and the New York City Police Dept. barring the FBI from investigating violations of civil rights in police brutality cases.

CIO Endorses NAACP Campaign

CIO has endorsed the drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 300,000 new members.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, head of the CIO Civil Rights committee, wrote Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors:

"For many years the NAACP has had the support of the CIO. I am convinced that we will only realize the full equality guaranteed in our Constitution and in democratic society by joint efforts of organizations like ours."

TALKING TO LAWMAKERS.—Delegates to the New Jersey CIO legislative conference at Trenton question Assemblyman N. C. Smith (R. Cape May) on his stand on State rent controls and boosting unemployment and disability insurance benefits.

Reuther Hails New Policy of African Labor

CONGRATULATIONS OF the CIO went to two South African labor organizations last week a few days after they reversed their historic policy with a formal declaration that union organization on a racial basic must be abandoned.

The greetings were sent by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the South African Federation of Trade Unions and the South African Trades and Labor Council. At a meeting in Johannesburg on Mar. 29, they had asserted that union membership should be open to all "irrespective of race or color."

The change in their position was regarded as close to "revolutionary" in South Africa, where Premier Malan's Ministry of Labor has forced segregation on unions although Negroes are not barred by law from white unions.

"WE HAVE FOUND in the years of our growth," Reuther wrote the two labor bodies, "that a strong policy against discrimination or segregation in the ranks of our own unions is one of the foundations of our strength...

"We agree with your statement that the 'inevitable result of forcing non-Europeans out of existing trade unions will be to create competition among workers in the same occupation of an unhealthy and anti-social character.'

"So, we hail your policy position . . . and congratulate you for taking so firm and constructive a stand for inherent democratic rights in the Union of South Africa.

"I AM SURE that the effect of this position will be great not only in your own country but throughout the world; and that your voice, crying out against intolerance, will aid all the peoples of the free world who know that the fight against Communism . . . can be won only if the democratic world consistently proves itself ready to practice as well as to observe the best of the democratic traditions."

Dolnick Leaves UPWA

Norman Dolnick, publicity director of the United Packinghouse Workers since 1946, has resigned for "merely personal reasons." He expects to enter public relations work in Chicago.

Jersey Legislature Praises CIO For Record Of Gains

THE NEW JERSEY Legislature last week praised the State CIO Council as "one of the outstanding non-partisan groups in the State in fighting corruption, communism and injustice."

The Council was lauded in a resolution adopted by both Houses of the Legislature as more than 500 CIO delegates—representing 250,000 members in all counties of the State—sat in the galleries. They were at Trenton for a CIO legislative conference.

"CIO officers and members have been in the forefront of those producing goods and services for the use of the people at home and abroad in peace and war," the resolution said.

"The CIO has been one of the outstanding non-partisan groups in the State in fighting corruption, communism and injustice."

HOUSE SPEAKER Simmill (R. Monmouth) and Senate Pres. Young (R. Morris) welcomed the delegates and Carl Holderman, Council president, addressed each house briefly.

Before the delegates went to the capitol, Paul Krebs, chairman of the State CIO-PAC, spoke to them, and Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director, briefed them on current legislation. The delegates also had legislators as their guests at a luncheon.

Then they went to the capitol to call on their assemblymen and senators to ask support for a strong State rent control law and 20 other measures and to urge defeat of nine bills.

THE DELEGATES called for the enactment of measures that would increase maximum unemployment compensation and temporary disability benefits to $45 weekly for single workers and up to $65 weekly for workers with four dependents, extend the coverage of both laws to all employers, and permit unemployment compensation payments in lockouts.

They also pressed for the passage of a 75c hourly minimum wage and 40-hour week for intra-state employes.

One of the bills opopsed would require most workers installing wires and electrical appliances to pass an examination and obtain a $25 license for the right to work.

New York CIO Wins Fight For Compensation Costs Inquiry

A LONG and determined battle by the New York State CIO Council brought results last week when Gov. Dewey announced that he would begin an investigation of workmen's compensation costs in the State.

Expressed purpose of the investigation is to determine why "less than 40c of every dollar paid by employers for workmen's compensation ever reaches the injured workman and his dependents."

This is a point the State CIO has been hammering away at for many years. The Council's charge has been that profits, commissions and unnecessary expenses of private insurance companies and brokers were draining off more than $90 millions annually.

The CIO has called for establishment of an exclusive State fund so that this amount could be used to provide increased benefits for workers without additional cost to employers.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander promptly commended Dewey for authorizing the investigation.

"A THOROUGH and impartial investigation will demonstrate that insurance companies and brokers have benefited from the state workmen's compensation law to a far greater extent than have the workers whom it was designed to protect," Hollander said.

"Private interests have no right to profiteer on this social insurance program. An exclusive state fund is needed to assure maximum benefits for workers at minimum cost to employers."

'Right To Work'?

Anti-Union Bills Fought In States

THE RECENT U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding state open shop and anti-picketing laws has given new impetus to the campaign in several state legislatures to put new legal shackles around unions.

Latest development came in California, where GOP Assemblyman Harold Devering planned to redraft his version of a so-called "right to work" bill so that it would conform with the Virginia law which was upheld by the Supreme Court.

THE COURT, by a 7 to 2 verdict a month ago, upheld injunctions banning peaceful picketing which had been issued under the Virginia law.

In his dissent, Justice William O. Douglas pointed out that "picketing is a form of free speech — the working man's method of giving publicity to the facts of industrial life. As such, it is entitled to constitutional protection."

But the drive in the states to strip labor of that "constitutional protection" continues, and it dovetails with the case that several major business groups have presented to Congress concerning Taft-Hartley.

UNANIMOUSLY, the testimony of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and American Farm Bureau Federation has included pleas for turning complex labor-management relations "back to the states to handle."

Taft-Hartley already gives state anti-union security laws priority over federal legislation. But now business groups want to whittle down the federal government's powers, break up unions into local units (through bans on industry-wide and multi-employer bargaining) and give even more power to the states.

So industrial relations have been a big issue in the state legislatures which have been in session the past three months, and CIO state councils have joined with other labor groups in fighting a flood tide of similar "right to work" laws.

ACCORDING to the latest count by the CIO Political Action Committee, the "right to work" measures—outlawing all forms of union security—have been defeated or bottled up in committee in six states. They are Utah, Colorado and Kansas, and, earlier, Indiana, Idaho and Wyoming.

In Oregon, according to the IWA-CIO's International Woodworker, some 800 persons—mostly union representatives—turned out for House committee hearings on a series of anti-labor measures. As result, indications are that the measures will stay in committee.

The "right to work" bills are still pending in at least three other states: Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Church-Labor Group To Meet

Jack Kroll, Director of the CIO Political Action Committee, and Roy Reuther, chairman of PAC for the CIO Auto Workers, will be among the speakers at the 20th annual convention of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. It will be held Apr. 7 and 8 in Cincinnati.

If At First You Don't Succeed—

Fortnight ago, CIO joined other labor groups in New York in sidetracking Republican efforts to push a ban on any and all union political action through the Legislature in its closing days.

Now similar measures have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature by Sen. Lowell Fess (R.). They would prohibit unions from spending any funds or making any contributions for city, county or state political contests.

"The bill," as the Ohio CIO Council commented, "is a poorly disguised effort to thwart the expression of liberal ideas in all political campaigns.

"With a Republican party expenditure of $2,050,651 and a Democratic party expenditure of $51,152 in 1952 (in Ohio) and with the newspapers solidly lined up on the Republican side of the playing field, who will be left to present the liberal issues to the people if the union's political expression is stifled?"

IUE Parleys With GE Are Stalemated

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude last week stalemated negotiations with the CIO Electrical Workers in New York City.

Meeting the day before union-GE talks, IUE's GE Conference Board rejected the company's 1.4% wage increase proposal as "insulting."

The board also recommended to locals "that the negotiating committee be empowered to determine the date for a strike unless a satisfactory settlement is offered us in the meantime."

Other recommendations included setting up strike committees, advising members to stop working overtime and an intensification of the union's educational program for the membership and the community.

FOLLOWING the negotiations last week, IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, was highly critical of the company's "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude.

IUE asked the firm for a 21c an hour increase and a number of non-economic benefits affecting vacations, holidays, the unemployment security fund and the union shop.

The talks were begun under a wage reopener but since the company itself had requested that the contract be extended six-months beyond Sept. 15, 1953, IUE considers the full contract now is open to bargaining.

Negotiations will be resumed Apr. 16, the day before the conference board meets again.

CIO Joins With Women's Groups In New Drive For Equal Pay

A THREE-WAY effort to win equal pay and to eliminate wage discrimination for women workers in factories, stores and offices now is under way.

Labor, women's and church organizations have joined to form a National Committee for Equal Pay, with headquarters in Washington.

It plans to serve as a fact-finding clearing house for efforts in the fields of legislation, education and collective bargaining to reduce wage discrimination against women.

National CIO is a founding member of the committee, along with the CIO Auto Workers, Electrical Workers and Clothing Workers.

Other participating groups include: General Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Women Lawyers, University Women, National Consumers' League, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Education Association, YWCA, and national councils of Catholic, Jewish and Negro women.

Chairman of the non-governmental committee is Marjorie L. Temple, of the BPWC. CIO's representative is Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate director of research. David Lasser, IUE-CIO research director, is chairman of the collective bargaining sub-committee.

The first bulletin by the commitee pointed out that "women workers themselves are often not aware of the difference in pay for the same job. For example, one employer applied to an agency for a bookkeeper—male $350 a month, female $237 a month. From the employer's side of the picture, the employer who through a collective bargaining contract gives equal pay must compete with firms which do not."

CIO UNIONS, through bargaining and legislation, have sought to eliminate wage or work discrimination based on sex, national origin, race or religion. CIO has supported equal pay measures but has opposed efforts to toss out existing legislation giving women workers wage and hour protection.

Some CIO affiliates with large numbers of women workers—and continuing problems of winning wage equality—are the Electrical, Packinghouse and Communications Workers. In clothing, textile and shoe industries, where strong unions exist, wage discrimination against women has been largely wiped out, the Equal Pay Committee reported.

FTC Policy Changes Seen As Howrey Takes Over; Sec. Weeks Is Critical

A POLICY change by the Federal Trade Commission was forecast last week as Edward F. Howrey assumed the chairmanship of the agency.

Republican colleagues of Howrey said the new chairman can cast a deciding vote in the sharp split that has developed in the commission on the enforcement of the Robinson-Patman fair competition act.

The act forbids a manufacturer to charge competing wholesalers different prices, if the price discrimination would tend to destroy competition.

It was designed with a double purpose: To protect small manufacturers from being driven out of business by price cutting by their larger competitors, and to protect competing wholesalers from arbitrary discrimination by manufacturing.

IT WAS reported that Howrey is expected to side with Commissioners Lowell B. Mason and Albert A. Carretta. They contend that a manufacturer should have some opportunity to cut his prices "in good faith" to meet the prices of a competitor in one locality without having to cut his prices in the same amount in other parts of the U. S.

A majority of the five-man commission has held that "good faith" is not enough to justify discrimination if competition may be affected.

Another instance of the "new climate" for business in the Eisenhower Administration was given by Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

He said he would "re-evalue" the functions of the Bureau of Standards "in relation to the American business community and other agencies of government." And he added that senators might want to "re-examine" the FTC's power to issue orders against firms involving misleading advertising claims.

HOWREY succeeded former Sen. James M. Mead as chairman, but Mead will remain a member of the commission.

Mead doubtless had in mind a likely change in commission policy that would weaken the Robinson-Patman Act, when he declared in a farewell statement that the act "has been criticized and defended by many sources in the past."

"In general," he continued, "it is looked upon as the Magna Charta by the small businessman. Without reference to the wording of any particular statute I suggest that the principle of prohibiting price discriminations which substantially lessen competition or tend to create monopoly is sound."

Quacks Keep Up With Atom, FDA Catches Up With Them

THIS IS heralded as "the atomic age," and medical quacks are exploiting it to a fare-thee-well with a new scheme to exploit arthritis victimes with what the U. S. Food & Drug Administration calls "false and misleading" arthritis "cures."

The effort to turn abandoned Montana uranium mines into a "bonanza" was reported as the FDA cracked down on interstate shipments of highly-touted but medically-useless ore.

The metal came from mines with the fancy names of "Merry Widow," "Free Enterprise," "Sunshine," "Last Chance," and "Uranium Mountain" near Great Falls, Mont.

Last year, as Labor Press Associated reported, the mines got four pages of publicity in Life magazine. They've attracted some 100,000 arthritis sufferers at rates of from $3 to $10 an hour.

FDA wasn't able to do anything about these local operations, but it acted when two firms went into the mail order business.

One outfit, the Radon Supply Co., shipped five-pound bags of "uranium ore" at $10 a bag. Another, the C. & J. Rental Service, offered metal cabinets for "gamma ray" treatment at $400 per cabinet. And Radon tossed in leaflets about "Now you test the healing efforts of the gamma rays of uranium ore in your own home."

FDA has cited both firms for hearings for violating the Food & Drug Act. And it said *"tests with Geiger counters showed that the ore emitted less gamma rays than the luminous dial of an ordinary wrist-watch."*

United Welfare Appeal Urged

The Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Area CIO Council has called for one welfare campaign a year "to put an end to the present state of confusion that is injuring all worthy charity appeals."

The council followed the lead of CIO Steelworkers Local 1782, which had called on various organizations to affiliate with the Community Chest. Council officers were instructed to communicate with the Community Chest, the Red Cross and other agencies to make known the wishes of the CIO members.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THIS IS THE SEASON for refurbishing the family car. New developments can help save you money and get added satisfaction in two of the most important car renovation needs: repaint jobs and slip covers.

CAR REPAINTING: You can now have your car repainted with a factory-type baked-enamel finish for about half the cost of the lacquer repainting formerly considered the only good professional method.

'Green Thumbs' Get Warning

If your interest in gardening is increasing with each passing week of spring, better think twice before you shell out for the heavily-advertised and highly-priced chemical soil conditioners.

These chemicals, the ads imply, take all the back-breaking work out of gardening.

But the Federal Trade Commission points out their effectiveness still needs testing. Whatever the soil conditioner used, you still need fairly good soil to begin with. You need to till and prepare it. And the results with chemical conditioners won't equal or surpass use of peat moss.

Which is best? Auto shops that do both lacquer and enamel repainting consider them both good. Enamel repaintings—even though less costly—stand up somewhat better under severe weather conditions (salt air or extreme dampness). Too, enamel doesn't have to be waxed as often to bring out a glossy surface.

Lacquer repaintings generally cost close to $130—sometimes even more—compared to about $65-$75 for baked enamel. The good quality and comparatively reasonable cost of the enamel finishes has been made possible by the development of baking ovens. Many repaint shops now have such factory-type equipment, which bakes the enamel onto the metal under temperature of 175 to 200 degrees.

Some very low prices are quoted on enamel repaint jobs, as low as $35 in fact. While some price variation can be expected, beware of very low prices sometimes advertised.

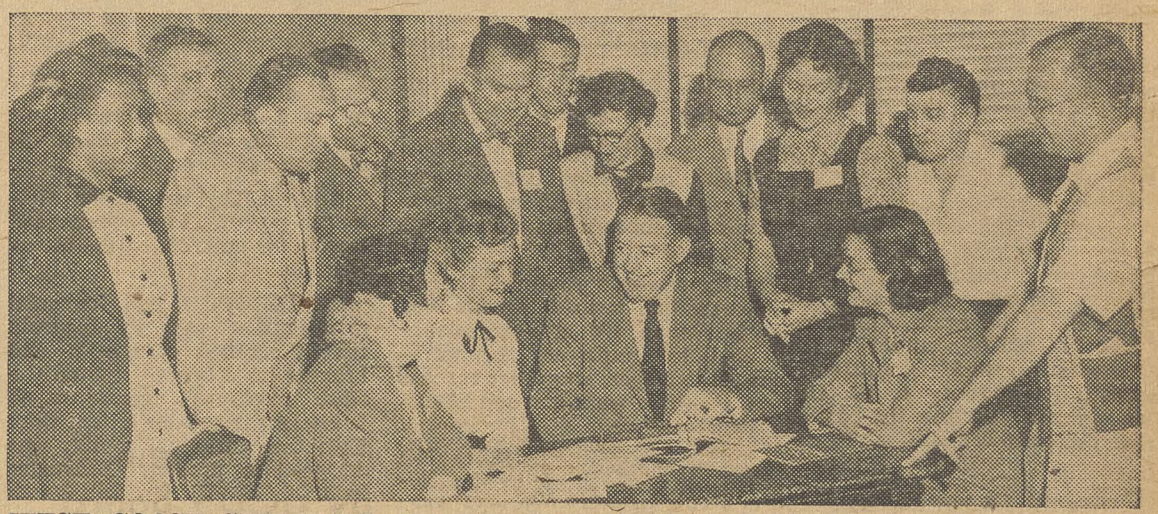
Much of the quality of the work depends on the preparation of the car prior to actually repainting. A shop that does a good job sees to it that the bare metal has a perfectly smooth and level surface before applying the paint. Before sanding the car, the surface is cleaned with a chemical grease and wax remover. Then all bare metal areas are chemically treated to prevent further rust damage, a primer coat is applied to cover any chips and cracks in the metal, and glazing putty is applied to secure a smooth surface to which the paint will adhere. After three coats of enamel have been sprayed on, the car goes into the oven.

The best shops have the spray booth and oven built as one unit so dust can't collect when the car is moved from the booth to oven. Another tip: Look over the paint shop to see if it's clean. Ask to see some completed jobs and look for specks and bubbles on the surface that indicate lack of care.

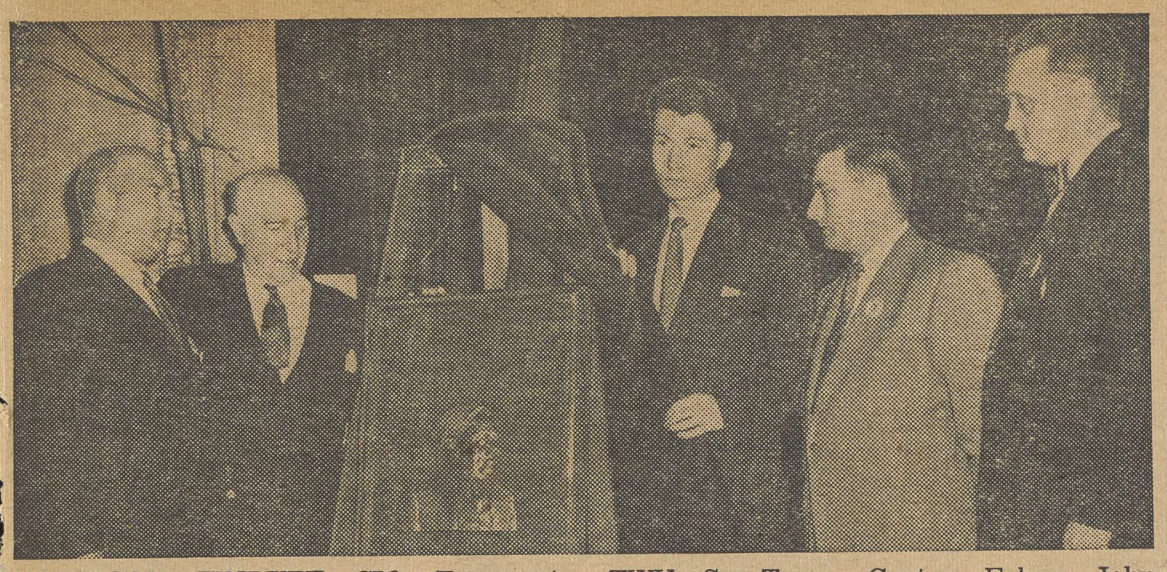
SEAT COVERS: The secret of getting good wear from seat covers is not only the quality of the covers, but the way they're fitted. Custom-made covers last noticeably longer than ready-mades not because the material is necessarily better, but because they are more precisely and tightly fitted to the seat so there's less strain and pull.

But custom covers may not be worth their high price for a car you expect to keep not more than a couple of years. Well-constructed ready-made covers can last several years if carefully fitted and retightened from time to time. If you do buy ready-mades it's worth having them professionally installed.

You can get a professional installation for not much more than $3. Sometimes shops even throw in the installation as a special. But beware quickie jobs. It takes even a professional installer close to an hour to do a satisfactorily snug job.



WEST COAST STUDENTS—Learning is a pleasure judging by this photo taken at the Bay Area institute sponsored by the San Francisco CIO Council and the CIO Education and Research Dept. Seated at the table is Tim Flynn, CIO regional director. Ben Segal, CIO associate education director, is at right. More than 100 delegates attended the conference, one of a series held by the CIO on the West Coast.



HAYWOOD TRIBUTE—CIO Transport Workers dedicate hall at building housing their international union and Local 100, New York City, as Haywood Auditorium. From left, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber, John O'Connell, Quill's administrative assistant; Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan; Ellis Van Riper, Local 100 secretary treasurer, look at plaque naming hall for Haywood.

ACWA Gains 10c For 100,000 Members

THE CIO Clothing Workers have won a general 10c hourly pay increase for 100,000 members employed in the shirt, pajama and other cotton garment industries.

The ACWA also obtained additional improvements estimated at 2c an hour.

Benefits included an additional 1% employer payment on weekly payrolls into the industry insurance fund to provide hospitalization for spouses and dependent children, and six paid holidays a year to be paid regardless of whether they fall on Saturday.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky declared that the wage increase and other gains—effective May 25—will affect all shirt, pajama and cotton garment firms in contractural relation with the union.

These gains were agreed upon the day after ACWA won a 12.5c an hour increase for 150,000 members employed in the boy's and men's clothing industry.

A statement issued jointly by Potofsky and representatives of the shirt, leisurewear, rainwear, robe and pajama industries said:

"The unquestioned rise in living costs since the last general increase in the shirt, pajama and cotton garment industry influenced the thinking of both sides of the table during the negotiations.

"Again, as in previous collective bargaining discussions, mutual forebearance and understanding marked our meetings during the past few weeks.

"THE IMPROVED picture in the industry makes the increase possible after a protracted period of economic decline. It is our joint hope and expectation that production may now be obtained at normal levels so that all elements in the industry may prosper and the consumer obtain the best possible product for his money.

"The amicable settlement of the wage question is another evidence of the enlightened labor-management relations which have marked the shirt, pajama and cotton garment industries for more than a decade.

"We are convinced that they will continue for many years to come."

TWU Gains Conference On Threatened N. Y. Layoffs

THE CIO Transport Workers last week moved to save the jobs of thousands of its members on the city-owned subways, buses and elevated lines in New York City.

As a result of protests by TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill—including a warning of possible strike action on the city-owned and private lines—the Board of Transportation agreed to meet with TWU leaders Apr. 6.

TWU represents some 45,000 employes on the city-owned system. Approximately 10,000 jobs would be eliminated if control of the transit system, now in the Board of Transportation, passes to an autonomous authority as proposed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and tentatively accepted by the city.

In a move designed to forestall the Dewey action, the board proposed to lay off "unnecessary" workers. One civic group, the City Affairs Committee, called for ending 8200 jobs and other economies.

Quill took to the air in a TWU telecast to appraise the public and TWU members of the situation. He said that the city's plans calling for the dismissal "of approximately 10,000 workers will put the subways in a tailspin."

"There will be stoppages in the shops unless they meet with us," he said. "As soon as the layoffs start, there will be a strike on the entire rapid transit system."

After the board scheduled the meeting, Quill immediately called off all plans for a strike.

DuPont Fires 27 CIOers At Atomic Plant

THE DuPONT CO. is blacklisting CIO members at the Savannah River atomic energy plant near Aiken, S. C.

The firm, which is building and will operate the big plant for the Atomic Energy Commission, has laid off 27 CIO Chemical Workers who were employed as protective firemen.

The company's latest anti-CIO move came after UGC&CWA defeated the AFL by a 40-to-1 majority among the protective firemen. Now the CIO is conducting a campaign among some 1400 operation workers in the completed section of the plant for a representation election.

A UGC&CWA delegation last week protested the company's action to Sens. Maybank and Johnston and Rep. Riley, all South Carolina Democrats, and to AEC Chairman Gordon Dean.

THE UNION MEHBERS urged that the layoffs, which were to become effective late last week, be rescinded while a fact-finding commission appointed by Dean study the case.

Five of the men laid off were members of the union's negotiating committee.

One of the "blacklisted" men applied for a production job at the plant, was questioned as to whether he belonged to the CIO. When he said he did, he was given a lecture on how a worker at the plant needed no "outside" representation, and was told there were no jobs.

AS A RESULT of the layoffs, the UGC&CWA local unanimously authorized the negotiating committee to call a strike at its discretion.

The UGC&CWA delegation included Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, Vice Pres. Joe Joy; Lloyd P. Vaughan, South Carolina CIO director, and Joseph Donovan, South Carolina CIO director, who is in charge of the organizing campaign at the plant.

Ike Faces GOP Opposition On Rent Control Extension

PRES. EISENHOWER'S proposal for extending federal rent controls for five months ran into Republican opposition in Congress last week.

Chairman Wolcott (R. Mich.) of the House Banking Committee said Congress may let federal controls for "non-critical" areas die on schedule Apr. 30.

"But I would not rule out the possibility of a brief extension—perhaps 30 to 60 days," he added.

The committee will not begin work on a rent bill until after the House returns from a 10-day Easter recess, which probably means that a final congressional decision of controls will not be made until close to the Apr. 30 deadline for the present law.

The Senate Banking Committee will begin drafting rent control legislation this week. Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) is opposed to extending rent controls for non-critical areas.

Rep. O'HARA (D. Ill.) reported that some Chicago tenants already are receiving Apr. 30 eviction notices from landlords who don't believe Congress will extend rent ceilings beyond that date.

In New York State, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey signed a new residential rent control measure permitting increases up to 15% for 835,000 to one million tenants.

In Minnesota, Gov. C. Elmer Anderson vetoed a bill lifting rent controls Apr. 30, but a legislator immediately challenged the legality of the veto.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CIO Council warned that if controls are not retained after the Apr. 30 deadline there is a possibility of rent increases of as much as 100%. The Council urged CIO unions and members to write each San Francisco supervisor requesting extension of rent lids.

A decision by a New York Supreme Court judge paved the way for rent increases of from 5 to 10% for 65,000 families living in limited-dividend housing developments in the state.

Organizationally Speaking

The following CIO representation election victories have been reported by the Organizational Dept.:

SEC.-TREAS. AL HARTNETT, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE-CIO representation election victories: Charles A. Rose Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE 25, no union 1, challenged 1, eligible 28; Bendix Co., York, Pa., IUE-CIO 55, no union 1, IAM-AFL 21, eligible 95; Independent Lock Co., Fitchburg, Mass. (run-off), IUE-CIO 575, UE 446.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports that the IAW-CIO won a representation election at the Red Blanket Lumber Co., Prospect, Ore., by a vote of 38 to 28 for no union, with 4 challenged votes.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won a representation election at the Mathieson Chemical Corp., North Little Rock, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 167, UGCCW-CIO 78, DPO (independent) 65, no union 3, void 4. Intl. Rep. Dave Sisco, assisted by Tucker, directed this campaign.

REG. DIR. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports that in a representation election at the Long Beach Independent, Long Beach, Calif., the workers favored the CIO Newspaper Guild by a vote of 177 to 6 against. Vice Pres. Robert Abramson, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, and CIO Rep. Syd Rose conducted the campaign. CIO LIU No. 78 won an election at the Danny Dannenberg Co., El Centro, Calif., by a vote of 54 to 1 against. Local Rep. Tony Gose and Ben Perry, executive officer, handled this situation.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Allen Morrison Sign Co., Lynchburg, Va., by a vote of 99 to 90 against. The CIO Textile Workers won a representation election at Pontiac Products, Lynchburg, by the following vote: TWUA-CIO 60, against 20, challenged 4.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports a CIO Brewery Workers' victory at the Tennessee Brewery Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of 88 to 2 for no union. An election for the employes of seven beer distributors resulted as follows: Brewery Workers 109, no union 2. Brewery Rep. Charles Hewgley and Local Pres. Robert Howell did a splendid job on these projects, with the assistance of the CIO regional office.

Nelson Named REA Chief

PRES. EISENHOWER last week nominated Lt. Gov. Ancher Nelson of Minnesota to be Rural Electrification Administrator succeeding Claude R. Wickard.

Wickard was asked to resign although he had three years to go on a 10-year appointment. He quit Mar. 16 after he was told that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell said he could be forced out.

Meanwhile, the post is vacant. Even after the Senate confirms the nomination, Nelson will not be available until Apr. 25, when the Minnesota Legislature is scheduled to adjourn.

Guest Re-elected By UCDS Board

George D. Guest, a CIO Auto Workers official in Atlanta, has been re-elected to the board of directors of the United Community Defense Services.

1952 Proceedings Now Available

Bound proceedings of the CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention, held last December in Atlantic City, N. J., are now available for distribution.

They may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $2 per copy.

Steel Union Wins By 3-To-1

The CIO Steelworkers have won representation rights at the Timken Roller Bearing Co. plant, St. Thomas, Ontario, by defeating the AFL Machinists by a three to one vote. USA-CIO represents employes at six Timken plants in the U. S.

'Price Of The Presidency'—

House Whoops Approval Of Oil Give-Away

CONGRESSIONAL machinery giving away the people's rights to the rich offshore oil and gas reserves began to roll in both houses of Congress last week.

After less than three days of debate, the House approved a bill giving away all federal rights to the offshore lands within their "historic" boundaries. The Senate will continue debate after the Easter recess.

The House vote was 285 for passage and 108 against. It came shortly after CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther had sent an open letter to members of both houses of Congress calling for the measure's defeat.

First Move In Grab

"The offshore oil and gas giveaway is only the first move in a gigantic grab of vast national resources—forests, oil and gas, water rights, water power, grazing lands, coal and other minerals with an estimated total value of $1000 billion," Reuther said.

"The time to stop this plunder of the public domain is before it gets underway."

Before passage, the House voted to knock out a section, approved by its Interior Committee, that would have permitted the coastal states to tax oil taken from the continental shelf beyond the area given them by the bill.

Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.), who led the fight against the proposal, said that it would not be proper for a few states to levy taxes on property that belongs to all the people. House Republican Leader Halleck supported him, warning that the tax section might "jeopardize" passage of the bill.

As passed the House measure is similar to the bill being considered in the Senate. Both would give coastal states clear title to submerged lands out to three miles, except for west Florida and Texas. There the "historic" boundaries extend 10 miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

The rest of the continental shelf is left under federal control in both measures, but the House bill also provides for its development under government leases.

Leading the fight against the entire give-away proposal, Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) argued that the House measure would be "abortive" because the Supreme Court would rule the new law "unconstitutional." He pointed out that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell argued that Congress can allow states to develop the resources but can't legally give them outright ownership.

How Come, Fellers?

Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) called it a "contradiction" for Dixiegop supporters of the bill to be urging Congress to overrule the Supreme Court when most of them had "applauded" last year when the court threw out former Pres. Truman's seizure of the steel mills.

The Supreme Court has held on three separate occasions that the federal government has "paramount" rights over all the submerged lands. Because sovereignty over them is a question of international law, leading constitutional lawyers contend Congress lacks power to transfer them to the states.

Before passing the bill, the House rejected by a vote of 82 to 28 an "oil for education" amendment offered by Rep. Feighan (D. O.). This would have given the states 37.5% of all royalties from land within their historic boundaries and set the remaining 62.5% aside for federal aid to education with all 48 states receiving their prorated share.

Not even one Republican voted for the Feighan proposal.

The most blistering indictment of the giveaway legislation was made by Rep. O'Hara (D. Ill.) who called the bill "the price of the Presidency."

"I see no other reason why Republicans from the North and from the Middle West and from the East should vote to give away the treasures of this country to four states," O'Hara said.

"I am saying to you that the price you are paying for the Presidency in dollars and cents reaches to a figure of no less than $500 billion—enough to pay twice over the national debt."

Grab Broadens

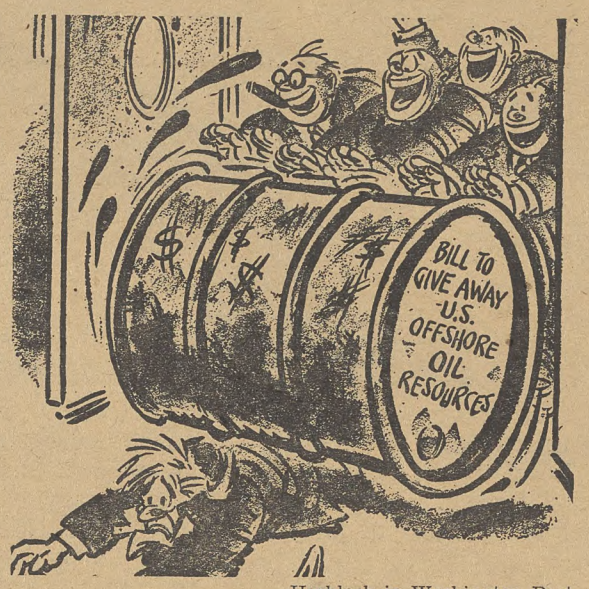
As soon as the Senate Interior Committee reported its bill to the Senate floor, word got around that other private interests besides the oil lobby are driving to take over public lands on the precedent set in the offshore oil case.

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) said he has heard reports that private power companies are putting on "considerable pressure" to force abandonment of the development of public resources by the federal government.

Sens. Malone (R. Nev.) and Watkins (R. Utah) sought an amendment, based on the tidelands giveaway, to cede to all states all the underground mineral resources on public lands within their boundaries. This was defeated in the committee but a similar move on the floor is expected later.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"This deal's going to be different."



—Herblock in Washington Post

"Roll out the barrel."

Rep. Yates Calls It A 'Misappropriation'

The so-called "Tidelands Oil Bill" has been misnamed, Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) told the House.

"It should be called the Tri-States Mutual Aid Bill, or the Tri-States Misappropriation Bill," he suggested.

Yates pointed out that the measure "misappropriates the wealth of all the 48 states for the benefit of Texas, Louisiana and California."

URW Strikes 19 U. S. Rubber Plants; Negotiations Continue

SOME 35,000 members of the CIO Rubber Workers went on strike at 19 plants of the U. S. Rubber Co. last week when negotiations on a basic contract broke down after a series of meetings in New York.

The walkout was the first since the union won company-wide bargaining rights shortly after the close of World War II. It started after the union had postponed the deadline for 24 hours to permit talks to continue.

Further negotiating meetings were being held as pickets marched at mills and factories in all parts of the country. Company operations in textile, chemical and plastic plants where other unions represent the workers were not affected.

Wage clauses were not an issue in the dispute, as they are negotiated separately. The principal point of contention, it was reported, was the union's proposal for modification of incentive pay provisions.

The union and the company in their negotiations have been examining the whole basic contract with the intention of strengthening and clarifying clauses. The negotiations are the second in the union's series with the industry's Big Four. Settlement already has been reached with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Roberts Takes His 10% And Goes Back To Kansas

C. WESLEY ROBERTS, top man among the Republican 10 percenters who are pledged to drive out Democratic five percenters, resigned under fire last week as his party's national chairman.

The ranking politician—in an Administration Pres. Eisenhower said would be staffed by people "to whom low public morals are unthinkable," — quit when a Kansas legislative investigating committee found him guilty of violating the "spirit" of the State lobbying law in a 1951 building deal that paid him an $11,000 fee.

Roberts was involved in the sale to the State of a $110,000 hospital built by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, an insurance order, on State-owned land at Norton, Kan. He had been under heavy fire from fellow Republicans in Kansas.

"YOUR committee is constrained to the view that while there is doubt that there was a violation of the letter of the law," the legislators reported, "the committee is firmly convinced that there has been a violation of the spirit of the law.

"The protection which it was designed to afford to the people of this State was deliberately and intentionally frustrated by Wes Roberts and Edgar Bennett."

Bennett is grand master of the insurance group.

The investigating committee found that Roberts was not registered as a legislative agent when he negotiated the sale of the building to the State, a purchase that required action by the Legislature.

He "approached and met with" members of the State Board of Social Welfare to secure a recommendation for the purchase to the State House Ways and Means Committee, the committee reported, and also talked to the legislative committee chairman, who from his approach thought he was representing the State and not the seller.

THE HOSPITAL, built in 1926, would have reverted to the State without cost, according to Roberts' critics. The legislative investigating committee also censured all State officials involved in the deal for "a lack of diligence and thoroughness" in examining the title and ownership of the building.

GOP Lawmaker Faces U. S. Inquiry

A grand jury investigation to determine if Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R. Cal.) took money from his office employes for political purposes has been ordered by the Dept. of Justice, it was learned last week.

Bramblett, 52, is a resident of Pacific Grove and a former mayor and school principal. He has been in Congress since 1947.

According to the CIO Voting Records, he has been "right" on but four of 79 key votes during his congressional service—two of them on the same issue, the poll tax.

African Gold Coast Premier Is Proud Of His CIO Union Card

THE ONLY CIO MEMBER to become a prime minister has been located at Accra, on the African Gold Coast.

He is Kwame Nkrumah, an active member of the CIO Maritime Union from 1937 to 1944—and still very proud of it.

Nkrumah was interviewed recently by Edwin Lahey, reporter for the Chicago Daily News, who is now touring Africa. The Gold Coast is a British colony and protectorate, with a population of about four million.

The prime minister sailed on American ships during 1937-1944, while he was gaining an education in the United States.

After going back to his native land, Nkrumah apparently remembered some CIO Political Action Committee principles. At any rate, he has emerged as head of the Convention People's Party.

Fighting for a greater measure of self-government for the Gold Coast, Nkrumah has had some run-ins with the British. He was in jail for a while in 1950. He was elected prime minister while imprisoned.

Nkrumah vehemently denies charges that he is Communist-influenced, and points out that a law sponsored by his party keeps propaganda from the red-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions out of the Gold Coast.

"Our party is against exploitation and imperialism," the prime minister told Lahey. "Our big problem is to lay the foundation for real parliamentary democracy."

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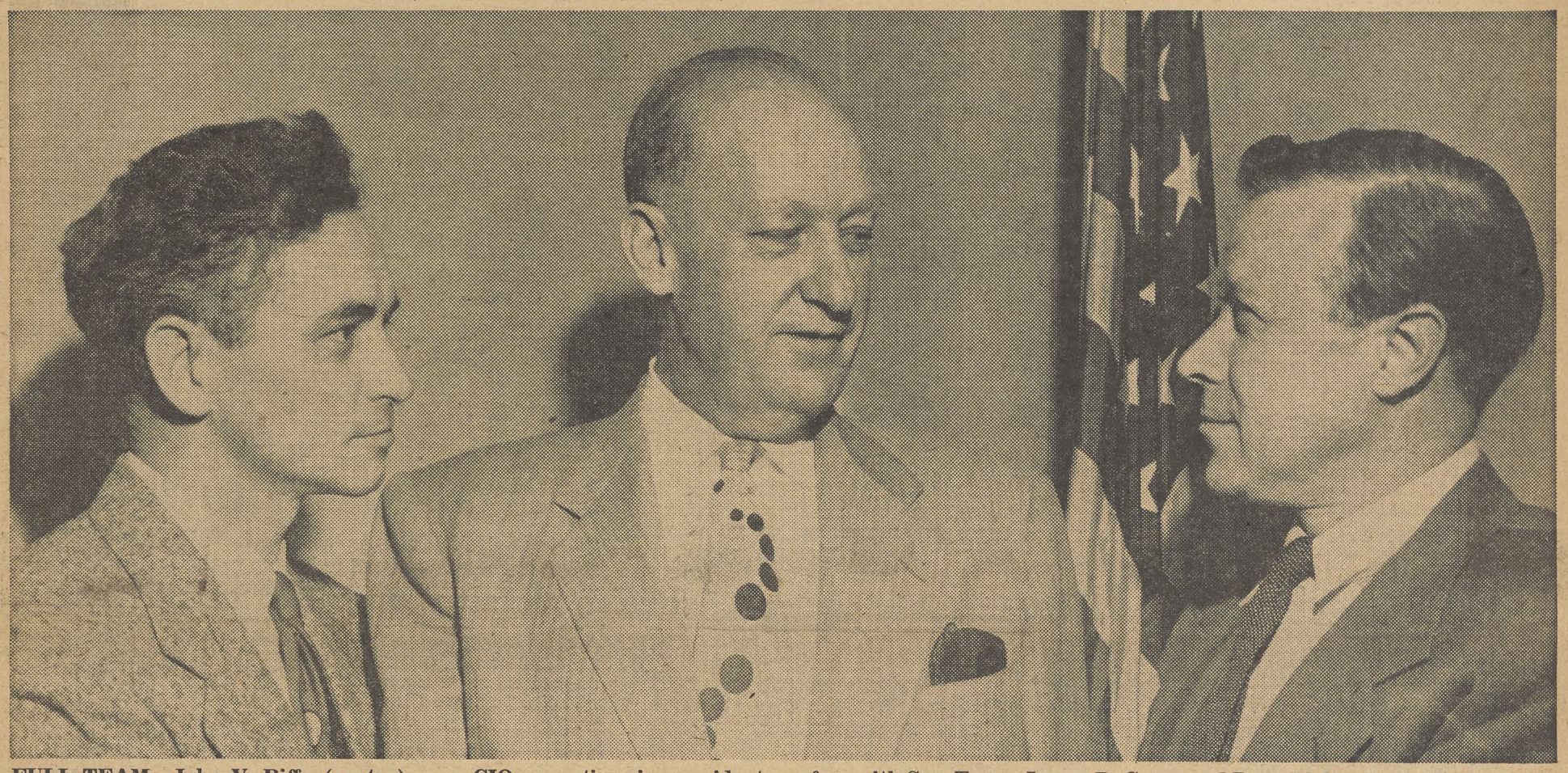
John Riffe Elected By CIO Board



FULL TEAM—John V. Riffe (center), new CIO executive vice president, confers with Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther. (P. 2)

CIO, AFL Begin Labor Unity Talks

JOINT PARLEY—AFL Pres. George Meany, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and USA Pres. David J. McDonald (standing) at Washington meet. (P. 3)

Successor To Haywood—

John Riffe Elected By CIO Board

JOHN V. RIFFE is the new executive vice president of the CIO. He was unanimously elected to fill that post, left vacant by the death of Allan S. Haywood, at a special meeting of the CIO Executive Board in Washington on Apr. 6.

Riffe took over his new duties immediately. He will also act as director of organization and councils and as chairman of the CIO Organizational Policy Committee. All were posts held by Haywood before his sudden death on Feb. 21 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

IN OTHER major actions, the Executive Board:

- Paid formal tribute to "a great and warm-hearted figure, Allan S. Haywood."
- Formally created the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation; elected a Board of Trustees, headed by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; made plans for a Public Advisory Board to be announced later and reported that more than $750,000 of the million-dollar fund had been collected to date.
- Mapped initial plans for a comprehensive organizational campaign to sign up "hundreds of thousands" of unorganized workers in basic industries.
- Created a CIO Free World Labor Fund to raise contributions for educational and organizational work among the free trade unions of the world, carried on either by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions or overseas representatives of the CIO. **(Story on Page 9.)**
- Contributed $25,000 to the CIO Free World Labor Fund and called upon all its affiliates to contribute to the fund.

John Riffe, who was sworn in by Carey, told the board in a short acceptance speech he was "dedicated" to "carrying on the great tradition" started by Philip Murray, Allan Haywood, Van Bittner and Sidney Hillman.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a press conference later in the day that, under Riffe's direction, the CIO would launch a major campaign to "quickly and aggressively organize the unorganized."

The CIO Organizational Policy Committee will meet on Apr. 21, Reuther said, to map a "comprehensive organizational campaign" concentrated in such industries as chemicals, petroleum, textiles and communications.

"There are enough unorganized workers in the basic industries to keep us busy for some time," Reuther told newsmen. He added that later the CIO will move to organize white collar workers.

Following the Apr. 21 meeting, Reuther said there would be early meetings with individual unions to complete arrangements for the organizing drive. Such a series of meetings had been planned for late February, but was canceled due to Haywood's death.

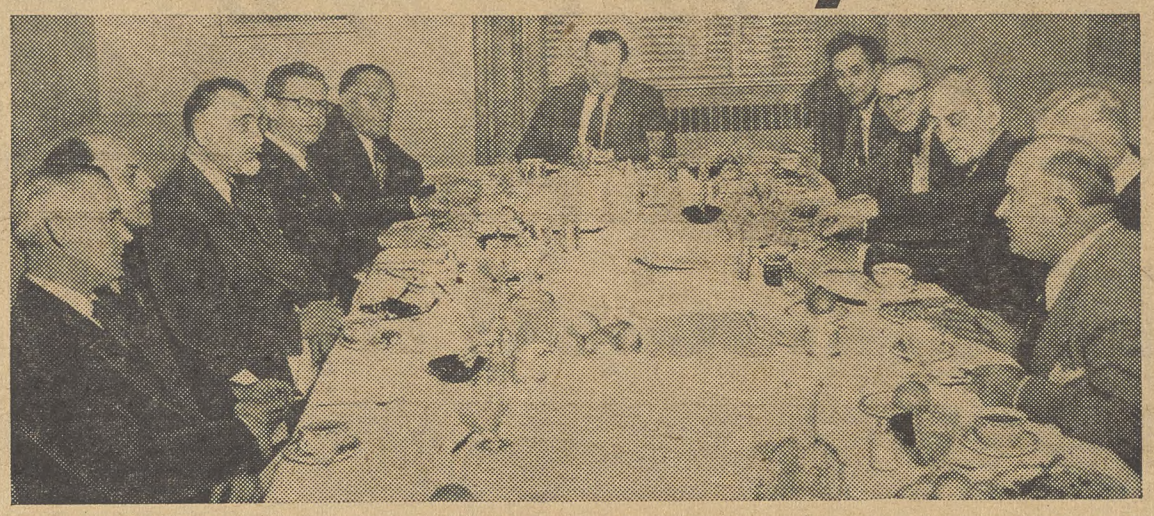
The 49-year-old ex-miner, who succeeds Haywood as the CIO's top organizer, told reporters he was not prepared to announce his assistants as yet.

RIFFE is a member of the CIO Steelworkers and, until his election on Easter Monday, was director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee. He has a long history of union organizational activity.

He played an active role in major organizational campaigns of the Steelworkers and the Packinghouse Workers, prior to his assignment to the Southern Organizing Committee as assistant to the late Van Bittner.

He was nominated as executive vice president by the CIO Executive Committee, and was elected unanimously to serve the balance of Haywood's term.

(Photo-biography of John Riffe, Page 7.)



CIO EXECUTIVE Committee, with Pres. Walter Reuther at head of table and CIO aides, held a luncheon meeting before full Executive Board met to elect John V. Riffe as executive vice president succeeding the late Allan S. Haywood.

CIO Sets Up Murray Fund To Aid Workers And Nation

THE CIO last week announced the formal creation of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to promote "charitable, scientific and educational purposes" and aid workers and their families.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said a million-dollar fund would be created to establish the Foundation in memory of Murray, beloved president of CIO who died last November.

To date, Reuther said, more than $750,000 had been subscribed toward the million dollar goal.

NAMED as chairman of the Foundation Board of Trustees was CIO Vice-Pres. Emil Rieve, who is also president of the CIO Textile Workers. The Foundation secretary-treasurer will be James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Other trustees will be the CIO Executive Officers, Vice Presidents and General Counsel.

A Public Advisory Board to the Foundation, composed of distinguished Americans, will be announced at a later date.

THE FOUNDATION was incorporated in the District of Columbia. Its purpose is described in the certificate of incorporation as follows:

"The particular business and object of said corporation shall be to commemorate the memory of Philip Murray, distinguished American, leader of labor, and great humanitarian, by engaging in the following charitable, scientific, and educational purposes exclusively:

1. "To aid in seeking, through education, science, and charity, to improve the health, welfare, and cultural level of working men and women and their families; to aid in conducting study and research concerning the problems arising out of the relationship between labor and management and the methods for achieving fair and peaceful solution of such problems; to aid in the advancement of research and education concerning the causes of poverty, unemployment and other socially undesirable economic conditions; to promote and assist education by securing public recognition and respect for individual and group contributions to the public welfare by meritorious achievement in charitable, scientific and educational fields.

2. "In order to achieve the above purposes it shall be within the purposes and powers of the corporation to take all actions which may be appropriate or useful to the furthering of said purposes, including the publication and dissemination of educational information; the establishment, endowment, award, and maintenance of scholarships, prizes, fellowships, research and publication grants, lectureships and professorships, and the granting of assistance or support to other exclusively educational, charitable or scientific associations or corporations having similar purposes.

3. "It shall not be within the purposes or powers of the corporation to carry on propaganda, or otherwise to attempt to influence legislation, either as part of its purposes or objects, or as a means of furthering any of its purposes or objects.

4. "The corporation shall have power to take, receive, hold and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the corporation set forth above; to receive gifts, bequests, devises, or other conveyances or property, personal or real, tangible or intangible, to hold the same, and to invest and reinvest the same, the entire principle and income to be applied only for the charitable, scientific or educational purposes set forth above."

Reuther Listed On 2 TV Shows

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is scheduled to appear on two television programs in the next fortnight.

On Friday, Apr. 17, Reuther will be interviewed on the "Cracker Barrel" section of the Kate Smith Show over the NBC television network. Reuther will be interviewed by Ted Collins. The show originates from New York City from 4 to 5 p.m. (EST).

On Sunday, Apr. 26, the CIO president will answer questions posed by a panel of teen-agers on NBC's "Youth Wants to Know" program. This telecast, which originates in Washington from 1 to 1:30 p.m. (EDT), will be carried on the NBC TV network and is moderated by Theodore Granik.

'We'll Keep Alive The Haywood Tradition'

"WE MOURN HIS irreplaceable loss; but we pledge ourselves in the years ahead to live up to the great and humanitarian tradition which was the life of Allan S. Haywood."

With those words, the CIO Executive Board last week mourned the death of "Mr. CIO Himself," the late executive vice president who died "in harness" on Feb. 21.

Standing with heads bowed in reverent silence, the CIO Executive Board formally adopted the statement of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. It had been issued on behalf of the board immediately after Haywood's death.

Allan Haywood "will always live in the memories of American trade union members," the board said at its first meeting since his death. "We recognize the tremendous contribution he made to the welfare of CIO. We know the hope and encouragement he gave to hundreds of unions, both local and national in the ranks of the CIO."

"Union members respected him and loved him," the board resolution said, "because they knew instinctively he had no interest except their interest. No meeting was too small or too distant if workers needed him and the inspiration which he always brought them played a vital part in building the unions of America."

A "great and warm-hearted figure" had departed from the ranks of labor and his fellow officers of CIO, who had served with him through many a crisis, bowed their heads in grief.

CIO Remembers Police Who Went To Haywood's Aid

THE CIO has remembered the Wilkes-Barre police and firemen for their efforts to save the life of Allan S. Haywood when he was stricken in the Pennsylvania city Feb. 21.

The CIO has given checks of $100 each to the Wilkes-Barre Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund and the Wilkes-Barre Police Pension Fund.

In a letter to Mayor Luther M. Kniffen, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wrote that "members of both (fire and police) departments acted with promptness and efficiency."

"All that humanely could be done was done, a fact which is a comfort to all who knew and loved Allan Haywood," the letter continued.

"We want to especially thank Assistant Fire Chief Edward Jacobson, and Firemen Michael Jacobs, Joseph Buczko and Frank Michaels, and Police Privates John Zardeski and Louis Keller.

"Their performance of duty on this sad occasion reflects the highest credit to both departments and the city of Wilkes-Barre.

"WE HAVE lost a great and good friend. It helps to know that, in his final minutes, he was among friends."

Haywood was speaking at a banquet of the Wilkes-Barre-Wyoming Valley CIO Council when he collapsed. An emergency squad was summoned and oxygen was administered only moments after he collapsed. He was rushed to the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, but medical aid was in vain.

CIO, AFL Begin Labor Unity Talks

LABOR UNITY SESSIONS—AFL delegates are on the left and CIO delegates are on the right in these photos from Washington meeting. In the AFL group (from left): W. C. Doherty, Matthew Woll, Harry C. Bates, Daniel W. Tracy, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler (standing) and Pres. George Meany. CIO officials (seated) are Pres. Walter Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Jacob S. Potofsky, James G. Thimmes, Emil Rieve, Joseph Curran and (standing) Joseph Beirne, John Riffe, David J. McDonald, Michael J. Quill and O. A. Knight.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

LEADERS of the CIO and AFL, meeting Apr. 7 to "try to achieve labor unity," emerged from a two-hour discussion in agreement that they should study the possibility of ending raiding between unions of the two federations.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, speaking for their respective groups, pointed out that the "efforts and resources of the labor movement should be used to organize the unorganized, rather than to fight each other."

The 18 union leaders present at the unity session at Washington's Hotel Statler agreed to set up a six-man sub-committee to study the raiding problem, and to bring in a fact-finding report and recommendations by the first week in June. They will be considered by another meeting of the full committees at that time.

The sub-committee was also directed to "study the problems inherent in the structure and jurisdictional lines of the affiliated unions of the two organizations."

CIO'S MEMBERS of the sub-committee are Pres. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers. The AFL trio are Pres. Meany, Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Matthew Woll.

Reuther described the study of inter-union raiding as an "essential first step" to working out unity plans.

Meany, elaborating on that, said: "We recognize that if we're going to get unity, we've got to get the proper atmosphere. The only way to get the proper atmosphere is to stop raiding."

Both union officials emphasized, at a news conference following the unity talks, that the sub-committee would have no powers of arbitration or conciliation of existing disputes or raiding efforts. Its purpose is to see what basis can be found for eliminating raids in the future.

Newsmen sought to get a narrow, precise definition of "raiding" from Reuther and Meany.

The CIO president, pointing out that "all of us understand each other," said the "accepted definition is when one union tries to take away people working under the contracts of another union." Meany noted that "competing to organize a new plant is not raiding."

The other aspect of the study will be to examine the jurisdictional boundaries of the various CIO and AFL unions, as well as their structure. From such a study, it is felt that a basis may be laid for more detailed negotiations in the future.

Raiding, the joint CIO-AFL statement acknowledged, is "not conducive" to unity.

THE STATEMENT pointed out that the meeting was held in good faith to try to achieve unity, and that "no prior conditions" had been laid down by either party. "Both sides agreed to explore all the matters involved on their merits," it said.

It was the first unity meeting between CIO and AFL since the break-up of the United Labor Policy Committee in August 1951. The ULPC represented united action by the two organizations on problems relating to defense mobilization arising from the Korean military action.

The last talks at which organic unity had been discussed were held in Washington in the summer of 1950.

The six-man sub-committee will schedule meetings in the next fortnight, probably in Washington.

Joint CIO-AFL Statement—

'We Met In Good Faith To Seek Labor Unity'

The following statement was issued on Apr. 7 by the joint meeting of the CIO and AFL Unity Committees in Washington:

"WE MET TODAY in good faith to try to achieve labor unity. Both sides came into the meeting with no prior conditions. Both sides agreed to explore all the matters involved on their merits.

"There was a general discussion of all phases of the problem. In particular, the conference gave consideration to the problem of 'raiding,' which, it was agreed, is not conducive to unity.

"The conferees decided to appoint a sub-committee of six—three from the AFL and three from the CIO—to study the possibility of eliminating raiding between affiliates of the two organizations, as a prerequisite to achieving labor unity.

"The six-man sub-committee will also study the problems inherent in the structure and jurisdictional lines of the affiliated unions of the two organizations.

"The sub-committee was empowered to prepare a factual report and recommendations, as well as an agenda, for the next joint meeting of the full committees. This meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., during the first week of June.

"The members of the sub-committee are: Pres. George Meany of the AFL; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO; William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO; Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL, and David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO."

Participants In Joint Talks

These are the 18 leaders of the CIO and AFL who participated in the unity talks at Washington on Apr. 7:

CIO: Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Executive Vice-Pres. John Riffe; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steel; Vice-Pres. James Thimmes, Steel; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime; Pres. Joseph Beirne, Communications; Pres. Michael Quill, Transport.

AFL: Pres. George Meany; Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler; Vice Pres. Matthew Woll, Photo-Engravers; Pres. Harry Bates, Bricklayers; Pres. William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; Pres. Daniel Tracy, Electrical Workers.

Steel Wage Meet Called

THE CIO Steelworkers last week announced a meeting of the union's International Wage Policy Committee to act on wage proposals in forthcoming negotiations with the basic steel industry.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald announced that the union's Executive Board will meet in Atlantic City on Apr. 27 and the wage-policy group on the following day.

He said the meeting will be "in connection with reopening provisions of the basic steel agreements." The settlement after last year's long steel strike provided for a two-year contract with a mid-term wage reopener.

Some 650,000 steel workers are affected directly by the basic steel agreements, which also affect the pattern for as many more workers in fabricating, aluminum and other plants.

The USA-CIO may reopen the contract by May 1. The union gave no indication of forthcoming wage proposals.

Reuther Urges Ike Call Full Employment Meet

CIO AUTO WORKERS Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week urged President Eisenhower to call "a broadly representative conference" immediately to plan for the transition from defense to civilian production with full employment.

Reuther's recommendation was sparked, he said, by "recent reactions in the Congress and in Wall Street to apparent change in Communist policy in Korea, Germany and elsewhere."

The conference should, the UAW president said, "draft a worksheet for full production and full employment."

There was "added urgency" now, Reuther said, because of the Soviet peace offensive for "adequate and timely planning for the transition of our American economy from peak defense production to sustained civilian production at levels that will continue to provide full employment in the critical months and years ahead."

"DEPRESSION," Reuther continued, "is wholly unnecessary. It can be avoided, but not by leaving the outcome to chance. There are enough unmet needs within the United States and among the free peoples of the world to provide full production and full employment at steadily rising standards of living for at least the next quarter of a century."

Reuther called "fantastic and inhuman" the Wall Street reaction to the Soviet moves. He lashed at those "afraid that 'peace will break out' and depression will follow."

"As rational human beings," he observed, "we need to take counsel together, think, talk and act responsibly and quickly to replace fear with practical plans and confidence that such plans can and will be carried into effect."

"AT MOMENTS in history such as this," Reuther told the President, "bold plans, quick decisions and actions turn dangers into opportunities and open the way to great advances. This is not the time to relax, to be either over-confident or panicky with fear of so-called overproduction. It is a time to dedicate our efforts to production and cooperation among all free peoples for peace."

(See Reuther speech and editorial comment, Page 4.)

Employment Peak Seen

Employment will set a new record of more than 62.6 million this year, according to Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin. The mid-February total was 61.4 million.

25,000 Sugar Workers Walk Out

Twenty-five thousand members of the Puerto Rican Sugar Workers Union, which is affiliated with the CIO Packinghouse Workers, went on strike last week when negotiations for a wage increase broke down.

Intl. Rep. Alexander Summers of the UPWA-CIO said the walkout halted work on hundreds of thousands of sugar cane acreage owned by members of the Puerto Rican Sugar Association. The association rejected union demands for a pay boost of 6c an hour.

Looking Ahead

Last week the CIO and AFL resumed their discussions looking toward a reuniting of the U. S. labor movement.

The CIO delegation led by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the AFL delegation led by Pres. George Meany had a successful initial session.

Their discussions, as the two federations jointly announced, were "in good faith to try to achieve labor unity." And there was agreement on both sides "to explore all the matters involved on their merits."

This was a preliminary session and the discussions were general. But the two labor groups got down to work, naming a sub-committee which will explore fully the questions of "raiding" and of union jurisdiction. And the full CIO and AFL groups will meet again in Washington shortly.

Still ahead are many complex and important problems which must be ironed out before labor unity can be achieved on a fair and sound basis. Complex and important, too, are the problems free labor faces in the nation and the world—problems which could best be met by a single U. S. labor federation.

Caught Short?

With the resumption of United Nations negotiations with the Communists in Korea and a few faint signs of civility from the Kremlin on other world issues, there are indications that psychological warriors of the Eisenhower Administration have been caught short.

This is most important because of the failure of the Administration to prepare for a full production-full employment economy if and when settlement of international disputes makes possible some reduction in defense orders.

The Administration has only itself to blame for multiplying signs of what CIO has called "a depression psychology." Just six weeks or so ago, the Congress killed off the three-man Council of Economic Advisers.

On the economic front, publications such as Business Week and U. S. News are filled with ominous reports: the edge is coming off the boom, consumer credit is sky-high, and more autos, TV sets, etc., are being produced than there are buyers in sight at present wages.

In this situation, Auto Workers and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has challenged the GOP Administration to act now to prevent depression later. The UAW has urged Pres. Eisenhower to call "a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a worksheet for full production and full employment."

Depression, as Reuther said, is "wholly unnecessary." It can be blocked by bold plans, quick decisions and great advances through steadily rising standards of living. Handwringing and business-as-usual practices by the big tycoons of the Eisenhower Administration will be futile.

Monkey Business

Now that C. Wesley Roberts has taken his 10% lobbying commission, resigned as Republican national chairman, and prepared to go back to Kansas, the FBI has sent a hot potato to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell—a report on job selling of postmasterships in Georgia. It reminds us of Fortune Magazine's prediction of "maybe quite a lot" of corruption under the GOP.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Another Egg Rolling

In Other Words—

Our Opportunity If Peace Comes

The latest Soviet peace offensive poses a great challenge for America, which, if met, can mean tremendous economic advances and social progress for the United States, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week at the United Defense Fund Dinner in Washington. The text of Reuther's speech covering this latest development in international relations follows:

THE NEWS HEADLINES of the past fortnight indicate possibility of improvement in international relationships. All of us are deeply hopeful that the rulers of the Soviet Union are sincere in their protestations of peace, whatever the specific motives may be.

The people of the entire world are hungry for peace, for the cold war which has been imposed on America and the free world by the forces of Soviet tyranny has cost us heavily in both human and material values.

Billions of dollars are being spent throughout the world for armament—for military programs arising directly from the challenge of Soviet aggression and imperialism. Indeed, many of the activities of the United Defense Fund arise from this same challenge.

If the Soviet rulers are sincere, if their actions square with their initial words, if some measure of peace descends upon us, we in America will have a challenge of major proportions.

No Sigh Of Relief

We cannot afford to let our defenses down in a gigantic sigh of relief. We must be strong and we must be prepared for any threat to the peace, regardless of where it comes. Never again, so long as any potential threat remains, can America and the free world permit themselves to be caught unprepared.

There are those among us who fear that peace and depression are handmaidens. I say that peace, or even a breathing spell from cold war, offers the possibility, not of depression, but of tremendous economic advances and social progress.

Can any man rightly say that America is as well housed as it should be? I know there are tremendous areas of slums and sub-standard housing that we, as a nation, must remedy. I know, having served on a presidential health commission, that the health of too many Americans is sub-standard. I know that too many of our schools are old and over-crowded, and that too many of our teachers are being paid too little money for one of the most important tasks in any civilized system, the education of the young.

I know that in great areas of the world, millions of people go to bed hungry at night. I know there is a universal desire to share the benefits of twentieth century industrial and technological advances. I know that democracy can never find a strong foundation if it is built on the misery of great numbers of people.

Regardless of progress in Korea this week, regardless of new moves coming from the Kremlin, regardless of what may transpire in Peiping or Berlin, a fundamental challenge remains. That challenge is simply this—can democracy and the free world apply the techniques to raise living standards, to improve the welfare of workers and farmers, to make millions of the downtrodden recognize that they have a direct and functional stake in militant democracy?

Defense Fund Praised

The United Defense Fund is "a prime example of democratic unity in action" and "a symbol of America at its best," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said at a UDF dinner in Washington last week.

Reuther said CIO's association with UDF had been "a happy one" and he predicted CIO "support will continue in full measure" for what he called its "tremendously worthwhile activities and services."

"The depression taught America many lessons," Reuther said, and convinced us "our concept of privilege for the few and charity handouts for the many was economically stupid and morally wrong." Out of that lesson, he said, "we have gained new concepts of democratic citizenship" and must "never forget that every family must participate in the community and that no citizen in a free society can ignore the needs of the community nor his responsibility to the community."

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

ALMOST EVERY DAY someone gets up in Congress to announce that last November the voters of America gave a mandate for this or for that.

The official election statistics, just released by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, provide an impartial view of this statement. The figures show what the voters actually voted for last November.

The Vote For Ike vs. GOP

Without question they voted for Pres. Eisenhower. He won over Adlai Stevenson by a decisive 6.5 million votes. The official vote:

Eisenhower	33,824,351
Stevenson	27,314,987

The popular vote for the Republican Party in Congress, however, lagged far behind Eisenhower's vote. The official House vote:

Republican	28,543,334
Democratic	28,178,682

If you count the votes for Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the House score is even closer:

Republican	28,707,763
Democratic	28,677,642

In New York the Liberal Party supported Stevenson. At the same time it endorsed 29 Democratic and one Republican candidate for the House. Adding the Liberal Party votes they received, the Democrats had 162,303 *more* ballots nationally than the Republicans.

On the other hand, if you exclude ballots of the territories but include the Liberal Party votes, Republican House candidates received 171,128 more votes than the Democratic candidates.

Congressional Vote Close

On the basis of official party statistics no party received an absolute majority of the votes for the House seats. The Republicans needed over one-half million more votes to gain a clear majority.

The Republicans captured a majority of the House seats. Yet, they were elected by a minority of the American voters.

A study of the official statistics provides some striking examples of how strong the American people voted for Pres. Eisenhower.

Eight states in the South and Southwest voted for him but sent overwhelmingly Democratic congressional candidates to Washington. The eight states were: Arizona, Florida, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

In Texas, over one million voters cast their ballots for Eisenhower. Yet, only 22,108 voted for Republican House candidates.

In no state did Eisenhower run behind his party. Some of the states which voted far heavier for Eisenhower than for the Republican Party follow:

State	Eisenhower Vote	Republican House Vote
Alabama	149,231	18,673
Arkansas	177,155	51,889
California	2,897,310	2,539,366
Florida	544,036	191,582
Kansas	616,302	489,661
Louisiana	306,925	36,161
North Carolina	558,107	356,472
Ohio	2,100,456	1,836,354
Oklahoma	518,045	383,859
Tennessee	446,147	203,766
Virginia	349,037	138,604

HOW TIMES *have* CHANGED!

PRES. EISENHOWER praises the United Nation's proposed declaration of human rights as a "significant beacon in the steady march toward achieving human rights and fundamental freedoms for all" in message to UN Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva.

All well and good, but just the day before Sec. of State John Foster Dulles revealed that the Eisenhower Administration will not sign the UN human rights declaration nor a covenant on the political rights of women.

★

ARE TAXES coming down? Pres. Eisenhower tells visiting congressmen, "I never promised either to balance the budget or reduce taxes during the campaign." And Sen. Taft says of tax cuts: "I never promised it and I never heard anybody else promise it in the first year."

Remember the campaign days last fall, when Candidate Eisenhower said on radio spot announcements: "We are going to bring them (taxes) down. And here's how. We are going to cut out the billions that Washington is wasting and put that money back into the pockets of the people."

★

SEC. EZRA BENSON has just ordered a 10% whack in the Agriculture Dept.'s budget, covering everything but a drive to promote meat buying. It seems people got out of the habit of buying beef when prices were so high. So the U. S. is pouring out leaflets and recipes on "Seven Savory Beef Dishes" and advice that "pounding helps to make the meat tender."

Remember the good old days, when Sen. Taft's advice to consumers was "eat less' and Republicans split their sides every time the government issued a leaflet on "How to Wash Dishes"?

Pen Guided By Ghosts—

Bricker Has A Gimmick And It's Aimed At Labor's Gains

By GERVASE N. LOVE

WHEN JOHN W. BRICKER, the less well-known Republican Senator from Ohio, sat down to write what has come to be called the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution, his pen was guided by ghosts.

They were wraiths which indulged in the luxury of wishful thinking. They wanted to come back.

And they wanted to bring with them the times in which they flourished—the dear, dead days beyond recall *(neither they nor Bricker will concede THAT point)* when the United States was just another country and not yet a world leader, when it was isolated by oceans that had not yet become ponds, when the robber barons of finance and industry controlled government and could give free play to their bitter anti-unionism.

The proposed amendment is aimed—or so its 65 senatorial sponsors insist—at "protecting" the domestic rights of American citizens from "socialistic" infringment by means of international treaties and agreements. It would do this by curtailing the President's power to conduct foreign affairs.

Roadblocks For Labor

What it would actually hit is the workers of the world, including those of the United States. It would throw roadblocks in their march to higher wages and better working conditions.

Its real objective is the preservation of the sweatshop in the many foreign countries where American industry and finance have invested their capital. It would accomplish this by virtually killing the Intl. Labor Organization, *the only world organization where the spokesmen of workers have an equal voice with the representatives of government and industry.*

It would throw other roadblocks in the world path to peace, because it would bar effective participation of the United States in the United Nations and its member agencies, such as the ILO.

The heart of the proposed amendment consists of only about 100 short words. Their simplicity conceals incredible complexities that Bricker himself has conceded he does not fathom. Its full implications and effects just cannot be neatly packaged, neither by Bricker nor anyone else.

There are four significant sections. They are:

"Sec. 1. A provision of a treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

(Says the CIO: "This provision is entirely unnecessary for the Supreme Court of the U. S. has clearly indicated that no treaty can authorize what the Constitution forbids.")

Provisions Examined

"Sec. 2. No treaty shall authorize or permit any foreign power or any international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate rights of citizens of the United States within the United States enumerated in this Constitution or any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States."

(Says the CIO: "The second section would prevent the U. S. from making various treaties and international arrangements through the United Nations which this country, in the past, considered highly advantageous to make. Here, too, the existing constitutional machinery provides adequate restraints against the making of bad treaties.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"We don't want you to get tied up abroad."

("In the first place, if a bad treaty is proposed, the President can refuse to sign it. If he does sign it, its ratification can be killed by one-third of the Senate plus one. The Senate, moreover, can consent to a limited ratification and reject those parts considered undesirable.")

"Sec. 3. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through the enactment of appropriate legislation by the Congress.

"Sec. 4. All executive or other agreements between the President and any international organization, foreign power, or official thereof shall be made only in the manner and to the extent prescribed by law. Such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties, or the making of treaties, by this article."

(Says the CIO: "The third and fourth sections . . . would seriously hamper our foreign relations during a time of peace and divide us from our allies in war-time.")

Distorting The Facts

The concerted attack on labor and the rights of the individual is coming from the sources one might expect. They are the ones that have been gunning for the ILO for the last few years.

Right up in the front lines, firmly entrenched beside the isolationist patrioteers who always make anything like this their own, are the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the increasingly political American Medical Association.

The employers are distorting the facts about the ILO. When that won't work, they are inventing plain lies. For instance, ILO efforts to do something about refugees have been stymied by charges that Communist nations would set policies. The fact is that only two of the 66 ILO members, Poland and Czechoslovakia, are Red-dominated countries. Neither has anything to do about setting ILO policy.

Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell last week testified strongly against the proposed amendment before the Senate Judiciary Committee. So has Jacob M. Lashley, former president of the American Bar Association and a distinguished St. Louis Lawyer. Chief Judge John J. Parker, of the 4th U. S. Circuit Court, told the committee that 164 years of U. S. history have demonstrated it isn't necessary.

A Move To 'Turn The Clock Back'

THE PROPOSED Bricker Amendment to the Constitution would seriously hamper efforts to conduct the country's foreign affairs, the CIO has warned Chairman Langer (R. N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

CIO opposition to the amendment was made known to Langer in a letter signed by Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers, and Dir. Nathan E. Cowan of the CIO Legislative Dept.

"It will negate the role of the U. S. within the United Nations and its specialized agencies," they wrote, "and through international negotiations to increase the security, the material well-being and the rights of individuals throughout the world."

The letter declared the amendment would "turn the clock back to a period when the United States was a much less significant force in the world."

"In the present time of crisis and instability," it continued, "U. S. leadership is vitally needed to help forge effective international instruments that will provide peace and security in freedom for the peoples of the world.

"The proposed constitutional amendment, while giving no protection that is not already written into constitutional law firmly and supported through long practice, would stultify and restrict such needed leadership.

"Its adoption would give comfort and aid to the totalitarian powers."

Taft-Hartley In Action—

'My Gun Will Belch Fire,' Mill Cop Boasted

A case history of how the CIO Textile Workers were driven out of Alexander City, Ala., by a campaign of beatings, bribery, terrorism, espionage and villification, was presented to the House Labor Committee recently. TWUA Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock told the committee the facts come from official files of the National Labor Relations Board.

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., is a typical cotton mill town of about 16,000 population located in an agricultural county and isolated from other industrial areas.

In 1945, when the TWUA first attempted to organize workers in Alexander City, roughly 6000 were employed in the several plants of the Russell Manufacturing Co. and in the Avondale Mills. The majority were employed in the Russell Mills. Most employes of the two companies live in company owned houses.

Politically and economically Alexander City is dominated by the Russell Manufacturing Co. and the Russell family. The head office of the Avondale Mills is at Sylacauga, Ala., a branch plant is operated in Alexander City. The Avondale Co. is referred to because testimony shows an employe was induced by local police officers to spy on the CIO union organizer in the community at that time.

They Own The Works

The mayor of Alexander City, Thomas C. Russell, is the uncle of Thomas D. Russell, president of the three cotton textile concerns owned by the family. Mayor Russell's name was carried on the letterhead of the company as its treasurer. The mayor owns the principal bank; the textile company has its office in the bank building.

The company owns the hotel and the town water supply. The Russells own a woodworking plant, a grist mill and a creamery, which afford whatever other employment there is outside of the cotton mills.

Four people, all members of the Russell family, tightly control the stock in all these concerns.

In January 1945 an organizer for TWUA came to visit his father who had lived in Alexander City for some years, and was a well and favorably known citizen. The organizer was fairly well acquainted in the community, had been born and raised in that part of the state.

Although he came simply to see his family, the union representative was quickly made aware that there was a great deal of discontent among the cotton mill workers. After consulting his immediate superior, the organizer came back, registered openly at the hotel and invited some friends working at the Russell mills to discuss forming a union.

Cop Threatens Mobbing

Before he could even get started on his unionizing campaign, he was called to city hall by Chief of Police G. Mark Horton and told to "get the hell out of town" or he would be "mobbed." The chief intimated he would use influence to have the organizer drafted into the armed services. The organizer was beyond the age limit for military service, and told the chief he would stay and continue his lawful effort to contact local workers.

Chief Horton had two assistants who did most of his "leg work" in the deliberate campaign to drive the representative out of town. Alfonso Alford admitted under oath that he was a "paid police informer." Alford spoke in the name of the company and the chief.

Later Floyd Mann was hired as a regular member of the police force. For months Alford, and then Mann, followed TWUA representatives literally day and night. When the union men would drive out to the mill villages a police car would follow. Alford sat in the restaurant whenever the organizer ate; it was not posible to talk to a soul without being observed by either Alford or Mann. Despite this open intimidation some employes signed union application forms and urged others to do so.

Boasted of Beating

The beating of the union organizer in the center of town was carefully staged. Supervisors boasted that the beating would take place later in the day. The men who did the beating were given time off from the plants. Without preliminaries or provocation, two workers set upon the representative, slugged him until his face was bleeding profusely, knocked his head against the pavement and kicked him in the ribs as he lay on the ground.

A soldier made a move to intervene but Alford insisted no one "interfere." A uniformed police officer stood within 10 feet and abused the organizer.

The TWUA man staggered to his feet as Chief Horton came and bundled the organizer and assailants into his car and took all to city hall. The Chief ordered the two workers back to work in the mill. The organizer was placed under arrest.

Chief Horton refused to issue a warrant against the two men.

Labor Spy Confesses

The NLRB record shows Mann recruited and offered to pay workers who would spy on the union representative and inform on fellow workers. At a meeting in city hall Chief Horton and Sheriff Corprew helped to "persuade" one worker, Hudson Murphy, employed at Avondale Mills, to take on the job of a "stool pigeon."

Murphy was instructed to take a room in the hotel from which he could see anyone who came in and out of the organizer's room. Murphy became ashamed of his role and confessed to the TWUA representative. The two men agreed Murphy should continue to pose as a spy and give incorrect or garbled information to the police.

Murphy had great difficulty in collecting pay for spying. After pestering Mann and Horton for days, Murphy finally managed to collect $22, ostensibly for "lost time" in the mill. This money Murphy marked and the union representative presented it at the NLRB hearing.

Mann found a veteran, Roy H. Boddie, working in the Russell Mill, to act as a provocateur. Boddie testified he was offered $100 if he would "pick a fight" with another employe, Ernest Willis, a union sympathizer.

Mann told Boddie to report to personnel director, E. A. Coley of the Russell Co., who would assign him a job next to Willis. Boddie did as directed and was assigned by Coley next to Willis. When he got to know Willis, Boddie decided to could not beat the man up. Instead he quit his job.

The company instigated a crude company union known as The Committee, which the NLRB ordered disbanded. Alford played a role in setting up this "committee," told workers the "company wanted it."

Two-Gun Pete

Alford openly threatened to kill anyone who joined the union. "My gun will belch fire and smoke if I catch anyone joining," Alford frequently shouted. A second TWUA organizer swore Alford threatened to shoot him if he remained in Alexander City.

Employes were told repeatedly by Alford, Mann, Coley and supervisors that the Russells would "close down" the mills if the "union came in." "You will have to choose between John L. Lewis and your job" was one catch phrase used by supervisors. There was constant reiteration to employes that "you will have to work with niggers and wops if you bring in the union."

Formal charges against the company and its agents were filed with the NLRB in September 1947, and a formal hearing took place in December.

As a result of pressures by the employer, the NLRB was unable for some days to find any building in which to conduct hearings. The NLRB was forced to move four times before it was finally allowed to use the city hall.

The NLRB had expected to hold hearings at the city hall. The mayor refused. Then NLRB then rented a hall owned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but the post went back on its agreement.

Next the NLRB sought a lodge building owned and operated by the Univ. of Alabama, nine miles from Alexander City. Actually the hearings opened at the Lodge and continued for four days until the manager, V. V. Lowe, ordered the government out.

The next try was a road house . . . the next move was to the federal courthouse at Opelika, 50 miles way. As a last resort the NLRB took over premises a sympathetic property owner had rented to the TWUA. TWUA moved its effects out. By the time counsel for the NLRB had presented his case, the city solicitor offered the use of the city hall, where hearings were concluded.

As Time Goes By . . .

More than 15 months elapsed between the hearings and the decision. The Board sustained the charges, ordered reinstatement with back pay of most of the workers dismissed. The NLRB held the chief of police and Mann and Alford acted as agents of the employer in committing a long list of unfair labor practices.

Within 48 hours the company printed an advertisement in local newspapers announcing it would ignore the Board's order and advising employes and everyone else to treat the ruling as a quaint kind of joke.

The company's attorneys appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

On Feb. 9, 1951, the court exonerated the local police and other local "public" officials on the grounds they had not acted in the interest of the employer within the meaning of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley), but ordered six persons, found to be discriminatorily discharged, rehired and paid back pay.

The company sought a rehearing, which was granted on May 10, 1951.

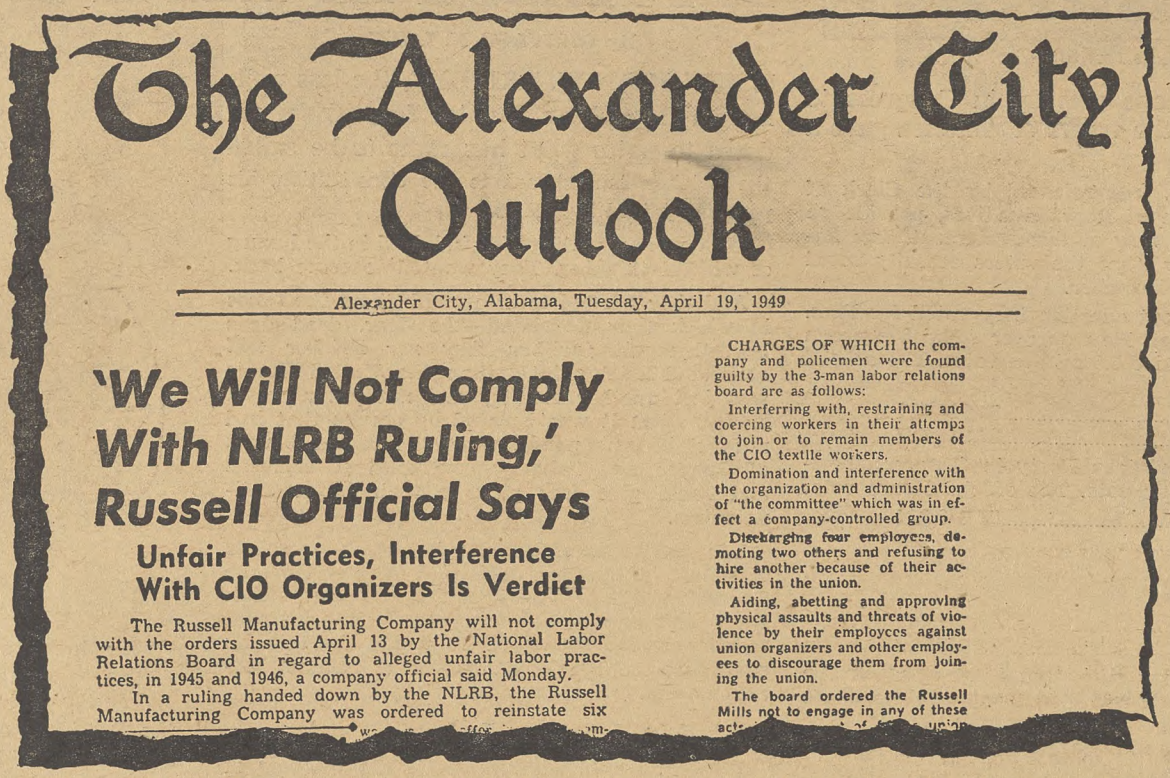
On Sept. 13, 1951, the court issued a further decision, in which it knocked out all cases of discrimination.

Union Destroyed

On Nov. 15, 1951, the court handed down a "decree enforcing as modified, an order of the National Labor Relations Board." The company was required to post a notice in its mill saying it would not interfere with the rights of employes to organize, nor recognize the company union and would instruct employes that assaults on TWUA organizers should cease.

Since the local union in Alexander City had been destroyed years before, the TWUA has no way of knowing if even this notice was actually posted.

In any event this formality would not mean a thing to workers obliged to watch the TWUA being driven from the community by threats, violence and vilification.



The Alexander City Outlook

Alexander City, Alabama, Tuesday, April 19, 1949

'We Will Not Comply With NLRB Ruling,' Russell Official Says

Unfair Practices, Interference With CIO Organizers Is Verdict

The Russell Manufacturing Company will not comply with the orders issued April 13 by the National Labor Relations Board in regard to alleged unfair labor practices, in 1945 and 1946, a company official said Monday.

In a ruling handed down by the NLRB, the Russell Manufacturing Company was ordered to reinstate six

CHARGES OF WHICH the company and policemen were found guilty by the 3-man labor relations board are as follows:

Interferring with, restraining and coercing workers in their attemps to join or to remain members of the CIO textile workers.

Domination and interference with the organization and administration of "the committee" which was in effect a company-controlled group.

Discharging four employees, demoting two others and refusing to hire another because of their activities in the union.

Aiding, abetting and approving physical assaults and threats of violence by their employees against union organizers and other employees to discourage them from joining the union.

The board ordered the Russell Mills not to engage in any of these

HERE IS HOW the Russell Manufacturing Co. displayed its contempt for the laws of the United States, and openly proclaimed its defiance of a National Labor Relations Board decision in a CIO Textile Workers case typical of Taft-Hartley operations.

How The Anti-Labor Press Operates In The Mill Towns

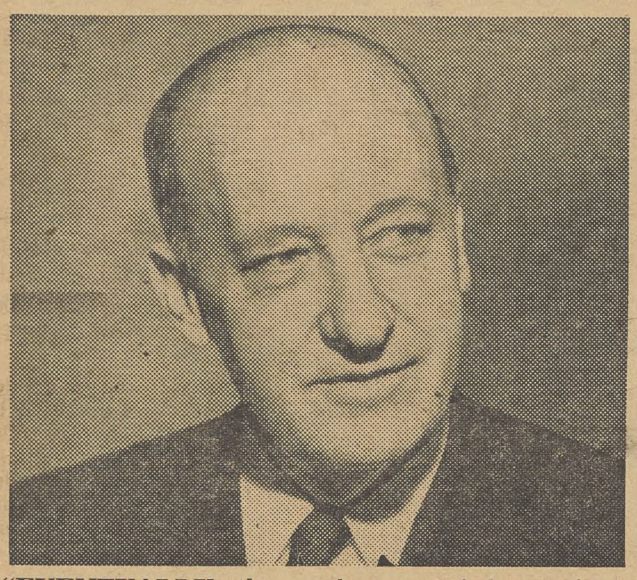
TESTIMONY by the CIO Textile Workers presented to the House Labor Committee revealed the way southern newspapers aid employers in anti-union campaigns. Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock testified:

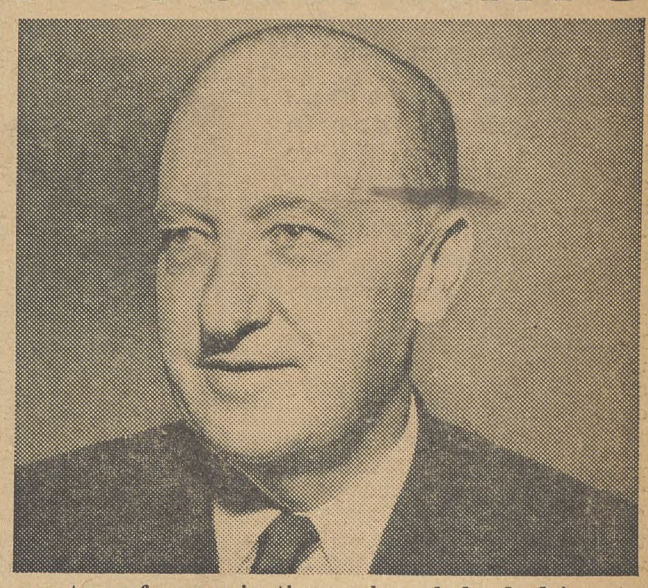
"The typical southern newspaper will seek out and publish, usually on Page 1, every strike story carried by the Associated Press, United Press or International News Service.

"The nation may be enjoying a period in which there are virtually no strikes of any consequence whatever; but if the wires carry a story about 150 workers on strike against a company that makes phonograph needles, you can be sure that readers of the typical small-town, southern newspaper will get the impression that unions are halting the production of atomic bombs."

Union Man Since 1918—

Portrait Of A Man Of Steel—John Riffe





"EVENTUALLY, the workers get fed up with too little pay and too much insecurity and they turn to the union for the answer," says John V. Riffe, CIO's new executive vice president and director of organization, who pledged drive to bring democratic unionism to more workers.

"ORGANIZING the unorganized is a basic mission of the CIO. There are still millions of workers in every part of the country who do not enjoy the benefits of union protection and security.

"I pledge myself to work toward the goal of bringing democratic unionism to more men and women, and to the fulfillment of my deepest aim in life—to bring unionism to the country through the CIO. That was the mission of Philip Murray, of Van Bittner, of Sidney Hillman and of Allan Haywood. I hope to carry on the great tradition which they started."

With those words. John Vernon Riffe took over the post of executive vice president of the CIO—a post which had been vacant since the death last Feb. 21 of "Mr. CIO Himself," the late Allan S. Haywood.

21 Years Organizing

The 49-year-old ex-miner, who assumed the job of CIO's top organizer, has dedicated 21 years to organizing workers into trade unions. His new job, which makes him director of organization and of councils and chairman of the CIO Organizational Policy Committee, represents to John Riffe an extension on a national scale of the organizing activity he has been doing for over two decades.

John Riffe (the name rhymes with "life") was born on Mar. 15, 1904, at Jenkins, in Pike County, Ky. He grew up in the coal mining region around Jenkins, and received a grammar school education in that town.

He was the son of a union man. His father, Gabriel Riffe, was a member of the AFL Carpenters.

John Riffe, like his two brothers, got a job in the coal mines at the age of 14. On Columbus Day, Oct. 12, 1918, he went to work at the Consolidated No. 4 Mine near Jenkins. Within a week, he had joined the Mine Workers and he has carried a union card ever since.

'Honest Persuasion'

His first job in the mine was as a trapper. Not long afterwards, he "graduated" to driving mules in the mine.

Looking back on that early job experience, John Riffe says:

"I learned a good deal about stubborn employers from those mules. But I found that a mule can change his mind—and during the years of organizing. I have found that a lot of stubborn employers, when they get to see the advantages of democratic collective bargaining, have changed their minds, too. Mules and employers, I find, will sometimes listen to honest and gentle persuasion!"

In 1932, Riffe began a long and close association with the late Van A. Bittner, one of the great union organizers in American trade union history. Bittner at that time was president of Dist. 17 of the Mine Workers, in West Virginia. In 1939, he appointed Riffe a Dist. 17 representative.

After three years of acting as a Miners district representative, Riffe moved to Chicago in the summer of 1936 to become a member of the staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the forerunner of the present United Steelworkers of America.

Riffe served as a sub-regional director in the Chicago steel area, under Bittner's direction. Later, as SWOC assistant director in the Mid-West, Riffe traveled to many of the nation's steel centers to continue the work of organizing the unorganized in the basic steel industry.

In 1938, he served for a year as acting director of Dist. 32 of the Steelworkers in Milwaukee, Wisc. In 1939, he went to California as director of USA-CIO Dist. 38. In that year, he was instrumental in increasing the steel union membership in Dist. 38, from 2200 to 22,000.

In 1940, Bittner was assigned by the late Philip Murray—CIO and Steelworkers president—to direct organizing of the farflung Bethlehem Steel properties. Riffle was drafted by Bittner as his assistant in this campaign.

The Southern Drive

When it was over, they had helped negotiate the first union contract with Bethlehem—the overwhelming majority of Bethlehem's 70,000 employes were members of the CIO.

When the Bethlehem campaign was completed, Riffe directed organizing activities for the Steelworkers at the American Rolling Mills in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio. He also found time to serve as a labor member of the Regional War Labor Board in Cincinnati.

In 1946, the CIO established its Organizing Committee to bring democratic industrial unionism to the workers of the Southern states. Bittner was the chairman of that committee and Riffe was his right-hand assistant from the very beginning.

In 1950, Riffe became director of the committee.

"The CIO's drive in the South has brought thousands of members into our unions," Riffe points out. "We have signed an impressive number of union contracts in plants that once were unorganized and where the workers were completely without representation.

"I have no patience with some calamity howlers who think that the CIO drive in the South has been unsuccessful because it has had failures as well as successes. Patience, however, is a major ingredient in successful organizing work.

"I have patience and I want my staff to have patience. That doesn't mean that I will tolerate lack of activity by union organizers. They have a job to do and they have responsibility to see that every penny of union organizing funds is spent to get constructive results.

Not Done In A Day

"But a good organizer knows that if Rome wasn't built in a day, most factories aren't organized in a day either.

"The Southern states are in the midst of a tremendous industrial revolution. Standards of living have risen in considerable degree because of the higher wages we have been able to win for CIO members.

"Thousands of workers in Dixie have learned the advantages of belonging to a democratic trade union. No amount of repression or false propaganda or wishful thinking is going to keep the great majority of Southern workers out of the unions in the years ahead. An anti-union employer in the South isn't different from an anti-union employer anywhere else. But it is not just a question of fighting the employers, it is a question of fighting for what is right.

"Eventually, the workers get fed up with too little pay and too much insecurity and they turn to the union for the answer. I have been saying that for 35 years, and I hope to be showing workers for another 35 years to come that that statement is right and true."

Democrats Win In St. Louis; GOP Takes Michigan Contests

DEMOCRATS last week celebrated their biggest plurality in St. Louis history, as they won easily in a nationally significant city election there.

Raymond Tucker, the Democratic mayorality candidate, in a thumping 61,433-vote margin over Republican real estate dealer Carl Stifel. Democrats won 11 of 14 aldermanic contests and in one of the three GOP wards the Republican candidate had only a shaky five-vote lead.

On the West Coast, Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, supported by CIO, trailed Rep. Morris Poulson in the city primary election. One of the major issues was public housing, with the real estate lobby battling Bowron because of his pro-public housing position.

A run-off election on May 26 will pit the five-term Republican Congressman against the Republican who has been mayor since 1938, winning reelection three times.

In Michigan, Republicans swept to victory in major races featuring the State's biennial spring elections. Former Gov. Harry Kelly, Republican, came out of political obscurity to win a Michigan Supreme Court seat, raising speculation that he might run for the U. S. Senate in 1954.

'Nylon Curtain'

CIO Names DuPont In A-Bomb Blacklist Case

By JULES WEINBERG

FORMAL CHARGES were filed with the National Labor Relations Board last week to prevent the DuPont Corp. from using its Savannah River H-Bomb plant as a test case for swinging labor back to the days of labor spies and private company armies.

That announcement was made by L. P. Vaughan, South Carolina CIO regional director, who said the charges were in addition to recent demands for government investigation of plant safety standards at the Aiken, S. C., installation.

DuPont wrecked its safety standards by firing 27 CIO Chemical Workers, employed as protective firemen, shortly after the Chemical Workers defeated the AFL by a 40-to-1 margin in an NLRB election.

VAUGHAN cited DuPont's interference in the distribution of union literature and causing the arrest of four CIO representatives by company police.

This denial of free speech to workers was halted by the Atomic Energy Commission, following an official protest to the attorney-general and the AEC by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

"But the time has come," Vaughan said, "to go beyond mere investigations and to strip away the nylon curtain DuPont has hung around the Savannah River project."

Vaughan charged further that company layoffs of protective firemen, who had voted for the CIO, was calculated to influence the representation election among 1400 operation workers in the completed section of the plant.

THIS NLRB election has been scheduled for Apr. 16 and 17 and the union reported that five of the men "laid off" were members of the union's negotiating committee.

Vaughan, in filing the unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB charges, cited cases of discrimination in hiring and questioning of prospective employes about union affiliation. DuPont has been operating an anti-union blacklist, CIO had previously charged.

"DuPont is trying to use the Savannah River project as a pawn in a vast anti-union game," Vaughan said. "We don't intend to let them get away with it."

'Economic, Spiritual Welfare'—

Church, Labor Bonds Strengthened At Meet

By MILTON PLUMB

RELIGION'S common bonds with organized labor in building a free world were emphasized last week at the annual convention of the National Religion and Labor Foundation in Cincinnati.

The unity of the two movements, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told the delegates, rests upon their joint belief in the essential dignity and spirituality of mankind.

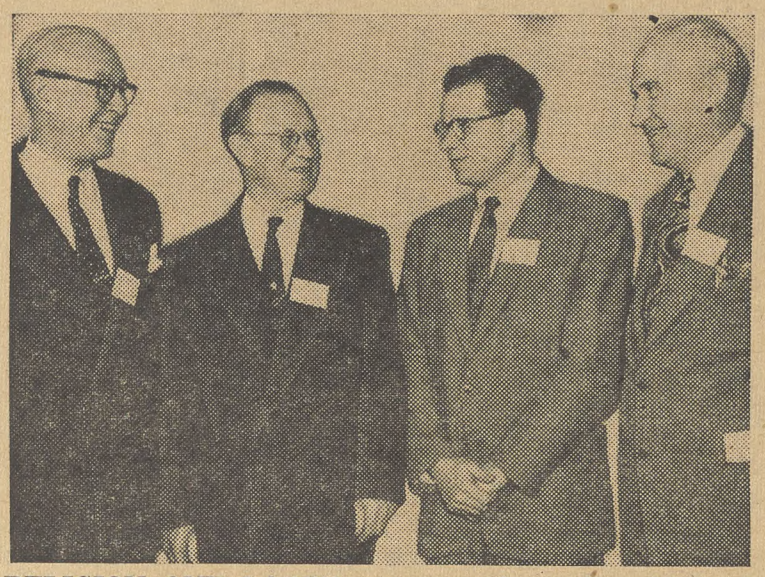
"My own system of ethics is rather simple," Kroll declared. "I believe in people, and therefore that everything which contributes to the extension of their welfare and natural rights is good and the reverse, evil."

CIO'S POLITICAL action stems from its desire to have good people in office, he said, since the daily life of all is affected by the actions of elected officials.

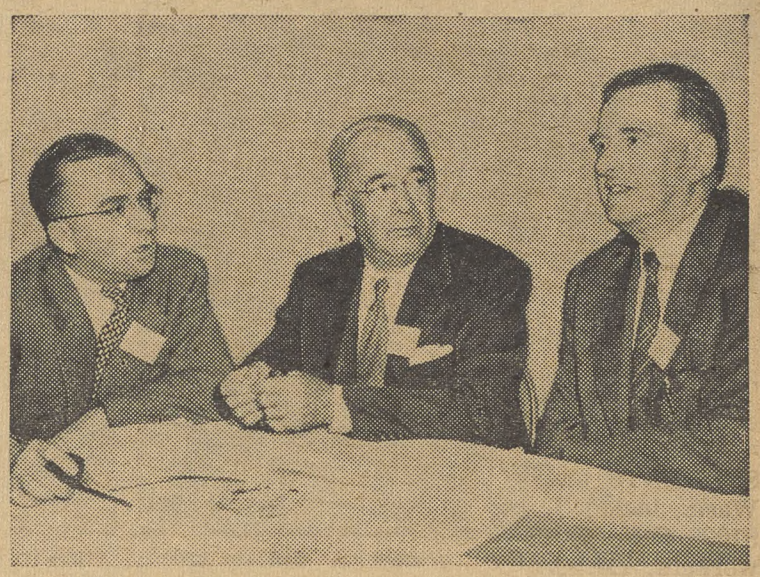
"You cannot say you will serve a man's soul and ignore his economic status," Kroll observed. "We of labor believe that as we better man's economic status we administer to his spiritual welfare."

Roy Reuther—representing his brother, CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, who is a member of the NLRF executive board—called for more cooperation between the churches and labor in support of programs for the economic betterment of mankind.

"If we do not want a world fashioned in the image of Malenkov, McCormick or McCarthy," he said, "we must unite the liberal, progressive forces of religion and labor behind a program of action for democracy and freedom.



RELIGION AND LABOR representatives who addressed NRLF convention are, in usual order, N. Y. Industrial Relations Consultant Dwight J. Bradley; the Rev. Witherspoon Dodge, NRLF executive director; Roy Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers; and NRLF Chairman John G. Ramsey.



DISCUSSION LEADERS Ben Segal, CIO associate education director (left), and Ohio CIO Education Director Orville Jones (right) discuss program of National Religion and Labor Foundation with CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, who gave keynote luncheon address at Cincinnati meeting.

"Organized religion and free labor can only survive in this great struggle against tyranny if we roll up our sleeves and join the day-to-day fight for social justice in the community."

HOWARD Univ. Pres. Mordecai W. Johnson, who shared the platform with Reuther, warned that there is a growing danger that religion will desert labor and align itself with reaction in order to escape the reactionary attacks being made upon it.

"If religion should stand aloof and allow American labor to be pushed aside," he said, "it would commit suicide. The power of the church lies only in the embodiment within her of a radical, ethical sincerity and dedication to the betterment of human life."

More than 100 clergymen of all faiths participated in the two-day meeting. There were about the same number of delegates from all branches of organized labor.

Others active in the running conference were Ben Segal, associate education director of the CIO; Orville Jones, director of education for the Ohio CIO Council, and NRLF Chairman John G. Ramsey, director of community relations for CIO's Southern Organizing Committee. Each presided over a convention general session.

CHAIRMEN and consultants of the three commissions also included the following CIO representatives: Al Herman of the Ohio State CIO; Harry Read of the National CIO; Lucy Randolph Mason, Morton Elder and NRLF Treasurer Waldo E. Rasnake, all of the Southern Organizing Committee; Charles Webber, president of the Virginia CIO; Al Whitehouse, district director of CIO Steelworkers.

Al Jordan of the Cincinnati CIO; George DeNucci, Ohio CIO regional director; George A. Crago of CIO Chemical Workers; Emma Ferrari of CIO Clothing Workers; William Akos of CIO Glass Workers, and John Nichols of CIO Brewery Workers.

CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and Jones were among those newly elected to the NLRF executive board, and CIO board members re-elected include Webber, Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO, and Joseph Schlossberg of the CIO Clothing Workers. Ramsay and Rasnake were also re-elected to office for another year.

Murray, Green Honored By Church-Labor Group

PHILIP MURRAY and William Green last week were posthumously named winners of the 1952 Social Justice Award of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

The founder and donor of the award, Dr. Jerome Davis, made the presentation to representatives of the late presidents of the CIO and AFL at the foundations's annual convention banquet in Cincinnati. He termed the two men, who died last year, "two of the world's greatest labor leaders."

"The lives of both illustrate the fact that in America men can rise from the humblest of backgrounds to position of world responsibility," Davis said. "They are an inspiration to all of us to follow in their footsteps in the search for both the spiritual and material blessings of this life."

Roy Reuther, who accepted the award to Murray on behalf of the CIO, recalled that Murray had served on the committee that the NRLF set up to pick the first winner of the award.

"THE WORLD is incomparably better off because these two men lived," Reuther said.

Mrs. Clarence E. Scarr and Mrs. H. A. Scott, daughters of the late AFL leader, accepted the award on behalf of their father, and Glenn Atkinson, assistant to the president of the Railway Clerks, voiced thanks for the AFL.

High-Tariff GOP Wars On Reciprocal Trade

HIGH-TARIFF Republicans who haven't been able to forget the party's traditional protectionist viewpoint opened fire on the reciprocal trade agreements program last week.

The opening gun was fired by Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.), who introduced a bill that would continue the protective coloration of the reciprocal trade program name, but could so hamstring its operations as to make them virtually ineffective.

Simpson is third ranking GOP member of the House Ways and Means Committee. The chairman, Rep. Reed (D. N.Y.), father of the Administration - opposed tax cut bill, endorsed Simpson's measure and scheduled hearings to start Apr. 22. Other advocates of high tariffs also supported it.

PRES. EISENHOWER wants the law extended for a year without change pending a "comprehensive reexamination" of U. S. foreign economic policy. Speaker Martin asked his protectionist-minded GOP colleagues to abandon their plan of clamping restrictions on the extension.

Senate protectionists were getting into the act, too.

Sen. Watkins (R. Utah) said westerners will fight for higher tariffs to protect their wool and mining industries even if "they may call us isolationists."

They want either an outright assurance from Eisenhower that he will order higher rates where necessary to protect wool, zinc and lead, or authority for the Federal Tariff Commission to cancel preferred rates when U.S. producers can show major damage.

SIMPSON'S bill would continue the program for a year beyond its expiration on June 12. It would kill the authority of the President to use his own discretion on accepting recommendations of the Federal Tariff Commission in the negotiation of new agreements, and require him to follow them.

It would also require him, instead of permit him, to invoke the escape clause when the tariff commission finds damage or threatened damage to domestic industry through the operation of a reciprocal trade agreement.

In addition, it would put crude petroleum and residual oil under a quota system, and prohibit agreements cutting import levies on lead and zinc.

Rep. Smith (D. Miss.) introduced a bill renewing the act for three years and restoring it to the form in which it operated from its start in 1934 to 1947-8. This would take the FTC out of the picture completely.

U. S. Jury Indicts MCS President

Hugh Bryson, president of the CIO-expelled Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, was indicted last week in San Francisco. A federal grand jury charged him with perjury in filing a non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The jury also charged him with lieing in saying he wasn't affiliated with the Communist Party. The MCS was expelled from CIO some three years ago because of long-standing Communist domination.

CIO Asks St. Lawrence Power Project Okeh

THE RIGHTS of consumers in New England and elsewhere to share in the industrial benefits of cheap electric power should be protected in St. Lawrence Seaway legislation, the Massachusetts CIO told Pres. Eisenhower last week.

J. William Belanger, president of the State CIO Council, asked the President to "urge upon Congress the absolute necessity of legislating in advance to assure New England a fair share of the large block of low-cost power that can and should be generated by this project."

Nine House and four Senate measures have been introduced on the question of U. S. participation with Canada in constructing the seaway. Hearings are scheduled to begin Apr. 14 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

SENATE Majority Leader Taft said that the White House will not make its views known before the hearings are completed.

The committee's chairman, Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), is sponsoring a bill that would authorize U. S. participation only in construction of the seaway and would make no provision for power development.

New York State asked the Federal Power Commission for permission to undertake the power project on the American side.

Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) acted at once to prevent "monopoly distribution by private interests" by introducing a bill requiring the FPC to insist that preference in the sale of power be given to public bodies and cooperatives.

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.) and nine other senators have introduced a bill that includes all provisions of the Wiley measure but also authorizes federal participation in the power development phases of the project.

The CIO Clothing Workers, supporting the Lehman bill, said it was necessary to "safeguard for all the people" the tremendous benefits that would be available.

"If the power of the St. Lawrence, and later the power of Niagara Falls, are to be frittered away under license, no substantial savings in costs to power consumers in the Northeast can be expected," the ACWA said.

STUDENTS at the CIO education conference in Seattle, Wash., included (left to right) Marjorie Strand of Local 9102, Communications Workers; Thomas Kenny, Steelworkers; Leonard Saari, Seattle Newspaper Guild; Sec.-Treas. Arvid Swenson, Seattle-King County CIO Council; Bessie McKenna of CWA-CIO Local 9102, and Pres. John Taylor of Local 9102.

CIO Gives $25,000 In Drive For Free World Labor Fund

A CAMPAIGN to raise money for the CIO Free World Labor Fund, intended to help free trade unions of the world strengthen themselves, was touched off by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting in Washington last week.

The board formally designated the fund as the agency to receive contributions made during the campaign. And the board made the first gift by appropriating $25,000 from the CIO treasury.

The money raised will be used to help democratic unions overseas in their educational and organizational work. It will be spent either directly by the National CIO, or through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

THE CAMPAIGN was authorized by the National CIO convention in Atlantic City last December. In getting the fund started, the Executive Board called on all affiliates and their locals to contribute to it "and further its purpose to the best of their ability."

In a follow-up letter to international unions, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther seconded the plea and named John Brophy, veteran CIO leader, as coordinator of the fund-raising drive.

"In the labor movement we are well aware that well-intended resolutions are not enough," Reuther reminded the international unions.

"MORAL and political support alone will not do. Practical financial assistance is needed—the kind of assistance that will help our friends organize, staff, build and extend their unions.

"They need those things which we in America sometimes take for granted—pencils, paper, typewriters, mimeograph machines, training for and assistance to organizers, printed materials—the very elementary tools of trade union organization and administration.

"This costs money—a lot of money. I am appealing, therefore, to you and to every union in the CIO to take part in this campaign."

The fund was set up on the recommendation of the CIO International Committee of which Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, is chairman.

THE MONEY will be spent for the same purpose that in 1951 prompted the ICFTU to raise a fund of $700,000 to promote free trade unionism throughout the world. The CIO made an initial contribution of $100,000. Labor centrals in other countries helped swell the fund.

The ICFTU used part of the money to set up an Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, India, to train potential union leaders in a part of the world where the labor movement is young, weak and inexperienced. The second group of students, representing a dozen countries, is now in the midst of its training.

Plans have been drawn to open ICFTU offices in Accra, in the Gold Coast of West Africa, and at Beirut, Lebanon. A one-month training course for English-speaking students was recently given at Christiansborg, near Accra, under ICFTU auspices.

Oil Criminal Case Dropped By Brownell

THE JUSTICE Dept. last week decided that it won't press criminal charges against the five American oil firms under investigation by a federal grand jury for their dealings as part of an international oil cartel.

Former Pres. Truman earlier offered to do the same thing provided the oil firms would cooperate in developing all the facts needed to carry through a civil suit to recover $67 million allegedly overcharged the government. The companies refused, despite Truman's warning that if the government is forced to subpoena certain documents, national security would be jeopardized.

In announcing that he plans to recommend to the federal court in Washington that the criminal charges be dropped, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell also said that his department has decided definitely to prosecute the oil firms through a civil anti-trust suit.

AFTER FILING the civil suit, Brownell said, the Justice Dept. will ask the court to direct the companies to produce the documents but that a screening committee be set up to prevent public disclosure of those which might endanger national security.

This would leave the companies in about the same position they would have been in had they accepted Truman's offer. If the court approves the department's request, they would have to produce the documents they refused to surrender voluntarily.

Ike Condemns Tax Dodge Plan

Pres. Eisenhower again has condemned the drive in state legislatures for the "millionaires' amendment" setting a 25% limit on U. S. income taxes.

In a letter to Ohio State Sen. Anthony Celebrezze, of Cleveland, the President warned the proposal "would endanger the country's financial structure."

(LPA)

CIO-Builders Go To School In Far West

THE TECHNIQUES of building stronger unions and playing a greater role in community leadership were carried to scores of CIO members at education conferences held under national and local CIO sponsorship in four major far western cities.

The meetings were held in Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Cal. Ben Segal, National CIO associate director of education, headed the faculty at all four. Mrs. Ruth Miller, education director for the CIO Clothing Workers in Los Angeles, assisted in the three coastal cities.

The first session was held in Salt Lake City. Segal reported on the legislative situation in Congress and CIO Reg. Dir. Clarence Palmer on the situation in the State. The group was divided into two sections after a general discussion of the Taft-Hartley Act.

UNDER THE leadership of Segal and Ronald Hale, area director of the CIO Communications Workers, they discussed stewards' training problems and parliamentary law. Later the groups switched subjects. International affairs also were discussed, while Rex Mainard, of the CIO Auto Workers, led a session on the attacks on education.

At Seattle, State CIO Sec. Harold Slater joined with Segal and Mrs. Miller to lead discussions on national and state legislation, how to make unions work better, and international affairs.

That program was repeated at Portland, with State CIO Sec. George Brown discussing the Oregon legislative situation.

It was also similar to that at San Francisco. In addition, Segal discussed what is ahead for organized labor, and one session was devoted to attacks on the schools.

Workshops were held on community services, steward training, union administration, union education and parliamentary law.

Pennsylvania CIO Meets—

'We'll Have More Muscle On Defensive,' Carey Says

ORGANIZED labor is on the defensive as never before, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the 16th annual convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council in Philadelphia last week.

"No force can destroy the democratic American labor movement without destroying American democracy also," he declared. "The two are indivisible."

Being on the defensive, said Carey, "will give us more muscle."

"We're going to have to use more muscle, more brains, more devotion and more self-sacrifice than ever before to defend what we have and to advance to new gains," he added.

"I don't care if it's reactionary employers, or the new Republican Administration, or a combination of both. No one can try to suppress the democratic labor movement in America without having it explode underneath them.

"We can outwait the McCarthys, the union-hating employers, and corporate reaction. Democratic labor has always eventually won, and we'll continue to win."

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers announced that his union has assigned four legislative representatives to work at the state level. They will function in each state where the USA's 31 district's operate, he explained, and will be concerned principally with industrial health, safety, unemployment compensation and fair employment practices.

HE ALSO declared that Pres. Eisenhower "should do something about the annual wage," which both the USA-CIO and the CIO Auto Workers have made major objectives.

Other speakers included Council Pres. Harry Boyer, who warned against a State sales tax and flat income tax; Dist. Dir. William Hargadine, Jr., of the U. S. Wage-Hour Div., and Moshe Bitan, representative of the Israel Federation of Labor in the United States.

CIO, Mexican Unions Confer On Migrants

A JOINT conference on problems of mutual concern to U. S. and Mexican workers will be held between the CIO and the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM) in El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, on Apr. 14 and 15.

The meeting was first proposed by the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, who had planned to attend. His successor, John V. Riffe, designated R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, to head the CIO delegation.

Others in the CIO group will include Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon, Arizona-New Mexico; Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California; Acting Reg. Dir. C. A. McPeak, Texas; Assistant Reg. Dir. William Smith, Florida; James Smith, Salinas, Cal., president of LIU 78, composed of field and packing shed workers in California and Arizona; and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, director of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

Leading the CTM group will be Sec.-Treas. Fidel Velasquez, one of the outstanding leaders of the democratic Latin American labor movement, who played a major role in leading the one million CTM members into the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its Regional Organization of American Workers (ORIT).

VELASQUEZ is a member of the CTM Dairy Workers Union and formerly served in the Mexican Senate. Accompanying him will be six CTM state directors.

Schwarz said the conference will attempt to develop a closer working relationship on matters of mutual interest. On the agenda for discussion, he said, are the general status of Mexican workers; discrimination against Mexicans in this country; the so-called "wetback" problem, and the use of Mexican farm labor in the U.S.

The wages and working conditions of Mexican industrial labor are matters of growing concern to CIO members, he pointed out. Many American firms have established factories below the border for the manufacture of products formerly made in this country. The lower wages paid Mexican workers, he added, help put them in direct competition with U.S. workers.

Big Steel's Own Report Shows How Unions Aid Labor

A SECTION of the U. S. Steel Corp.'s annual report for 1952 contains a section headed "U. S. Steel's Operating Story 1910-1952" which brings out clearly the progress made by organized labor in the steel industry.

The chart shows, among other things, that in 1910 wages were $15.33 a week, 22.4c an hour, and weekly hours worked were 68.4.

In 1952, wages were $78.53 a week, $2.265 an hour, and weekly hours worked were 34.7 —and that's thanks to the CIO Steelworkers.

Who says unions don't help workers?

'Let The Buyer Beware' Policy Develops In GOP Firing Case

"LET THE BUYER beware." That seems to be the policy of the new GOP Administration, according to the doctrine being preached by Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Growing out of the controversy over the firing of Dr. Allen V. Astin, head of the Bureau of Standards, this may bring a change after 40 years of government concern that consumers be protected from shady advertising practices of some businessmen.

Astin was fired because he refused to kill a factual scientific report showing a powder, supposed to increase the life of batteries, didn't work.

Weeks, who believes businessmen should be allowed to make any claims they want for their product and sell it to an unsuspecting public, wanted the report killed. Astin, who believes a scientific fact is a fact, refused. Astin, a Republican who served during 20 years of Democratic rule, was soon out of a job.

His march to the political guillotine revealed the new Administration policy. According to Weeks, unless the product is a food or drug intended for human consumption, the buyer should risk his money on the perhaps unfounded and certainly untested claim of the manufacturer.

Beyond the ability to fire scientists who will not supress laboratory reports demonstrating a product isn't all it is claimed, Weeks also wants control over the Federal Trade Commission. Now an independent agency, the FTC was set up in 1914 to check the truth of advertisements and the Bureau of Standards, with a long reputation for scientific accuracy, did its laboratory work.

Whether Weeks will get that power remains to be seen. Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) and the Federation of American Scientists want a congressional investigation of the Astin ouster and the scientists want a technical investigation of the battery dope to determine whether Astin or the politicians were the better scientists.

Astin has repeatedly asked for such an independent test. Weeks is silent on the subject.

U. S. Fight On Chemicals In Bread Won

ONE BATTLE to protect consumers was won last week when the U. S. Supreme Court upheld a decision issued by the Federal Security Agency during the Truman Administration.

That court upheld an order banning the use of chemical softeners in bread. Technically, the Supreme Court refused to review a nearly year-old ban issued by a lower court.

OSCAR EWING, former head of FSA, in issuing the ban said the softness which the chemical agents caused had nothing to do with the age of the bread or its freshness and thus deceives the buyer.

Ewing also said the chemical contains "residues of known poisonous glycols" and that tests had not established that bread so treated is harmless.

Wholesale and retail bakers did not fight the order but two manufacturers — Atlas Powder Co. and Glyco Products Co.—did. It was their order which the court refused to review.

However, the Food and Drug Administration said they will not institute action to enforce the ban, until another legal test, now pending in the St. Louis court of appeals, is settled. It promised to push for early action in the St. Louis case.

Housewife's 'Bargain' Leads To Oleo 'Butterleggers'

MILLIONS of pounds of oleo have been sold for butter at four times the cost, according to the U.S. Food & Drug Administration.

FDA's drive against "butterlegging" has resulted so far in two convictions, three other cases pending and more under investigation.

So far, the racket has been uncovered only in the metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey areas, but the leads are taking FDA investigators into other states.

The first indictments were handed down against Temp-Tee Foods, Inc., the Bronx; Louis and Harold Alpert, officers of the firm, and Sol Abramson, a supplier who had been enjoined from the practice by a federal court a year earlier.

THEY PLEADED not guilty, and trial was set for Apr. 21. Maximum penalties, on conviction, would be a $10,000 fine and three years in jail on each count.

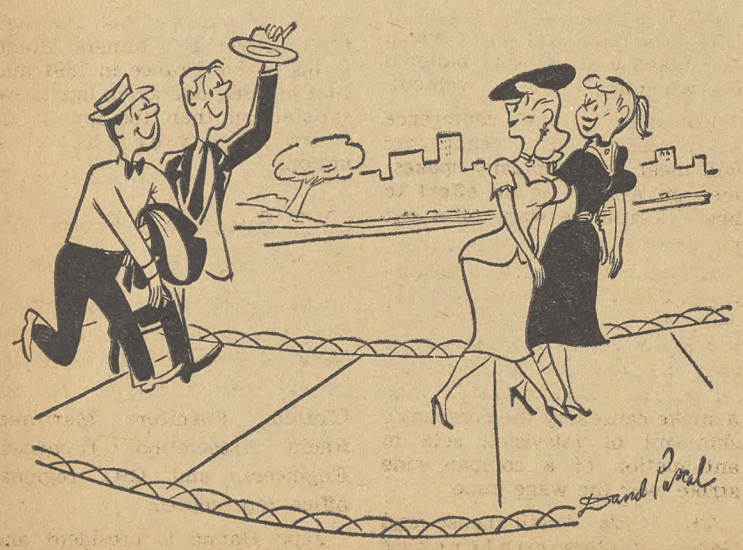
FDA said Abramson delivered more than a quarter of a million pounds of oleomargarine to Temp-Tee Foods last year. In their first inspection of the Temp-Tee plant, FDA men were unable to find anything wrong, but a glance at the outside of the building showed them why:

The outside was much larger than the inside. Another inspection revealed a concealed room equipped with machinery for processing oleo (mixing in a small amount of butter for texture) for repacking as butter. Operations were carried on at night, and the "butter" was delivered by day to a multitude of small local grocery stores in the New York area.

Henry August and his August Food Products Co., Newark, N. J., pleaded guilty to selling oleo as butter. Each was fined $500. Awaiting action is Morris Abramson (no relation to Sol), alias Murray Abramson, alias George Murray, of Newark.

THE TRAIL to Morris Abramson began when an FDA inspector was dining at the home of friends. His hostess was proud of the "bargain" she got in a tasty, unique kind of "butter."

The inspector thought it tasted like oleo, went to the grocer and bought several pounds of the "butter," which had an unfamiliar brand name and was selling at several cents below the regular price for real butter. Analysis confirmed his suspicions, and the search for the source led eventually to Abramson. **(LPA)**



"They look like nice young men. I can see the Amalgamated union label in his suit."

Art Exhibition Is Planned For Union Members

THE NEW YORK Public Library has announced its second annual exhibition of arts and crafts for trade union members will open Apr. 23 at the Agricultural League of New York, 115 East 40th St., New York City.

Union members living anywhere in the U. S. can enter the show if their union has headquarters in New York City and is willing to sponsor an exhibit for them and other members.

Interested members and unions should address Mrs. Dorothy Kuhn Oko, Library Service to Trade Unions, New York Public Library, 42nd St. and Fifth Ave., New York 18, New York.

Sunday School Week Supported By CIO

CIO support of National Sunday School Week, to be observed Apr. 13-19, has been voiced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He said "regular religious instruction and inspiration in the church of their choice provides the broad moral base our youngsters must have to meet the responsibilities which will be theirs in the future."

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THIS DEPARTMENT has been asked a number of questions about how and where working families might invest savings, with reference to U. S. savings bonds.

For maximum safety combined with fair earnings, U. S. Series E bonds are still hard to beat although savings bank and building-and-loan dividends have been catching up to and in some cases passing the 3% earnings offered by the bonds.

One advantage the bonds have over other forms of savings is that if handled right they can be the poor man's tax-exempt security. As you may know, well-to-do investors these days are very interested in tax-exempt bonds issued by state and city governments. A return of 2.5% on muncipal bonds for an upper-bracket taxpayer is the equivalent of 4.5% to 5% return from other investments.

In these days of high taxes on moderate income families, this becomes a factor for them too although of course to a much less extent. But if a working family loses 22 to 24% of the interest earned by its small savings it feels the bite just as keenly as a man who pays out 50% of his investment earnings in taxes.

Reuther Aids Bond Drive

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has been named by Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey to succeed the late Philip Murray as national chairman of the CIO Labor Advisory Committee on U. S. Savings Bonds.

The committee advises with the Secretary on the bond program and helps coordinate sales among CIO members. Serving with Reuther are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

The advantage of the "E" bonds is that you have an option of reporting the increase in value each year as it accrues (as shown on the back of the bond) or you can wait to report the entire increase the year you cash the bonds.

Advantage Of Bonds

For example, if you bought a $100 bond for $75 in 1943 and cashed it when it matured this year you are obliged to report the $25 of increased value as 1953 income and pay tax on it. But if you let the bond remain uncashed even after maturity, so it will earn further interest as Series E bonds do, you won't have to declare any interest income on it until you finally do cash it.

Thus you could hold an E bond for as long as 20 years on a tax-exempt basis. If you're holding such bonds for retirement or as a backlog against unemployment, you probably would have little other taxable income at the time you do cash it and so may escape paying any tax at all on the accrued interest. (But if you expect to cash a lot of bonds at one time while you're still working, as for some major purchase, then you may have a lot of extra income to declare in a single year which could be costly tax-wise.)

Advice On Taxes

You may at any time elect to report each year the annual increase in value of the bonds, but if you do, you have to report the entire increase to date and must continue to report the annual increase each year. If you're already reporting bond interest each year, you have to continue to do so unless you get permission from the Internal Revenue Bureau to change. This may be advisable if you are holding the bonds for retirement. *(Note that interest from U. S. savings bonds bought before Mar. 1, 1941 is not taxable. Some people unnecessarily pay tax on the increase in value of these older bonds when they cash them in.)*

Incidentally, interest earned by savings in your children's names whether bank accounts, bonds or securities, is not taxable either, as long as a child doesn't have total income from all sources of more than $600 a year.

Your Home Loan Will Cost More; U. S. Ups Interest Rate

THE COST of borrowing money to finance buying or construction of a house or the purchase of an auto is going to jump soon.

Next month, the Treasury will begin selling a new type of government bond. It will pay 3.25% interest, the highest rate since 1941, and will not become due for 30 years, the longest term for a government issue since 1933.

The higher interest rate and longer term mean that investment money will be sunk in new bonds and stay there, according to economists. This, in turn, means that less money will be available for borrowing by home builders and installment purchasers, and that those who have it to lend can demand higher interest.

Since the bonds will be sold principally to savings banks, insurance companies and other large holders of personal savings, it means that the rich will get richer while the average worker will continue to buy defense bonds yielding a lower interest rate.

The government expects to sell half of a $2 billion issue on May 1. The higher interest rate and longer term is the Republican idea of how to borrow money to keep the government operating with a "minimum" inflationary effect.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I WOULD LIKE to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the officers of our international unions and to the officers of National CIO in selecting me as executive vice president.

I want CIO members everywhere to know that I will do all in my power to work and to cooperate with all our international unions, state and local councils and staff throughout the country in building a stronger, bigger CIO.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Chrysler Tank Engine Plant, New Orleans, La., covering the office, clerical, technical and professional employes. The vote was: UAW-CIO 143, no union 58. UAW Reps. Carl Jones and Tom Connole conducted the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that in a representation election held among the machinists, tool and die makers at the Western Can Co., San Francisco, Cal., the vote favored the CIO Steelworkers by 18 to three for the AFL, with 12 votes for neither.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election at the Palmer Manufacturing Co., Phoenix, Ariz., by a vote of 127 to six for the AFL Sheet Metal Workers, seven for the AFL Machinists, 50 no union and 16 challenged ballots. Intl. Rep. William Gillespie, assisted by Ann Tinnon of the CIO staff, directed the campaign.

★

REG. DIR. GEORGE DeNUCCI reports that in a representation election at the Hercules Trousers Co., Jackson, O., the workers favored the CIO Clothing Workers by a vote of 100 to 40. The company also agreed without an election to recognize the Clothing Workers at their plants located in Hillsboro and Manchester, O. Each plant employs around 200 workers. ACWA Reps. Earl Graham and Bill Becker handled the organizational efforts at these plants.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that workers at the Cargill Grain Elevator, Memphis, Tenn., favored the CIO Brewery Workers by a unanimous vote. Brewery Rep. Robert Howell conducted this campaign.

The CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories: Borden Co., Lakeshire Marty Co. Div., Atlanta, Ga., CIO Retail-Wholesale 55, no union 53; Willis Lumber Co., Bainbridge, Ga., CIO Woodworkers 96, no union 33; Mathieson-Alabama Chemical Corp., McIntosh, Ala., CIO Chemical Workers 43, no union 42.

URW Sets Pace In New Medical Insurance Won At U. S. Rubber

SOME 35,000 members of the CIO Rubber Workers went back to work in 19 U. S. Rubber Co. plants last week after closing them for two days with a strike that brought speedy settlement of a new basic contract.

As part of the settlement, the company also reopened a five-year insurance plan agreement signed in 1950 and yielded what URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster hailed as the "largest company-financed, comprehensive medical insurance plan ever negotiated by a CIO union."

He described it as a "precedent-making move that can have vast implications for workers in mass production industry in this country." He also said the reopening made the union the first "to crack industry's stand against reopening long-term agreements."

Company officials said the pact was reopened in 'the interest of improving relations between the company and its employes, who are scattered throughout the country.

The basic contract settlement included agreement on a method of resolving troublesome differences over determination of incentive pay rates; negotiations on intra-plant inequities; improvements in the grievance machinery, and two weeks' vacations after three years' service instead of the previous five.

The settlement did not cover wages, which are negotiated separately. The new pact is subject to ratification by a majority of the 19 locals. It expires Mar. 31, 1955, and contains a 60-day reopening clause with the right to cancel the whole agreement if there is no settlement.

3 N. Y. Store Unions Push Merger Plans

THREE UNIONS in related fields, all now operating separately, last week moved closer to unity within the CIO.

They are the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers; the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, CIO, and the United Department Store Workers of America, CIO.

Representatives of the three groups—with an estimated 135,000 members—met at the offices of Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO, who was asked recently by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to handle details of the merger.

AFTER A two-hour meeting, they issued a statement reporting unanimous agreement "on the desirability of a merger as soon as feasible."

R. J. Thomas, representing the National CIO, Hollander and representatives of the groups indicated that unity was almost a foregone conclusion. Only administrative and organizational details remain to be worked out and these will be taken up at another meeting on Apr. 23.

The majority of DPO members left the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in the early postwar days as a result of internal differences. After CIO expelled the Communist-dominated unions, the ousted Food & Tobacco Workers and the United Office & Professional Workers attempted an unsuccessful marriage with the DPO.

MOST OF THE members represented by these two expelled unions returned to CIO and today little remains of them. The DPO, once considered left wing, later came under heavy attack from the Daily Worker and the Communist Party.

CIO leaders in New York, who have closely observed the union, are now convinced any links it may have had with the Communists have been long ruptured.

Pete Mosele Honored By CIO, Steel Union Friends

HUNDREDS of his union friends turned out last week to honor 69-year old Pete Mosele, who retired recently as New York Dist. 2 director of the CIO Steelworkers.

A host of messages praised Mosele for a wide variety of services to the cause of building unions.

Messages were received from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and many others.

Throughout the evening, phrases like "deep gratitude," "great respect," "loyalty" and "modesty" were used to describe the guest of honor.

AMONG those who spoke at the testimonial dinner at New York's Hotel Commodore were Vice Pres. James Thimmes and Sec.-Treas. I. J. Abel of the Steelworkers, R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization, and the Rev. Benjamin Masse.

The words of praise were buttressed with gifts—luggage, a gold watch, a set of sterling silver from the Steelworkers, a $500 U. S. Savings Bond.

Mosele, looking a little surprised by all the fuss, brought the audience to its feet when he announced he would turn over a "substantial portion" of the bond to the Philip Murray Memorial Fund.

PETER MOSELE
Steel veteran honored.

MOSELE, who for many years was CIO regional director in New York City, has also held posts with the United Auto Workers, the Packinghouse Workers, the Miners and other unions. He was a close associate of the late Allan S. Haywood, former CIO executive vice president.

Now planning to return to his home near Terre Haute, Ind., Mosele told the union audience that "I'm going to be watching your activities. I'm not just an old man who is going to stand on the sidelines. I'll watch your victories as well as your defeats, but don't let the defeats occur."

Mosele recalled that he had firist joined the Miners Union in his native France in 1891 and that nothing had given him more satisfaction than the growth of unions in every democratic nation.

Vet Seniority Case Is Won In High Court

SPECIAL seniority credit for military service for newly-hired veterans, as provided in contracts between many CIO unions and major employers, was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court last week.

The ruling came in a suit against the CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. filed by about 275 employes, both veterans and non-veterans, of the Ford plant at Louisville, Ky. Union and company won in the federal district court, and appealed to the Supreme Court when they lost in the Circuit Court.

A clause in the contract between Ford and the UAW-CIO gives veterans seniority credit for time spent in the service regardless of whether they had been employed by Ford before they went into the service.

THE WORKERS who sued claimed the clause made them liable to injury when layoffs came, as veterans who had spent less time actually at work in the plant outranked them in seniority and were further down the layoff list.

Meyer Bernstein, CIO veterans' representative, in calling the decision to the attention of CIO unions, pointed out that the high court agreed the clause merely filled out the legal protections given veterans under the draft law.

N. Y. Brewery Workers Set $3 Pay Goal

"WE WANT $3 in '53" is the slogan of the CIO Brewery Workers as they prepare to reopen wage discussions with brewers in the New York City area.

A meeting of 250 local leaders enthusiastically decided to press for increasing the hourly base pay to $3, with an equivalent increase in base pay for delivery workers.

Brewery union members have won weekly increases totaling $16 from 1949 to 1953.

Sec. William Greenstein of the joint board and local leaders said that not only the $16, but all additional labor costs, have been absorbed by the employers without a profit cut because of the workers' continuously increasing productivity.

ALL BW LOCALS in the New York City area recently agreed to aid employment of Negroes in the industry.

At least 100 jobs will be allocated to qualified Negro applicants in the busy season between Apr. 15 and Oct. 15 in all New York City breweries.

This agreement was reached after more than 15 months of study, discussion and negotiations. Participants in these discussions also included the New York City CIO Council, the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'Fresh Look' At Housing Planned

Albert M. Cole, the public housing foe named by Pres. Eisenhower to head the Housing and Home Finance Agency, said he's going to take "a full fresh look" at the entire program.

Cole already has whittled down public housing construction requests. He has cut former Pres. Truman's request for 75,000 new units down to 35,000 units—about 2% of the need.

GE Locals Vote Walkout

A CRUCIAL meeting of the CIO Electrical Workers' General Electric Conference Board will be held in New York on Apr. 17—the final day of the wage reopening period established in the contract.

The next day the union will be able to strike, and every IUE-CIO local in a GE plant which had taken a strike vote balloted overwhelmingly for a walkout.

Previous to the conference board session, union negotiators will meet with company spokesmen on Apr. 16 in an effort to pry a legitimate wage offer out of the firm.

In the interim, the company persisted in its refusal to meet with the union and try to settle a lockout of some 11,000 members of Local 320 at Syracuse, N. Y. The dispute started with a strike caused by the company's shipment of television sets in anticipation of a companywide strike over the wage issue.

The IUE's Westinghouse and General Motors conference boards also meet in New York this week.

CIO Employes Form Bay Area Local Union

CIO union office employes in the San Francisco Bay Area have formed a local industrial union, with employes of the Clothing, Furniture, Maritime, Radio Association, Broadcast Engineers, and CIO regional office represented.

Jane Hanna is president and Julia Schneider is secretary of LIU 1811.

'New Gold Rush'

Oil Give-Away Fought In Senate

THE "NEW GOLD RUSH" to give U. S. oil resources and other valuable public lands to the states and private interests was in full sway in the Senate last week.

During a week of debate, Republican and Dixiecrat senators proposed to ignore three U. S. Supreme Court decisions and give coastal states lands containing resources valued at between $50 billion and $300 billion.

The courts have held this fabulous wealth belongs to all the people of the nation. Under the whiplash of the oil lobby, the Administration proposes to give this wealth to the coastal states, where the oil lobby has even more influence than it does in Washington.

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.), branding the measure a "gigantic give-away" program, said it would "start an avalanche of demands from other regions and states to get hold of other portions of the public domain."

"If the offshore oil and gas deposits are given to the states, it will not only be the minerals, forests and grazing lands which will follow," he warned. "The big multipurpose dams which the federal government has built on the rivers will quite possibly be next to go."

Douglas said Kentucky "with a straight face" might try to claim the $25 billion in gold reserves stored in the underground vaults at Fort Knox.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) charged Pres. Eisenhower was "induced" to endorse the bill while "under political pressure" during last fall's campaign. Eisenhower, he said, fell "victim to his political friends and advisers" and "it was contrary to his character to make such an agreement in the election campaign and it is only fair that he should be released from it."

CHALLENGING the "moral right" of Congress to "give away to three states the share of the people of 45 states in their heritage under the marginal seas," Murray added:

"As members of the Congress . . . we must realize that we are serving in the nature of trustees of this vast underseas wealth and in years to come will be called upon to account for our stewardship.

"If we fail to conserve this great reservoir of wealth in gas and oil which the Supreme Court holds belongs to the U. S. . . . we shall be guilty of a flagrant failure of duty and responsibility to the people."

KINGPIN of the Dixiecrats supporting the giveaway is Sen. Daniel (D. Tex.), who led Texas legal forces in the battle which the Supreme Court awarded to the U. S. Daniel claimed passage of the bill will help block a "dangerous trend" toward nationalization of property. He failed to explain how the Supreme Court legal decision meant "nationalization."

Meantime, Philip B. Perlman, former U. S. solicitor general, called the proposal "the boldest, most brazen grab of national assets in history." It was, Perlman said:

"In some respects, a thousand times worse than the 'Teapot Dome' scandal of the Harding Administration."

Quote

No one knows just how much of a give-away is involved in the offshore oil deal. The Congressional Record reveals the following:

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.): Is it not true that we get back to the proposition that we do now know where these boundary lines are? We do not know where they are or what they are, do we?

Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.): There has never been any question about what they are. We know what they are, but not where they are.

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Big Industry Gets Hand In Atom Energy

LATEST attempt by the Administration to give away national resources was revealed last week by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Under orders of Pres. Eisenhower, the AEC has drafted legislation to let private industry reap the harvest of profits made possible by the government's investment in atomic energy discovery and development.

Secret sessions of the joint House-Senate Atomic Energy Commission are scheduled shortly to hear details of the proposed policy for relaxation of the federal atomic energy monopoly.

THE PROPOSAL followed a year-long study and the AEC said 50 individual firms have expressed a desire to get in on the ground floor when the time is ripe.

It is expected the AEC will propose that private firms operate atomic production plants creating both power and atomic fuel and sell the products to the government for its bomb stockpile and also sell to private users.

Rep. Hinshaw (R. Calif.), who heads a special congressional subcommittee studying the subject, said the government will have to subsidize private industry to the tune of $30 million a year to push development of the atomic plants.

Injuries Decline

Factory injuries in 1952 were at a new low rate of 13.5 disabling injuries for every million hours worked, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PICKETS STATE CASE: Members of Local 1-S, CIO Department Store Workers, state their demands in picket signs as they demonstrate at Macy's store in New York City. The local's 8000 members seek "substantial" wage boost and shorter hours.

'Old' Price Index Revived By BLS; 2.4 Drop Hits Rail, Auto Workers

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics brought its "old" cost of living index back from the dead last week.

The reanimated Consumer's Price Index, reflecting the cost of the old set of goods and services on both Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, showed a total drop of 2.4 points, or about 1.3%.

It was enough to send down the wages of some two million workers covered by escalator clauses in union contracts.

ABOUT one million members of the CIO Auto Workers were told they will be cut by 1c an hour beginning with the pay period starting nearest Apr. 15.

So were 35,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers employed in General Motors electric plants.

About 1.3 million railroad workers were due for a cut of 3c an hour because of a three-point drop in the old index since Nov. 15. They had just received a 4c productivity increase through an arbitration award.

Fifty thousand members of the CIO Textile Workers employed in New England cotton and rayon mills had their wages cut by 2c an hour.

THE "OLD" BLS index was supposed to have been killed after the Dec. 15 reading of 191 and replaced with what was described as a more up-to-date figure based on different goods and services, and priced in different localities.

Pres. Eisenhower ordered the "old" index reinstated after the Jan. 15 pricing date had passed, bringing a clamor of objections from unions with escalator clauses based on the old figure. The UAW-CIO was already in negotiation with General Motors in an effort to resolve the difference caused by the change.

The BLS pulled together enough prices to yield a figure of 190.3 for Jan. 15. The regular pricing process showed a further drop to 188.6 on Feb. 15.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	189.4 (old index)		Oct. 15	191.5	
			Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
		1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4

CIO Aide Named To Advisory Unit

Mrs. Katharine Ellickson, secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee, was last week named as a consultant to Federal Security Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby. Mrs. Ellickson and other consultants will discuss extension of coverage of old-age and survivors insurance, an Eisenhower campaign promise.

Rent Boosts Approved By Senate Group

THE SENATE Banking Committee voted to give the landlords another rent increase last week in a last-minute amendment to a bill extending emergency economic powers.

The committee had already agreed on the substance of a bill and was considering the language in a closed session when the amendment popped up.

The bill extends the present rent control law, which expires Apr. 30, through Sept. 30. The law now on the books authorizes ceilings up to 120% of 1947 levels. The committee raised them to 130%, which means a boost of 7 to 8%. Thus a rent of $40 in 1947 can be raised to $52 if the bill becomes law.

THE PROPOSED controls law gives Pres. Eisenhower standby authority to freeze wages, prices and rents for a period of 90 days in any future national emergency.

In addition, it gives the Federal Reserve Board authority to clamp controls on consumer credit, including installment buying, and on housing credit, or mortgages.

It also extended rent controls in critical defense areas through Apr. 30, 1954, but set up new rules making it tougher for a community to qualify.

The CIO favored a detailed, carefully-drawn standby economic controls law rather than the stopgap proposed by the committee. It also urged a two-year extension of rent controls, instead of the five months the committee approved.

'They're Our Sons—' CIOers Hosts To GIs On Easter Day

"THEY'RE SONS of our CIO brothers and sisters. Many of them may themselves be CIO members some day."

For that reason, the CIO Council and several locals of the Steelworkers in Lebanon, Pa., were hosts to some 250 GIs on Easter Day.

The men came from the 50th Field Artillery Battalion in training at the Indiantown Gap Army post.

CIOers provided "the works" for the servicemen on Easter Day: A traditional holiday dinner extending from baked ham to ice cream and cake, served at the USA-CIO hall; an open house at the YMCA; and a dance that night at a Lebanon hotel, with the wives of CIO members providing the refreshments.

"The men at the Gap have been an enormous assets to this community," the Lebanon Steelworkers officials said. "The least we could do was to give them some little token of our gratitude."

"They're our sons and brothers," said an official of the CIO Clothing Workers. "Our ladies want them to feel that this is their home away from home."

'Give-Away' Drive Is Rolling In Congress

—PAGE 2

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THUMBS DOWN: CIO Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., show what they think of the demand of the American Woolen Co. that their pay be slashed 31c an hour. The case is now before an arbitrator. (For picture-story of the dispute and unemployment crisis in Lawrence, see Pages 6 and 7.)

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'Set Labor Back 100 Years'—

Carey Hits Lucas Bill To Destroy Unions

—See Page 3

The 'Give-Away Administration' Is Rolling

YOUR STAKE in America's estimated trillion dollars worth of natural resources won't be worth a plugged nickel if the GOP Administration and the GOP Congress put over all they're planning.

That was indicated as developments in and out of Congress last week pointed to a drive to take the nation's and the public's resources in oil reserves, chemicals, power projects and resources, war-built plants and public lands and turn them over to big business. Here are some of the developments:

- The Senate was near a showdown vote on the coastal oil give-away bill. Sen. Taft and Republican leaders tried to ram it through last week. They were delayed by a small group of liberal lawmakers.
- Pres. Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress urging that the government sell to private industry a half-billion dollars worth of war-built synthetic rubber plants.
- Former Pres. Herbert Hoover demanded that the government turn over all low-rate public power programs to the high-rate private utilities. That was too much even for Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay.

It all points, said Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) to a "give-away program." If the oil bill wins, he predicted "ever-increasing demands that the federal government give away to the states other great natural resources constituting the national heritage of all the people."

"I hope," said Hill, "that this Administration does not build up a record of such a nature that it becomes known as the 'Give-Away Administration.'"

(See also Sen. Douglas on Page 4 and Washington Window, Page 5.).

Oil Lands

By GERVASE N. LOVE

LIBERAL senators fought a bitter rearguard action last week in a final attempt to bloc the Eisenhower Administration's give-away of the off-shore oil lands.

They offered a mass of new figures and arguments in long speeches, frequently interrupted for friendly questioning, that cost Republican Leader Taft (R. O.) the loss of his temper and blocked his plan for a final vote last week.

He angrily denounced them for filibustering, a charge they quickly denied. A "line count" of the Congressional Record, he declared, showed foes of the bill sponsored by Sen. Holland (D. Fla.) had used more words in debate than proponents. This brought the tart rejoinder from Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) that he hoped Taft had something more important to do than "count lines."

WITH COMPLETE disregard for the country's interests and safety, the GOP leader asserted the bill would not be sidetracked for action on extension of economic controls, which expire Apr. 30.

"As far as I'm concerned," he said, "the defense production bill will expire unless we finish this bill first."

Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.), sponsor of a rival bill to confirm federal title to the off-shore lands, recalled the Teapot Dome scandal in the Republican Harding Administration.

"Oil," he observed, "has a peculiar way of getting around the country and involving itself in political appointments and the lives of individuals."

—Herblock in Washington Post

"And Next, Mates, We Head For Land."

Sen. Jackson (D. Wash.), citing former Pres. Hoover's demand that the government sell its dams, wanted to know what Hoover Dam would be called then.

"It will be known as 'The Public Be Damned,'" snapped Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), said the Interior Committee, which conducted hearings on the bill, ignored recommendations of Atty.-Gen. Howard Brownell intended to avoid future legal actions.

"Sharp man, that Attorney-General," Humphrey noted. "He sees full employment for every lawyer in the country."

Power

EX-PRES. HOOVER raised his voice from the political grave last week and demanded that the federal government get out of the electric power business.

The idea is to "rescue free men from this variety of creeping Socialism," which threatens "a new oppression of free men greater than the old dog-eat-dog economy," he said in a characteristic speech at Case Institute in Cleveland. *(During Hoover's term, dogs didn't dare eat dogs; they were afraid of men.)*

Hoover declared that Congress should stop appropriating funds for any more steam or hydro-electric plants built solely for power, and that private enterprise should build them and pay taxes on them. This, of course, disregards the fact that private enterprise doesn't build them except to supply current to comparatively populous communities.

IN ADDITION, he said, Congress should stop appropriating funds for new multi-purpose projects unless the power is first leased. In addition, he claimed, Congress and the President should reorganize "this whole federal venture."

Hoover raised no quick echo from Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay. His reaction was that "private industry must live and government should not put roadblocks in its way," but that existing public power developments should not all be scrapped.

But Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) scented danger. He called on Ancher Nelson, new Rural Electrification Administration head, to assure REA cooperatives that he won't let the power program "be slashed and crippled."

Workers Have Job Stake In Conservation Policies

A WARNING that complete destruction of timber stands is a distinct possibility if Congress yields to the clamor to turn the national forests over to the states has been sounded by Nat Goldfinger, CIO associate director of research.

Goldfinger spoke at the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, in New York.

Trade unionists have a vital stake in the development and conservation of natural resources, Goldfinger said.

"WORKERS have a stake in stable job opportunities," he pointed out. "Stable employment is, in part, dependent on our timber supply, iron ore, petroleum reserves and other natural resources.

"As members of the community and as consumers, trade unionists are interested in the quality, quantity and prices of goods, which are, in varying degrees, dependent on the development and conservation of the natural resources with which this nation has been blessed.

"Our national security, too, is involved in the effort to protect our natural resources from short-sighted policies that could leave us in a vulnerable position."

—Herblock in Washington Post

"Think of the Political Education You're Getting."

Headaches On High Seas Due If Give-Away Wins

IF THE REPUBLICANS in Congress give away the rich off-shore oil fields—as they say they will—they will be putting chains around Pres. Eisenhower's ability to deal with foreign governments.

That action would undermine the traditional American principle of freedom of the high seas. It is a principle America has gone to war to protect in the past.

This charge is only one of many made in a case against the oil give-away, filed by three members of the Senate Interior Committee. The "minority report" flatly opposes Republican attempts to hand the fabulously rich oil lands over to four coastal states.

POINTING OUT that the bill would extend U. S. boundaries beyond the three-mile limit—an extension which the U. S. under international law has always refused to permit to other countries—the report warns that passage of the measure will encourage extravagent boundaries claims of the Soviet Union and other nations.

"Recent incidents involving the shooting down of American aircraft off the coasts of the Soviet Union or Soviet-occupied territories," the report points out, "indicate the importance of maintaining the doctrine of freedom of the high seas and the air space above them. The U. S. will be in no position to protest further such incidents, or press past protests if the policy of our government should now be changed."

Enactment of the oil give-away legislation would violate the Constitution, the report contends, because Congress does not have the power to convey continental shelf lands to the states. This would lead to a long-drawn out legal battle and seriously delay development of oil resources needed for national defense.

THE REPORT also charges that the measure would:

1. Halt and prevent future progress of the government's program of multiple-purpose river development for flood control, irrigation, improved navigation, and low-cost public power.
2. Imperil the multi-million dollar U. S. fishing industry, which gets more than half its income from fisheries on the high seas contiguous to the borders of foreign nations.
3. Start a "chain reaction" of other "give-aways" of the public domain to private power companies, cattle raisers, lumber and mining interests.

AS A substitute, the report recommends enactment of the measure introduced by Anderson, which would protect legitimate state rights while providing for prompt development of oil for national defense under federal sovereignty.

Also, the minority urges, that the "oil for education" amendment sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) be adopted as a step to meet the serious financial crisis affecting the nation's schools. This would make revenues from the nation's off-shore oil and gas deposits available for grants-in-aid to education.

The Big Grab Will Cost $68 Billions For Schools

THIRTY-FOUR states stand to lose more than $68 billion in funds for schools if the campaign of the special interests for the off-shore oil lands is successful.

For that grab is only the first—and smaller—of two. The second and larger, which depends on the success of the first, involves giving three coastal states the oil and gas in the continental shelf beyond the three-mile limit, AND giving the western states all the oil, gas, coal and other riches in the federal lands within their borders.

THE OTHER 34 states, whose citizens own all this wealth equally with the citizens of the coastal and western states, will get left. How much is estimated in the figures below. They are based on customary royalties for oil, gas and coal, with pro rate shares determined by combining formulas in two bills which would devote the royalties to school construction and aid to education.

Here are the figures for the 34 states:

Alabama	$3,066,270,000
Arkansas	1,987,080,000
Connecticut	676,635,000
Delaware	124,475,000
Florida	1,584,525,000
Georgia	3,125,225,000
Illinois	2,946,360,000
Indiana	2,235,465,000
Iowa	1,447,485,000
Kansas	1,079,190,000
Kentucky	2,749,365,000
Maine	625,245,000
Maryland	1,044,930,000
Massachusetts	1,918,560,000
Michigan	3,562,040,000
Minnesota	1,798,650,000
Mississippi	2,432,460,000
Missouri	2,149,815,000
Nebraska	736,590,000
New Hampshire	291,210,000
New Jersey	1,635,915,000
New York	4,024,550,000
North Carolina	3,897,075,000
Ohio	3,665,820,000
Oklahoma	1,884,300,000
Oregon	787,980,000
Pennsylvania	5,540,555,000
Rhode Island	291,210,000
South Carolina	2,252,595,000
Tennessee	2,886,405,000
Vermont	256,950,000
Virginia	2,406,765,000
West Virginia	1,850,040,000
Wisconsin	1,918,560,000
Total of 34 States	**$68,888,295,000**

Plants

ANOTHER BARGAIN was in sight last week for private industry. Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress a message recommending that the government sell about $550 million worth of synthetic rubber plants which last year produced two-thirds of the new rubber the country used.

Eisenhower said his recommendation was based on a suggestion from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and consultation with the National Security Resources Board. The Administration also is planning to cut big business in on atomic energy resources developed by the government.

The U. S. consumed 1,206,000 long tons of new rubber last year. Synthetic rubber produced in government-owned plants supplied 806,500 tons.

The President told Congress he had not submitted a detailed plan for selling the plants, but would leave the mechanics to be worked out by federal agencies and congressional committees.

A Day That Has Lived In Infamy

The "open shop"—that was the naked demand of American big industry 40 years ago.

"The American Plan" was the sugar-coated language of 30 years ago for the same industrial slavery.

And now the title for the same old open shop is the "right to work."

This is the thirty-ninth anniversary of a "monument" to the open shop—the Ludlow Massacre of Apr. 19, 1914.

The coal miners at Ludlow, Colo.—employed by the Rockefellers—had been out half a year. Their wants were simple: the eight-hour day, a 10% wage increase, and recognition of the Mine Workers union.

Gunmen, company cops, and Colorado militia turned Ludlow into a battlefield. On Apr. 19, 1914, they moved on the miners' tent camp; machine guns chattered as the troops burned the tents.

When the flames died down 14 hours later, 33 were dead—11 of them children—and more than 100 were wounded. As Aleine Austin observed in "The Labor Story":

"John D. could hold his head high—principle had triumphed."

Last week—nearly two score years after a day that has lived in infamy—there were some American employers who apparently want to go back to the days of Ludlow.

—Print from Harper's Weekly of May 23, 1914, courtesy of the Library of Congress

"Success" was the ironic title for O. E. Cesare's caricature of John D. Rockefeller after the massacre at Ludlow.

The Congress is hearing arguments pro and con on amending the Taft-Hartley Act. Last week the Senate Labor Committee heard a representative of two national retailers organizations urge that employers be given an unlimited right to "lockout" their employes.

His arguments were much the same as those voiced by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Farm Bureau Federation and all the separate federations of participating industries.

Together they want to "amend" Taft-Hartley Act into a total curb on the rights of workers to organize securely into unions of their own choice while making "the sky the limit" for employers' moves to destroy unions.

Then they want to whittle down federal law in the field of labor-management relations and give to subservient state legislatures more powers to swat unions, block picketing, outlaw strikes . . . and create more Ludlow Massacres.

And in the states they're driving for "right to work" open shop laws. Carbon-copy bills, just about identical, to outlaw every form of union security have appeared in a dozen legislatures.

The Ludlow Massacre didn't stop American labor. Murder in the Rockefeller mine camp helped open the eyes of the American public. The "open shop" boomeranged then. Labor can turn the "right to work" into a boomerang now. —W.M.

Carey Hits Lucas Bill To Set Labor Back 100 Years

By AL ZACK

ADOPTION by Congress of the Lucas Bill to bar industry-wide bargaining "would set organized labor back 100 years," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a congressional committee last week.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee as president of the CIO Electrical Workers, which he also heads, Carey denounced the measure as having an element of "hypocritical nonsense."

Carey predicted passage of the Lucas Bill, which is aimed at breaking international unions, would have the following effects:

- "The number of labor disputes will be greatly increased."
- "More time will be lost in strikes than has heretofore been the case."
- "Satisfactory labor-management relationships built up carefully over periods of years will be destroyed."
- "The general public and national defense will suffer."

THE LUCAS BILL would bar certification of a union as representative of employes of competing companies, unless the employes are less than 100 and their plants less than 50 miles apart. It would mean the IUE-CIO, Carey said, could not represent employes of Westinghouse and General Electric, as is now the case, since the firms are in competition.

"It must be apparent to anyone with a knowledge of labor-management problems that these pious protestations of concern for the public weal, cited by Lucas as the reason for his bill, conceal a fixed purpose to render the major unions in this country impotent, and to make the collective bargaining process ineffective as a means for protecting and promoting the interests of the employes," Carey said.

In an exchange with committee members, after he had endorsed testimony of other CIO witnesses in opposition to Taft-Hartley, Carey charged the General Electric Co. with collaborating with the Communist-dominated UE, which CIO expelled four years ago.

OBSERVING that he had no immunity from suit for libel or slander, as do congressmen, Carey charged, "General Electric plays footsie with the Communist Party through UE."

Earlier in the hearings William J. Barron, GE's labor relations counsel, had delivered a 62-page tirade against unions—chiefly those that are anti-Communist.

Only one paragraph of the Barron testimony even mentioned the major Communist-dominated union with which GE deals, the UE. But he devoted some 12 pages to sly hints that CIO wasn't interested in a "so-called house cleaning" of communism when it expelled 11 unions in 1949 on charges of red-domination and that many remaining CIO unions may be "strongly suspected" of being Communist-dominated.

Meantime, four other CIO witnesses were appearing before the Senate Labor Committee, continuing to document CIO's case against Taft-Hartley.

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, president of the CIO Communications Workers, also dealt with attempts to limit collective bargaining. "We feel," he told the senators, "that the unity of management must have as its corollary the unity of workers if there is to be equality at the bargaining table."

He said such proposals to ban industry-wide bargaining or to "atomize unions to bring about the same effect" would "subvert the avowed principles of proponents of Taft-Hartley that the Act was intended to give equality of treatment to both labor and management."

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, detailed Taft-Hartley's effect on that union, saying it has been able to establish collective bargaining relationships in a total of only 24 southern mills employing 7364 workers in the act's 5.5-year history.

In 34 other plants, Rieve said, workers had voted for a union but had been denied the protection they wanted as employers made use of Taft-Hartley's multiple anti-union provisions.

O. A. KNIGHT, president of the CIO Oil Workers, told the Senate committee workers need greater protection by the government of the right to organize and bargain collectively. This protection, he said, they are not getting.

Taft-Hartley, Knight continued, affords employers greater protection than it does their employes, despite the fact that industry is still in a superior economic position and is able to thwart efforts of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Under Taft-Hartley, the Oil Workers president said, the NLRB is required to "crusade" for the protection of management, but has failed to "crusade" for workers' rights.

The oil industry, Knight charged, was a highly integrated, extremely monopolistic industry in which employes of a single company could have little or no effect on the economic status of a single company if strike action were limited to that particular firm.

HARRY D. SAYRE, president of the CIO Paperworkers, criticized in particular that section of Taft-Hartley which is "an invitation for craft organizations to conduct raiding activities against well-established, efficiently functioning industrial units."

The Paperworkers president also charged that during the past three years four strikes, resulting in more than 5 million wasted man-hours, were provoked or prolonged by provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Reuther Hails Ike's Peace Proposal

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week congratulated Pres. Eisenhower on his challenge to Soviet Russia to back words of peace with deeds.

The President, in a foreign policy address in Washington, urged the new Russian leaders to demonstrate a will for peace by ending the Korean war, lifting the Iron Curtain, and joining in a world atomic disarmament pact. He also proposed a world development plan.

Reuther praised Eisenhower for a "clear and courageous statement" which will give "hope and renewed faith" to people throughout the world. In a letter to the President, Reuther said:

"Congratulations on your clear and courageous statement. I am confident it will instill hope and renewed faith in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

"The practical implementation of a peace proposal, within the framework of the principles you outlined, is the key to the future of mankind.

"Only an affirmative program that gears our productive power and economic resources to the fulfillment of the hopes and needs of mankind will enable America to provide the moral and spiritual leadership to the world and will enhance our efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace."

"Do-Badders" Take Over

Last summer and fall, when promises were cheap, the GOP promised to improve the quality of government personnel at every level of operation.

How are they succeeding?

• **In Germany,** the New York Times, on the basis of a survey by its correspondents, finds the morale of American civil servants "at its lowest ebb since the end of the war . . . Morale has been disintegrating at an accelerated pace . . . under the impact of Congressional investigations . . ."

• **In Washington,** 50 scientists at the Bureau of Standards, the government's top laboratory, are reported ready to resign because of political interference by Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, who forced the removal of Allen V. Astin, the Bureau's esteemed scientific director.

• To the **Subversive Activities Control Board,** Pres. Eisenhower has nominated ex-Sen. Harry Cain of Washington, once voted by capital correspondents as the "worst" member of the upper house.

Cain, for years subservient to the real estate lobby, has—on the basis of past statements—indicated he couldn't tell a Communist from a member of the Girl Scouts. Yet, if one business-sponsored Taft-Hartley amendment were to pass, Cain might have a major voice in deciding what's a "Communist" union!

• At the newly-created **Dept. of Health & Welfare,** Parke Banta has been named to the key post of general counsel. A GOP Representative from Missouri in the "awful 80th Congress," Banta presumably "qualified" for his new post by voting to cut down social security, to cut down the school lunch program, and to entrench segregated schools.

• As **National Chairman of the GOP**—where he will have a major voice in recommending people for top government jobs—the Republicans have elected ex-Rep. Leonard Hall of New York. Hall's record in Congress was one of consistent "wrong" votes on just about every piece of social welfare legislation in recent years. He voted against even those items that even Pres. Eisenhower approved in the late "liberal" period of his campaign.

Nobody—least of all, the CIO—expected the Eisenhower Administration to bring a squad of convinced liberals into the federal service. But the so-called "do-gooders" are rapidly being replaced by "do-badders," and the entire federal service is suffering.

Two Veterans Depart

Two of the departing public servants deserve a special nod from the people of the nation.

Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor during the Roosevelt era, more recently a capable member of the Civil Service Commission, is leaving government after 20 years.

Although union people sometimes got into spats with "Fanny," they had keen respect for her integrity and intelligence.

Another GOP casualty is Arthur J. Altmeyer, head of the social security system since its start in the mid-30's. A quiet man, a widely recognized authority on security matters, Altmeyer was "reorganized" out of his job just a month before he would have qualified for retirement under government rules. He will be missed as a great security technician—and the question will arise: "Why such haste, Secretary Hobby?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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It Never Rains But It Pours

In Other Words—

Case Against The Give-Away

One of the important Senate speeches against the bill sponsored by Sen. Holland (D. Fla.) to give away the off-shore oil lands was made by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.). Excerpts from his conclusions are given below.

By PAUL DOUGLAS

I SUBMIT that there is no good or sufficient reason why we should pass the Holland Bill. There is on the contrary every reason why we should reject it and pass the Anderson-Hill Bill instead.

The Holland Bill gives away to a few states enormous treasures which belong to us all. Most of the sponsors are the very ones who say they are concerned about the size and burden of the public debt, yet this bill would alienate assets which may ultimately be equal in value to that debt and could be used to reduce it.

We are concerned with the 2.5 million illiterates in this country and the low level of education given others, yet this bill would throw away a large future income which could be used to wipe out illiteracy and help assure to all an acceptable minimum of education.

Weaken National Interest

We take great pride in the Nation as a whole and in the principles for which it stands, but this bill would weaken the national interest and increase the feeling of separatism when more than ever we need to be united.

We give lip service to the idea of soil conservation and lament when we see our rivers carrying away to the sea enormous quantities of our rich top soil. Yet this bill will be merely the prelude for a drive to turn back our national forests and grazing lands to the states with the almost inevitable result that they will be overcut and overgrazed. This will increase floods and erosion.

The Holland Bill will endanger the rights of our fishermen off the coasts of Alaska, Mexico and Newfoundland. It will touch off interminable legal disputes between some states and the federal government; it will raise grave questions of international law.

From every consideration of the national interest, I submit this is an unwise bill. Now I can understand the position of the Representatives and Senators from California, Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

But what I cannot understand are the mental processes of the representatives and senators from the other states, who are nevertheless supporting the Holland Bill. Their states gain nothing from this bill for the submerged lands in their navigable inland waterways have never been threatened by the federal government and we will confirm their title by statute in the Anderson Bill.

But the Holland Bill will take away from those states enormous assets which can be used to decrease their burdens and to confer positive benefits on them.

The Anderson-Hill Bill would conserve these precious assets for the Nation as a whole, but would allow a fair additional share to go to the coastal states. It would be fair to existing leaseholders. It would permit immediate development of these fields by avoiding all the legal suits which the Holland Bill will almost immediately touch off. It will permit our fishermen to ply their trade without fear of reprisals.

It will enable the income from our natural resources to be used to help meet the heavy costs of national defense, to help balance the budget and to reduce the national debt. It will dedicate this income to the development of our greatest national asset, the human resources of the country.

What It Means

The value of the oil, gas and sulphur in the off-shore reserves was estimated at between $50 and $300 billion by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) in a Senate speech. He continued:

"It is hard to visualize what these sums mean, but the following illustration may help. If we pile $1000 bills tightly on top of each other, $100,000 will come to .8 of an inch, and $1 million to eight inches. A billion dollars would therefore amount to 8000 inches, or over 660 feet. This is higher than the Washington Monument and the value of these resources would amount to 50, or 300, of these towering piles."

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

THE OFFSHORE OIL give-away proposal, known as the Holland bill, may soon determine what will happen to as much as a trillion dollars worth of publicly owned natural wealth under our national lands.

The bill was recently passed by the House. It is now before the Senate. It would turn over rights to $12.5 billion worth of offshore oil and minerals to four coastal states: California, Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

A Trillion Dollar Bill?

A number of supporters of the bill maintain that if it becomes law it will establish the principle of "states' rights" to all the minerals and other natural wealth underlying public lands within their borders.

Experts say this is no small right. It is estimated that the coal and shale under these lands, alone, will someday be worth nearly a trillion dollars ($980 billion). This does not include other rich minerals.

The usual royalities on this coal and shale, enough to produce 130 billion barrels of oil, could reach as high as $123 billion.

If the principle of states' rights to these minerals is established, it would mean that 10 Rocky Mountain states would gain most of the royalties at the expense of the remainder of the states.

Even the three coastal states of California, Texas and Louisiana —the strongest supporters of the oil give-away bill—would lose if the Holland Bill became law and was carried to its logical conclusion.

Under the Holland Bill these three states stand to gain a billion dollars ($975 million) in royalties from offshore oil and minerals. However, they would lose as much as $10.4 billion if the Rocky Mountain states could claim coal, shale and minerals underlying their public lands.

Two substitute bills before Congress, the Hill and Anderson proposals, establish the principle of turning over 62.5% of royalties to states without such resources for educational purposes on the basis of school-age population. At the same time, all the people of all the states would continue to own the public lands.

The rejection of these bills, in effect, could cost school children in 35 Eastern, Midwestern and Southern states as much as $61 billion in royalties. Even over a 50-year period this would be enough to greatly develop our sadly lagging educational facilities and programs.

Many congressmen from the 35 states, possibly unaware of this, voted for the off-shore oil bill. And many Senators from these states have declared their intention of voting for it.

This action comes as the U. S. Office of Education reports that our educational needs are critical. This nation's school plant needs, alone, as of last September were $10.7 billion. By 1958 this figure could reach $18 or $19 billion.

'Blueprint' Of Drive For Federal Sales Tax Revealed

A SECRET "blueprint" for imposing a national sales tax on consumers has been exposed by the Madison (Wisc.) Capital Times.

The "blueprint" was drawn by Carl Byoir and Associates, a top drawer publicity firm, whose star-studded account list reads like a "Who's Who in Big Business."

In a confidential memorandum, prepared for the Sheaffer Pen Co., the publicity firm has outlined a slick-trick program designed to kid the public into believing a federal sales tax is a better bet than the federal income tax.

Sales Tax Aids Rich

The truth is a federal sales tax is beloved by the very rich, for it saves them real money and heaps the tax burden on the little guy struggling to get along.

Byoir's memo to the Sheaffer Co., headed by Craig R. Sheaffer, Assistant Sec. of Commerce, calls for using the Eisenhower appointee as "star speaker" on TV and radio shows to sell this bill of goods to the taxpayer.

Sheaffer's earlier tax activities included promotion of the "millionaires' amendment" which would limit federal income taxes to 25%, saving millions for the handful at the top of the economic ladder and saddling new burdens on "Mr. Average Taxpayer." The Sheaffer plan was too bald a scheme even for the Eisenhower Administration and the President has frowned on it.

The secret blueprint, revealed by The Capital Times, says in part:

"The sales tax proposal lends itself readily to a nation-wide campaign . . . Generally for it are the industry groups. The organized labor groups . . . New Dealers and liberal economists . . . are opposed, insisting on steeper graduated income taxes." *(This means: taxation according to ability to pay, with the richer paying more than the poor.)*

'GOP Promised Too Much'—

'Start Tax Cuts By Boosting Family Exemptions,' CIO Says

IF TAXES are going to be cut, the place to begin is with average income families squeezed for years between rising prices and unfair federal and state taxes.

And the "first tax cutting action of the Congress," CIO said last week, should be to provide "at least a $200 increase in the individual exemption allowance" —an action which would materially reduce the tax load on workers' families.

CIO's full-length examination of the tax situation—highlighted by high, wide and handsome Republican campaign promises before the election and increasing caution by Pres. Eisenhower ever since his inauguration—was contained in the current issue of the Economic Outlook.

Republican congressional leaders, warned the CIO Education and Research Dept. bulletin, plan to "give the most aid to individuals and corporations least in need of tax relief."

"A Sobering Effect"

In the face of continuing international crisis, the Outlook said, there is a "continuing need for high federal revenue."

"During a period of substantial business profits," it continued, "it is particularly desirable that income match expenditures."

Therefore, the Outlook backed Eisenhower's position that tax cuts must wait on a balanced budget, observing this official position conflicted with GOP campaign statements. "But," it added, "the responsibility that comes with victory is beginning to have, for some, a sobering effect."

The President's "sober post-election warning," the economic report said, was realization that the Republicans "promised too much too soon." Calling the President's restraint "laudable" and reflecting "concern for the long-run national interest," the Outlook warned:

"There is danger that it will further inflame his reactionary colleagues to demand wanton budget slashes regardless of public welfare and security, in order to hasten tax cuts for the well-off which they pursue with frenzied zeal."

Where To Start

When the proper time for tax cutting comes, the Outlook argued, "substantial tax relief must be provided first for the average families of the nation through revision of individual income and excise tax laws. Then, and not before, the excess profits tax should be revised and the normal corporate tax rate should be moved downward."

In support of its proposal for at least a $200 increase in individual income exemption allowances, the CIO cited government statistics that a city worker's family of four needs about $4290 to maintain "reasonable standards of comfort and decency."

Present exemptions for that size family are $2400 and the CIO proposal would mean a minimum exemption of $3200—"still an inadequate minimum for family needs."

"Every family in America would be benefited," the Outlook said. "A family with an income of $5000 would save $177.60 yearly; those with earnings which reach higher income tax brackets would benefit more."

This proposal, CIO said, "would spread the tax cut benefits more widely and more fairly than any other proposal. Most important, it would increase the purchasing power of millions of low and middle income families and help sustain consumer buying at the critical time when reduced defense spending might otherwise threaten a reduction in national production."

Reed Bill Hit

The Outlook called the Reed Bill "a 'sweetener' concocted as a smoke-screen." It was intended to make more acceptable, CIO said, the end of the excess profits tax on June 30, "a $2.5 billion bonanza handed to a small fraction of our corporations—the most profitable ones in America."

To the family of four with a net income of $4000, CIO said, the Reed bill would mean a weekly saving of 68c, while to the family with a $50,000 income the saving would be $41.69 a week.

Outlook Warns Of Drive For Federal Sales Tax

There's a growing drive in Washington to enact a federal sales tax, the CIO Economic Outlook warned.

"Since the Republican victory a growing number of business spokesmen have been championing this cause," long backed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Outlook said.

One proposal is to establish a U. S. sales tax bringing in $2.5 billion a year to substitute for present revenues from the excess profits tax on big corporations.

"Sales and excise taxes are particularly unfair to low and middle income families," the Outlook points out.

"They are taxes on consumption and touch even the poorest. They are borne in inverse proportion to income—the higher the income the less the burden; the lower the income the greater the burden. This fact makes sales taxes so attractive to the well-off."

Textile Town: The Story Of Lawrence...

25% Of Workers Are Out Of Jobs

(First of two articles)
By FRED ROSS

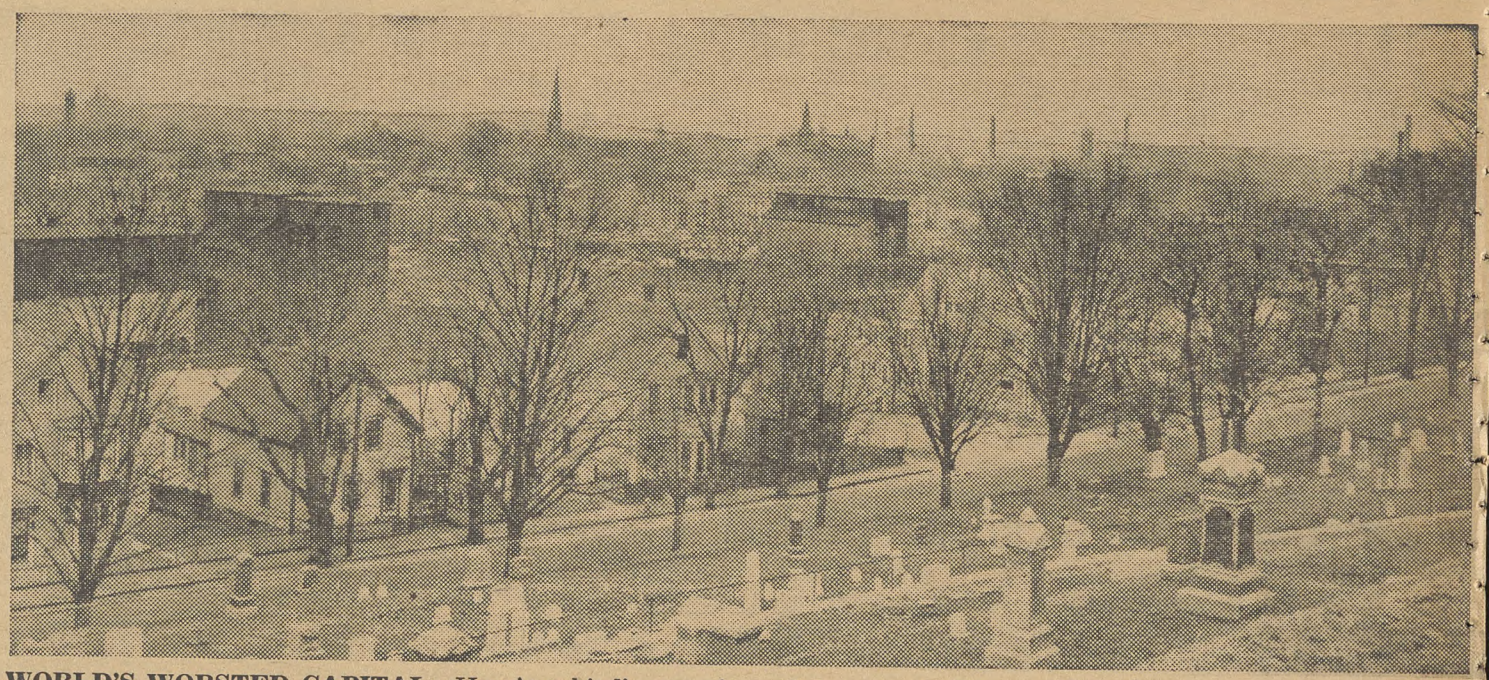
THIS IS THE STORY of a town and its people, its troubles and heartaches, its history and its hopes.

The city is Lawrence, Mass., the woolen and worsted mill town where the ancient brick mills line both banks of the Merrimack, one of the fastest-flowing rivers in the world.

That's the reason Lawrence is where it is. The Boston financiers who established the town in the mid-19th century picked out the site because they needed water power. They built dams to divert the swift-flowing river into canals which still flow alongside the mills.

Thanks to water power, Lawrence became the worsted capital of the world.

Long years ago, most mills switched from water power to electricity—except for the processing of wool.



WORLD'S WORSTED CAPITAL: Here's a bird's eye view of Lawrence, Mass., taken from a cemetery overlooking the city. In the foreground is May Street, where many "displaced" woolen workers have their homes.

Town Left Behind

Something else has happened to Lawrence. That's been the revolution in the textile industry since the advent of "miracle fibers"—the synthetics such as dacron, orlon or dynel.

And Lawrence has been left behind, with its mills . . . and with thousands of its workers out of jobs.

Right now Lawrence is awaiting an arbitrator's decision on the demand of the American Woolen Co., which has two mills in operation in the Lawrence area, for a 31c hourly pay cut.

When synthetics developed, some wool fabric manufacturers hastened to make use of man-made fibers by blending them with wool to create new fabrics.

Management Lagged

Other mills, like American Woolen Co.—which is the biggest firm in the industry and operates the Wood mill at Lawrence, the biggest woolen and worsted mill in the world—were not so progressive.

They depended on government orders for cloth needed for our fighting men. They did very well during World War II and until last year. When government orders failed to arrive so abundantly, they found themselves outdistanced by their more alert competitors in the contest for the civilian market.

With the growth of the wool and worsted industry, Lawrence and the surrounding towns of Andover, North Andover and Methuen grew until it is a community of 126,000.

Figures of the Massachusetts Div. of Employment Security show that there is more unemployment in the Lawrence area than in Boston, which has a population of more than a million.

On the basis of weekly unemployment benefit checks paid during the nine-month period ending Mar. 28, John McKenna, director of the Lawrence office of the Massachusetts agency, estimates that some 26,000 jobless workers in the Lawrence area drew benefits for 10 weeks.

The official estimate of the division issued in its March bulletin is 9800 currently unemployed. That's 25% of the working population.

The number drawing and claiming unemployment benefits is lower than that, but does not show the number of persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Thousands of persons have exhausted their benefits.

As Arthur W. Brown, manager of the Lawrence Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers and assistant director of the union's woolen and worsted division, puts it:

"You can't displace 18,000 woolen workers as has occurred since 1945 without affecting the community."

Even those workers who have been fortunate enough to get jobs in defense industries in other Massachusetts communities will be "out of luck" when these plants curtail production, because they have built up little seniority.

The situation would be worse if a few industries had not moved into Lawrence. The largest of these is Western Electric, which about a year ago took over a closed woolen mill and now gives employment to some 900 persons.

ALSO DOWN: Some 6500 lost their jobs when this large Arlington mill closed about a year and a half ago. Note dammed river which once ran the mill.

TWUA Fights American W

"WORKERS IN AUTO, Steel and other industries are getting raises. Why should we get a 31c hourly pay cut?" asked a member of the executive board of Local 227, of the CIO Textile Workers in Lawrence, Mass.

The local union official was referring to the demand of the American Woolen Co. that workers at their score of plants take a 31c slash. The case is now before an arbitrator, with a decision due any day.

"Why should we take a cut when our work load has been increased?" asked the worker, who is employed at the Wood Mill, the largest woolen and worsted plant in the world.

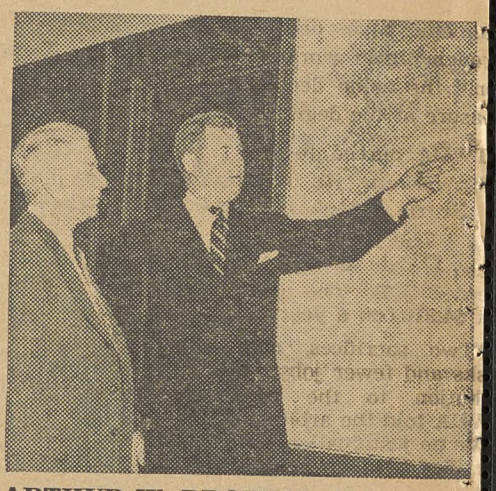
New Machinery

"With new machinery one girl does the work of five," he said. "We accepted the new machines. Why should we accept a cut? Why should we lose money with prices as high as they are?"

The answers to these questions were in the brief filed by TWUA-CIO with the arbitrator, Raymond O'Connell. They all add up to this: American Woolen's demand is out of this world.

To start with the new machines and the increases in the work load, TWUA said:

"We bargained in good faith, making concession after concession in work assignments. Our members have extended the fullest measure of cooperation on the basis of our belief that the company was sincere



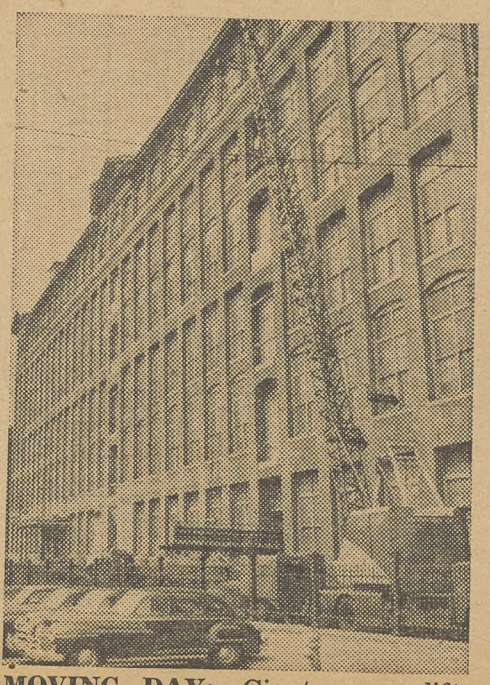
ARTHUR W. BROWN, TWUA Lawrence Joint Board manager, and Mayor John J. Buckley.

in its avowed purpose of increasing efficiency without reducing wage standards.

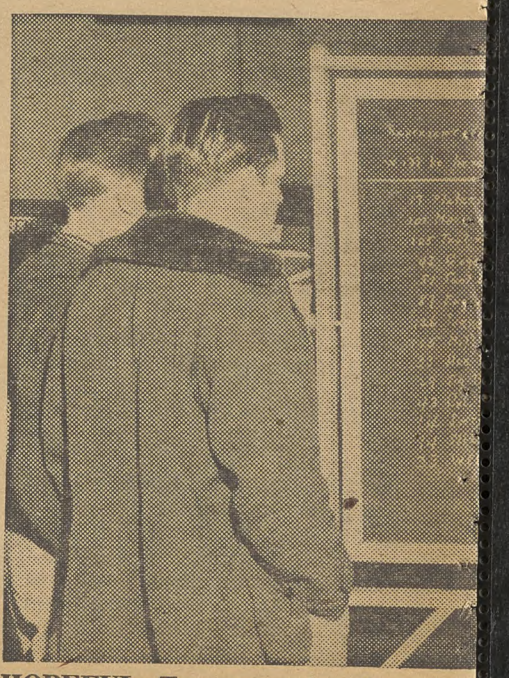
"Now that the company has accomplished the desired increases in work assignments, it proposes to renege on its commitment to maintain wages."

TWUA agreed last year to increase the world load after Francis W. White, American's president, in a speech pleaded that the company's "chances of survival in New England and Lawrence" were at stake.

"As a result the increases in work as-

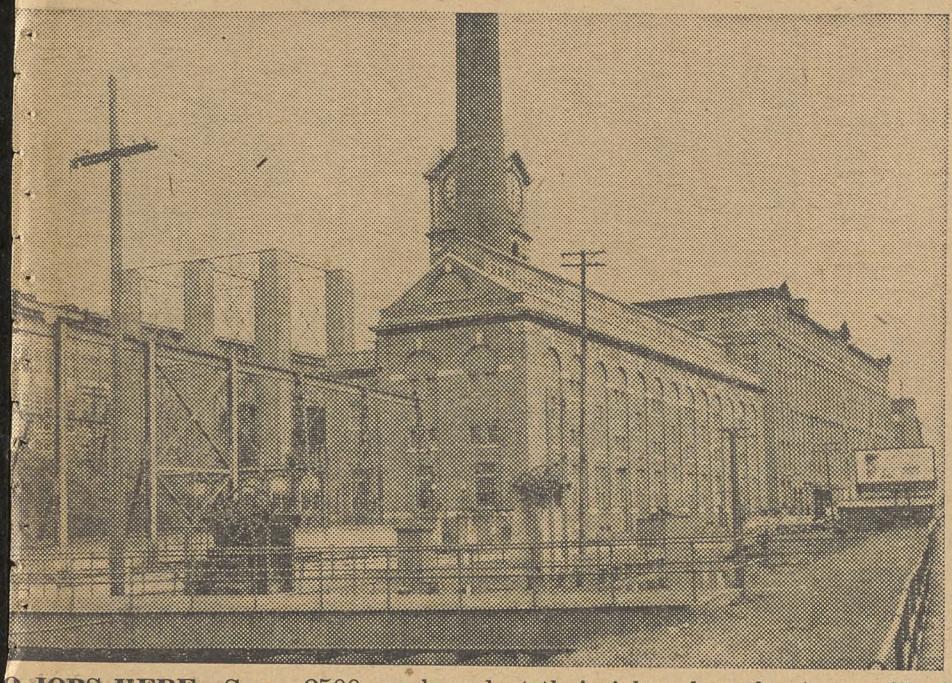


MOVING DAY: Giant crane lifts spinning frame from closed Ayre mill.



HOPEFUL: Two unemployed worker at East Hartford, Conn., more than 1

Closed Mills, Job Headaches And Hope



JOBS HERE: Some 2500 workers lost their jobs when the Ayre mill of e American Woolen Co. chain closed down about a year and a half ago.

JOBLESS LINE UP: Many of the persons on these two lines are jobless woolen workers who have been receiving unemployment benefits for some weeks.

oolen's 31c Pay Cut Plea

iment have been effected primarily rough higher worker effort and applica-n," the union declared. "This is a full easure of the degree of our cooperation."

TWUA agreed to job changes affecting 9 workers. As a result, 1326 workers the total 3659 have been displaced—%. The overall work productivity of se remaining on the job has been in-eased 57%. The company's payroll was $4,310,000 a year.

"Two sacrifices, namely higher work ks and fewer jobs, are a sufficient con-ution to the competitive system," old the arbitrator. "There appears e no justification for demanding a third rifice through wage cuts."

s it any wonder that TWUA members "burned up" over American Woolen's mand for a third sacrifice, particularly e their average wage would be cut from out $60 a week to approximately $48?

ofits Fabulous

"Aside from one firm, American Woolen is the only one in the industry that anded a wage cut," and "the ers have renewed their contracts with-t a request for wage adjustment," WUA pointed out to the arbitrator.

"The company's financial record shows has enjoyed fabulous profits since 1939," union pointed out. "The loss in 1952 s the only financial reverse suffered in last 14 years and it was due to unusual circumstances which make it irrelevant to the present case.

"The burden of past management failings, the cost of current changes in management policies and approaches and the company's management difficulties in meeting the problems faced in 1952 by the entire industry should not be used as the basis for taxing the workers with lower wages.

"Between 1941 and 1952, the firm had piled up $270 million in profits before taxes, and $123 million after taxes. In 1951 alone, it earned $23.6 million before taxes, and $13 million after taxes.

"From the end of World War II through 1951, the American Woolen Co.'s annual profits—after taxes—never dipped below $4.3 million (in 1949) and ranged as high as $22.3 million (in 1946)."

(Next week: More about Lawrence workers and the arbitration dispute.)

Cotton Pact Set Without Pay Cut

The CIO Textile Workers have signed a two-year contract with an association of 23 New England cotton and rayon mills maintaining the present wage scales and fringe benefits. These firms traditionally set the pattern for the cotton-rayon mills in the North.

Doc Comes Only For Sick Kids In Jobless Mill Worker's Home

LITTLE GEORGE CHAREST got a pair of shoes on his seventh birthday. His grandmother bought him the shoes because his father "considers himself lucky if he works six months in a year."

His father, George, Sr., is a woolen worker. Like some 10,000 others in Lawrence and nearby towns, he is on the "labor market," ready and willing to work but unemployed most of the time.

He has not had a steady job for two years since the closing of the mill where he worked three and a half years.

Charest is ready and willing to work, preferably at his trade where the average wage is $1.52 an hour. He worked two days during the week of his son's birthday.

Job Too 'Expensive'

With a friend, who has an old car, he went to work at Waltham, Mass., some 35 miles away. The job was listed at the Lawrence office of Massachusetts Div. of Employment Security as "battery work," Charest said.

When they got there they found that a battery plant was being remodeled and that they would be paid $1.10 an hour.

He and his friend had spent $4 for gasoline and oil. His buddy also knew that if they made the round trip to Waltham every day his car would require extensive repairs. The inescapable conclusion was they could not "afford" the job at $1.10 an hour.

"How do you live?" Mr. and Mrs. Charest were asked when interviewed in their modest but neat-as-pin home.

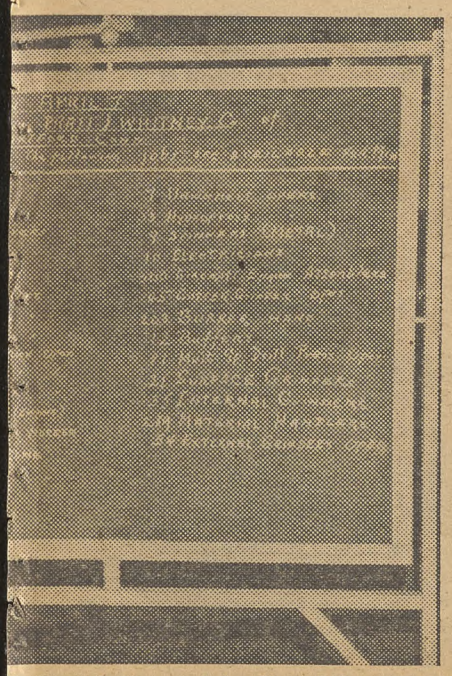
They have been getting $29 a week unemployment compensation (when Charest isn't working part-time), but the benefits will be exhausted in a few weeks. With that money, they paid the rent, which is $12 monthly. The rest of the money goes for groceries.

They heated only the kitchen and the living room downstairs during the winter. When Charest made $50 a week at his last job, he spent $30 for necessities and put the rest aside. He was laid off two months ago.

He had to use the savings to buy oil for the furnace, and shoes for himself so that he could continue to look for work.

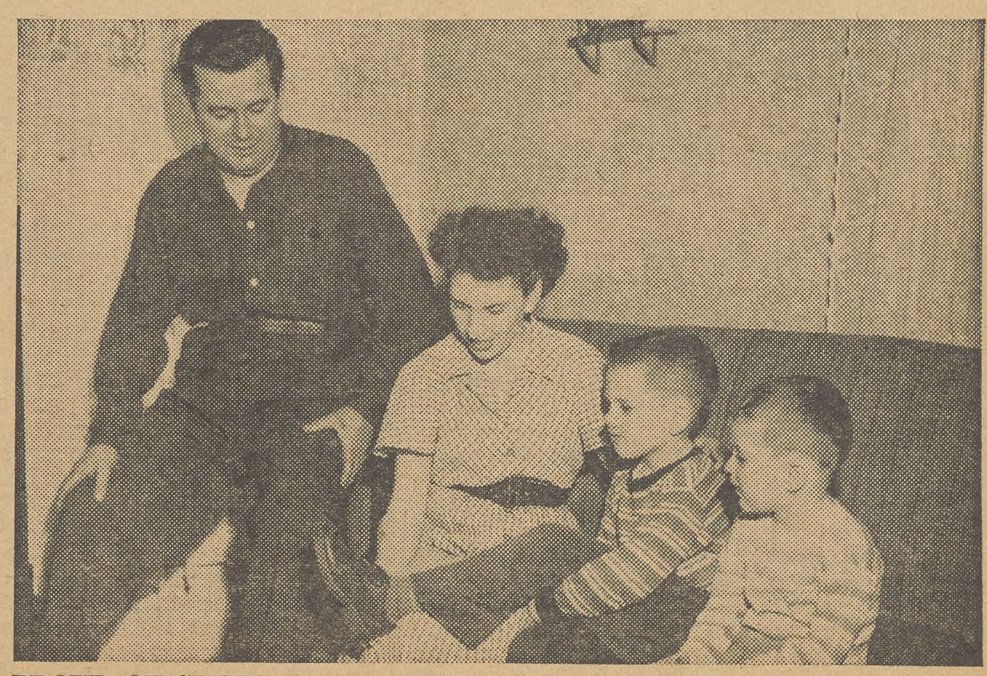
They don't call the doctor unless it is absolutely necessary, as when one of the children had the measles. When Mrs. Charest got pneumonia last year, she lay in bed two weeks without benefit of medical care. Charest said he needs dental care and treatment for a scalp rash, but can't afford it.

"I'm the kind of a fellow who doesn't like bills," he said. "My bills have got to be paid."



k hopefully at jobs listed for plant iles from their homes in Lawrence.

JOHN McKENNA, director of unemployment office, and secretary.



PROUD OF SHOES: George Charest, Jr., shows off his new shoes, which his grandmother bought him for his seventh birthday.

In The Legislatures—

'Right To Work' Tories Battled; Farm Labor Curb Lost On Coast

WITH legislative preliminaries out of the way, for the most part, in many states, organized labor was getting deeper and deeper into a series of two-way fights last week.

On the one hand, the CIO was intensifying its fight for new laws and amendments to old laws aimed at advancing the interests and welfare of workers. On the other, it was fighting grimly at an apparently unending job—stemming the usual rash of reactionary bills intended to undercut the gains of the workers.

IN OKLAHOMA, the CIO and the rest of organized labor have had two anti-union shop bills—the kind called "right to work" measures by their tory sponsors—to contend with. Both make it contrary to public policy to make union membership either a deterrent or a requirement for holding a job.

One measure, introduced in the House, apparently has been successfully bottled up in committee. The other, started through the Senate, is still alive.

Nearly 1000 union members jammed their way into a Senate committee hearing on the latter measure and booed lustily from the galleries when the surprisingly small number of proponents made their pitches.

They cheered just as lustily when the union case was presented by Sec.-Treas. Len Yarborough of the Oklahoma CIO Council; Lena Kountz, of the CIO Communications Workers, and spokesmen for the AFL, miners union and railroad brotherhoods.

ORGANIZED labor in Tennessee suffered a setback when a proposed amendment to legalize the union shop was beaten in the Senate, 20 to 12.

The open shop law was passed in 1947, when the then Gov. Jim N. McCord refused to veto it. The next year organized labor supported Gordon Browning for Governor on his promise to fight against it, but he broke his pledge. Last year it supported the present Governor, Frank Clement, on his backing of the amendment.

However, the Tennessee Senate increased unemployment compensation from $25 to $28, medical expense coverage from $800 to $1500, and death benefits from $7500 to $8500, and passed a law requiring payment of the prevailing wage on all State construction. But it voted down a minimum train crew bill.

IN CALIFORNIA, the first major pro-labor bill to reach the Assembly floor, one prohibiting the employment of minors 16 to 18 years old on farms during the school season, was defeated.

A few days later, however, the Assembly's Finance and Insurance Committee approved a labor-backed bill also fought by the farm lobby when it recommended inclusion of agricultural labor in the workmen's compensation program.

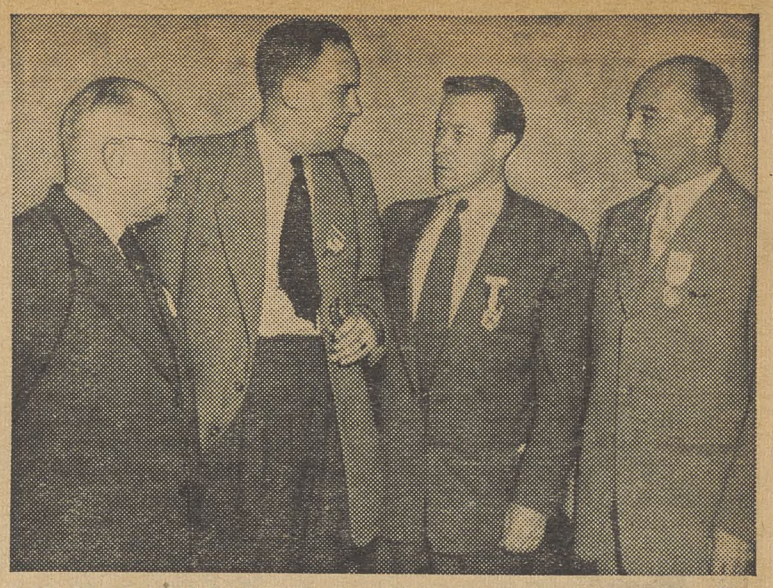
A farm lobby attempt to slip an Associated Farmers of California-sponsored measure past the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee was blocked. The bill would have prohibited the State Mediation & Conciliation Service from attempting to settle a farm labor dispute unless requested to do so by both sides.

In Ohio, the CIO and the rest of organized labor was drawing lines for a bitter fight on a bill introduced by Rep. French (R.) which would outlaw the closed shop, forbid the union shop and prohibit peaceful picketing.

2 States Defeat Tax Dodge Plan

The proposed millionaires' amendment to shift part of the tax load from the vaults of the wealthy to the tables of the poor has been beaten back in two more states, thanks to vigorous fights by organized labor.

The Oregon State Senate turned down the proposal by a 19 to 11 vote. A similar resolution was passed by the Tennessee Senate but was badly beaten, 68 to 8, in the House. The measure would amend the Constitution to limit the federal income taxing power to 25%.



LABOR PROBLEMS on an international scale were discussed when Minister-President Karl Arnold (right), of the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, met CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center right) at Pennsylvania CIO Council convention in Philadelphia. Shown with them are Adolph Flecken (left), the state's minister of finance, and Walter Hensel, city manager of Duesseldorf.

World Of Labor—

German Unionist, State Chief Confers With CIO President

KARL ARNOLD, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, largest state in Germany with a population of 14 million, brought the fraternal greetings of Pres. Walter Freitag of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) to the Pennsylvania CIO Council convention at Philadelphia.

Arnold, leader of the liberal wing of the Christian Democratic Party, is an old-line trade unionist. He was an officer of the Christian Trade Union Federation before the war until deposed and jailed by Hitler. In addition to speaking to the convention, he had a long conference with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Accompanying him were Adolf Flecken, minister of finance for North Rhine-Westphalia, which includes the industrial Ruhr Valley, and Walter Hensel, city manager of Duesseldorf. They are visiting this country under the auspices of the State Dept. and the Government Affairs Institute.

The Name Still Means The Same

The satellite Polish government paid tribute to Soviet Premier Stalin at his death by—among other things—changing the name of the Silesian industrial city, Katowice, to Stalinogrod.

The old name means "hangman's place." The new one, of course, means "Stalin town."

Polish workers are getting a good laugh out of the switch, according to word from the underground reaching the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The Communists didn't really change the name, they say; they just translated it into modern Russian.

Wilson Tries Again To Get No-Stock Rule Set Aside

DEFENSE Sec. Charles E. (General Motors) Wilson is trying to get the Senate Armed Services Committee to relax the rule which caused him and his top aides to sell their stock holdings.

Wilson reportedly has told committee members the law—which prevents government procurement officials from having an interest in firms with which they do business—is preventing him from hiring well-qualified businessmen in the Defense Dept.

The battle over Wilson's own nomination, which ended in a decision that he had to promise to dispose of his General Motors stock before being confirmed, touched off the first big fuss of the Eisenhower Administration.

Wilson has since disposed of all his stock, making a neat and unexpected profit, stock market reporters say.

Initial reaction to the latest Wilson proposal for setting aside the law was that Wilson would get another flat refusal.

Three prominent senators, who swing a lot of weight on Capitol Hill, were reported dead set against changing the rules to accommodate the two new assistants Wilson wants. He now has three assistant secretaries, who get $15,000 a year.

Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), who first raised the stock issue, was reported to have said he saw no reason for changing the rules.

Durkin Hits Bricker Move To Curb ILO

THE INTL. Labor Organization, under vigorous attack by some proponents of the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution, was strongly defended last week by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin.

At the same time the Emergency Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions voiced concern over the opposition of some employers and governments to the ILO. The subject was scheduled for discussion at the ICFTU World Congress. in Stockholm next July.

Durkin declared that ILO conventions, or treaties, which would be limited or nullified by the Bricker Amendment, "certainly do not constitute any threat to our domestic institutions."

THE PROPOSAL by Sen. Bricker (R. O.) would sharply restrict the power of the President to conduct foreign affairs, allegedly to "prevent" him from "enacting" domestic legislation through treaties with other countries.

"The fact is," Durkin said, "that nothing adopted by the ILO is anything more than a recommendation for the consideration of this government through its normal constitutional procedures.

"ILO conventions . . . serve a useful purpose and legitimately set recommended standards for matters admittedly within the domestic jurisdiction of the members."

Israel

Ezra Hayut has been appointed labor attache of the Israel Embassy in Washington. Born in Rumania, he received his education in Canada and this country and settled in Israel in 1934. There he served on the staff of the General Federation of Labor, and recently had been Southern Israel regional director of the Refugees' Absorption Dept. of the Jewish Agency.

Latin America

An office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has been opened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to serve as an information and advisory center for unions in that country and as an agency for the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), ICFTU coordinating body in the Western Hemisphers.

In charge is Joviani de Araujo, veteran Brazilian trade unionist. He is president and treasurer of the National Union of Maritime Cooks & Bakers, and also secretary of the National Federation of Workers of Maritime & River Transport. Seven national union centers in Brazil are ICFTU affiliates.

The third course of the trade union training school at the Univ. of Puerto Rico, sponsored by ORIT and given scholarships by the Point IV Administration, is under way with 10 students from six Latin American nations. Upon completion of the course in June, the students will spend two months on a study tour of the United States.

Africa

As a result of recent constitutional changes in Sierra Leone, British colony and protectorate on the West Coast of Africa, Gen. Sec. Siaka Stevens of the Sierra Leone Council of Labor has become Minister of Lands, Mines and Labor.

Sweden

Average hourly wages of Swedish industrial workers have increased three times since 1939, according to a survey by the Swedish Federation of Labor, with the boost in real wages estimated at 20 to 25%.

The study showed that the average increase for men workers since 1939 is 189%, and for women 220%. White collar and service trades workers registered smaller raises.

Ford Brass Is Challenged By Reuther On Job Bias

CIO AUTO Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week challenged the top brass of the Ford Motor Co. to implement its spoken opposition to racial prejudice and job discrimination.

In a letter to Benson Ford, vice-president of the Ford company, Reuther took note of a recent Ford speech before the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Miami. Ford is a co-chairman of the group.

In his speech Ford attacked racial prejudice and the denial of opportunities to minority groups. Reuther called Ford's speech "extremely timely and welcome in this period of increased practices of discrimination at the employment gate."

"Your address," Reuther wrote, "indicates that you subscribe to the principle that we cannot maintain our position as leader of world democracy unless we are willing to close this dangerous gap between the slogans of democracy and its everyday reality."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has again called upon that State's Legislature to adopt an FEPC law as was promised in the platforms of both major parties.

PHILIP MURRAY Awards of Chicago Industrial Union Council, given for active community services, were presented by Sec. Ellsworth M. Smith (standing, left) to two individuals and five representatives (standing) of local unions at dinner in Chicago. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (seated, left), chairman of National CIO Community Services Committee, was principal speaker and urged expanded CSC work.

Beirne Urges Expanded CSC Work

By BOB SENSER

FANNING OUT from the bargaining table into the community is the big job ahead of the CIO, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers told the eighth annual banquet of the Chicago CIO Council.

Addressing a capacity audience of 600, Beirne said "our achievements in the community are but scratches on the surface compared to what remains to be done."

As new chairman of the National CIO Community Services Committee, he hailed the community services program of the Chicago CIO as an example of what "we must do to give life and meaning to those things we believe in."

The big Mural Room of the Morrison Hotel thundered in applause as Beirne said: "We stand united in the CIO."

"THERE IS NO rift within the CIO," he said. "There is a renewed determination to drive harder and harder for new social gains—nationally and locally. It's up to you and all of us to carry the ball."

As an instance of what must be corrected, he cited the poor labor representation on Blue Cross boards across the nation.

Seven Philip Murray Awards, given annually by the council in recognition of outstanding work for the community, were given two individuals and five local unions. Beirne described them as "living memorials to a great man."

Receiving the awards from Council Sec. Ellsworth M. Smith were Maynard Wisner, former director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and Theodore Maynard, of the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, for his work as chairman of the council housing committee.

Recipients for the locals were Ralph Rubino, Auto Workers Local 59; Norman Harris, for Subdistrict 3 of Dist. 31, Steelworkers; James Ganly, USA-CIO Local 65; Vonn Northrop, USA-CIO Local 1091, and Karl Grutter, USA-CIO Local 1091.

Reuther Appears On Youth TV Show

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the NBC television program, "Youth Wants to Know," on Sunday, Apr. 26.

He will answer questions posed by a panel of teen-agers gathered in NBC's Washington studios. The program, which will be carried on the NBC TV network from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m., EDT, is moderated by Theodore Granik.

GOP Turns Down Ike—

House Group Votes To Kill Rent Curbs

A REPUBLICAN-controlled House committee last week rejected proposals of the Republican Administration that rent controls be continued for five months.

The House Banking Committee, by a 16 to 10 vote, decided to let controls expire automatically at midnight Apr. 30 on 4.3 million of the nation's 5.6 million rent-controlled dwellings.

Action came on a proposal of Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), which the Eisenhower Administration had fought. The President had urged continuation of controls until Sept. 30 to allow state legislatures time to act.

Committee Democrats had tried to substitute "the Eisenhower plan" for the Wolcott move, Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) said, but had been beaten on an almost straight party-line vote, with Democrats supporting the Republican President.

"It's another example of Republicans in Congress opposing an Administration proposal and the Democrats trying to bail out the Administration," Bolling said.

If the Wolcott measure carries in the House, controls will die in two weeks in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, San Franscisco and many other major cities. Only critical defense areas, with that definition tightened up to exclude many communities, would still have rent control protection.

DEFENSE MOBILIZER Arthur Flemming had pleaded, in Eisenhower's name, for the five-month extension, previously approved by the Senate Banking Committee. The Senate committee had only partially backed the Administration, adding approval for automatic 8.3% rent increases effective May 1.

Democrats, planning a House floor fight to save rent controls for the five-month period, were counting on "Mr. Eisenhower's influence to try to get the House to approve Mr. Eisenhower's plan," according to Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), ranking Democrat on the House committee.

Ike Names Ex-Sen. Cain To McCarran Board

PRES. EISENHOWER has nominated two defeated Republicans to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, charged with responsibility for registering Communists under the McCarran Act.

They are former Sen. Harry P. Cain of Washington and former Gov. Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio. Both will receive $12,500 a year.

THE SUBVERSIVE Activities Control Board, created by the McCarran Act, would become engaged in new harassment of unions if bills pending before Congress become law.

The measures, introduced by Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Rhodes, Arizona Republicans, would let the control board rule whether unions or union officers should be labeled as "subversive" and would face stiff fines and jail penalties.

HARRY P. CAIN
Ex-Senator reaches for a cup of coffee in his filibustering days.

Possibly, anti-union or ultra-conservative board members could bust militant, non-Communist unions by publicly applying the label of "subversive" to them.

CAIN, one of the most ultra-conservatives in the Senate, was decisively beaten last November by Democrat Henry M. Jackson. Jackson ran up a plurality of 134,000 votes in an election which saw Eisenhower carrying the State by 100,000 votes out of the million cast.

Since the election, the one-term Senator has been busily shopping for any kind of a government job in Washington.

Herbert, who is 58, is a Cleveland attorney and was a one-term Governor of Ohio. A candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in the 1952 primaries, he was defeated by Sen. Taft's brother, Charles, who later lost the election. Both Taft and Ohio's Sen. Bricker had backed Herbert's appointment.

How's The GOP Doing?

'You Pays Your Money And Takes Your Choice'

REPUBLICAN leaders last week observed the Eisenhower Administration's first 75 days with three contradictory summations of what has or has not been done.

First was the official "party line." Issued by retiring Chairman C. Wesley Roberts, the Kansas 10 percenter who quit under fire, the statement claimed "memorable and significant" accomplishments. In 5000 words, the party claimed these:

- Creation of the new cabinet-level department of health, education and welfare. *(This Truman proposal had been earlier blocked by the Republicans, who now claimed credit for its passage but only after giving the American Medical Association veto power.)*
- Paring 7800 workers from the federal payroll. *(This is the normal number of quits in a three-month period among 3 million workers.)*
- A willingness to take Communist peace moves at face value until proved otherwise. *(This was the Truman-Acheson policy.)*

IN THE same period, former Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, charged the Eisenhower Administration had "bungled" almost every major political problem since coming to Washington.

Third view came from Mr. Republican," Sen. Taft of Ohio. Taft said: "Some progress has been made. But it seems slow and will seem slower in the future."

How are the Republicans doing? Well, you pays your money and you takes your choice.

Social Security Founder Gets Ax

THE MAN WHO helped found and directed the Social Security program for 18 years will lose one of his Social Security benefits because he was ousted by the Republican Administration.

He is Arthur J. Altmeyer, who was "reorganized out" of his position in the promotion of the Federal Security Agency to a Cabinet Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

He had planned to retire on May 8 on his 62nd birthday, the minimum retirement age under federal civil service. He will collect retirement pay, but he lost a right that would give his wife half his annuity upon his death. Under civil service rules, a federal employe must serve until the minimum retirement age to obtain this benefit.

New GOP Chairman Has A Record—Opposed To Ike

THE REPUBLICAN National Committee—top political machine of the Eisenhower Administration—now has as its new boss a man who has voted against most of the publicly-stated views of Pres. Eisenhower.

He is Leonard W. Hall, former New York Congressman, who replaced C. Wesley Roberts of Kansas.

The Hall appointment was greeted with a Democratic party score card which showed the new Republican political boss had a voting record in Congress which ran almost completely counter to the views Eisenhower has publicly stated.

In 1952, for example, Hall voted to cut foreign aid by $2 billion, after Eisenhower (then commander of NATO), had publicly warned that a cut of more than $1 billion might endanger the military build-up in Europe which Eisenhower termed "essential in the interest of United States security."

HERE ARE other highlights in the Hall voting record:

Against Point Four; for cuts in foreign aid; for Taft-Hartley; against expanded social security; for the Kerr Bill to enrich oil and gas companies at the expense of consumers; for suspending the anti-trust law on rate-fixing by railroads; against rural electrification; against federal school lunches; against increased funds for federal power projects; for limiting public housing; for the McCarran immigration bill.

FDA Faces Congress Critics On Restoring Inspection Powers

By ED BENNETT
For Labor Press Associated

"EVERYBODY'S agin' sin" but protecting American consumers against contaminated food, misbranded drugs and poisonous cosmetics is not easy—and not without opposition.

Congress now has before it five bills that would restore to Food & Drug Administration agents the right to enter and inspect factories within its jurisdiction, a right that was lost through faulty wording of the present law as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Everybody, it seems, wants the power restored—all the reputable food, drug and cosmetics manufacturers, their trade associations, the retailers, the press, the public—but watch for trouble to develop when hearings open this week.

The trouble began a long time ago with one Ira D. Cardiff, who heads a firm that packs dried apples in Yakima, Wash. FDA had seized several shipments of Cardiff's apples that contained arsenic spray, but it had never been able to get into the plant to inspect the apples before they were packed. His competitors, all the while, were permitting inspections.

Cardiff was charged with violation of the Food & Drug Act, was found guilty by the U. S. District Court at Spokane and fined $300. He appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals and got the verdict set aside. FDA carried the case to the Supreme Court and lost—because the law reads that the inspector may enter *"after first making request and obtaining permission of the owner, operator or custodian."*

The Grocery Manufacturers of America urged that the law be amended to restore the FDA's inspection power. Support has come also from the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, the American Toilet Goods Association, and the National Association of Retail Grocers.

Sec. of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby has written to Pres. Eisenhower, pleading for action, but the New York Journal of Commerce warned her that her "simple" amendment "will not breeze through Congress without opposition."

FOR EXAMPLE, Rep. O'Hara (R. Minn.) says he's afraid of unlawful searches prohibited by the Constitution," but he didn't amplify what he meant. Rep. Beamer (R. Ind.) says he wants "a more detailed description of an inspector's authority."

And there have been other murmurs in Congress about "defining what an inspector can do and can't do" and about "trade secrets" and "information sought by competitors"—something like the "management prerogative" stuff that union negotiators have to listen to. Remarked an FDA man: *"We don't want to look at the deed to the property or the profit-and-loss statement, but we do want to see what's going into the food that consumers buy and eat."*

But Congress is likely to worry about "protecting businessmen" even though responsible businessmen want no such "protection." Meanwhile, the fringe operators are turning away Uncle Sam's inspectors at the rate of one a day.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

BUYING CLOTHES is no longer a simple matter of selecting a rayon blouse, a wool suit or cotton dungarees. Now there are new synthetic fibers like orlon, dacron, dynel, etc.

What's more, the new and old fibers are often mixed into "blended" fabrics. Now you find rayon blended with nylon, wool orlon and dacron; wool blended with orlon and dacron, and so on.

By this time the public is understandably confused. Are the new "wonder fabrics" good enough to justify their high cost? What are they best used for, and why do mills and manufacturers make so many different blended materials anyway?

Why Grocery Prices Are Up

Sales increased 20% for Libby, McNeill & Libby in 1952, but profits jumped 229%. The annual report, for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, showed net profits of $6,123,819, or $1.69 a share, against $1,863,-209 or 51c a share in 1951.

Increased earnings were laid to lower costs of some raw materials, tight control of spending, operations economies, a steady market, and higher sales.

The answer to the first question is that for certain needs, orlon and dacron are excellent—but not necessarily worth the high price currently charged for them for all purposes.

The answer to the second question is that manufacturers "blend" several fibers in one fabric because they want to secure the best qualities or price advantage of each fiber. Thus they often now blend high-priced nylon or orlon with rayon to achieve some of their wear resistance and stability but at rayon's lower cost.

But sometimes a manufacturer may have used just a little of one of the newer and costlier fibers like orlon or dacron in a blend with an inexpensive fiber like rayon to capitalize on the publicity campaign behind the new fibers.

Look At The Label

So from now on when you buy clothes it will be important to look at the garment label to make sure just how much of each fiber is in the fabric.

As a shopping rule of thumb, a blend should contain at least 12-15% of a particular fiber to have some of its characteristics, and closer to 35 to 50% to really resemble the costlier fibers.

Thus, cotton work pants with 12-15% nylon do take on some of nylon's ability to resist abrasion, although they are still basically cotton garments. A suit of rayon and orlon (or dacron) should have close to 35-50% of the orlon or dacron to resemble these costlier materials.

It's unwise to invest much money in these new costly fibers, even though they are heavily publicized. For one thing, new materials are always ultra-expensive when first introduced because of their novelty and because production is still limited.

Good And Bad Points

Here are the good and bad points of orlon and dacron, and where they may be useful to you and where not:

Both orlon and dacron have excellent wear resistance, wrinkle recovery and shape retention, are easy to wash, dry quickly and need little ironing. Thus even a "dressy" dress with orlon blended properly in the fabric becomes washable at home. Or a blend of one of these synthetics with wool helps the wool hold its crease in humid weather. A blend of cotton and orlon helps the cotton resist wrinkling and makes it quicker drying.

Orlon drapes nicely and thus is particularly useful for women's dresses. Dacron is more resilient, has a high degree of "wetness stability" and is the strongest fiber developed so far.

Orlon fabrics or blends cost less than dacron and thus are sometimes a better value for similar uses.

These new materials have disadvantages too. Dacron tends to "rough up"—form little pills of fiber. By themselves, synthetic materials have a glossiness which some people don't like in some types of clothes, as for suitings, and an undesirable transparency when used for shirts and other woven garments. Too, a cigaret ash melts a hole in these fabrics which is difficult to repair.

Austrian Women Unionists Visit CIO Headquarters

FOURTEEN Austrian trade union women visited National CIO headquarters in Washington last week and listened intently for several hours to a discussion of the CIO and the American labor movement—past, present and future.

Meyer Bernstein, of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., spoke to them in German, explaining CIO policies and programs and answering a flood of questions. Harry Pollak, also of the Intl. Affairs Dept., and Katherine Ellickson, of the Research Dept., spoke briefly.

The Austrian women are members of an all-labor technical assistance team brought to the U. S. for a six weeks' visit under a Mutual Security Agency program designed to help strengthen free, non-Communist unions in Europe.

Rosa Weber, the team leader, is secretary of the Women's Div. of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions. Others in the group also head women's divisions of various unions, or are executive board members.

UNIONS represented by the visitors included Textile, Garment & Leather; Metal & Mine Workers; Public Service Employees; White Collar Workers in Private Industry, and Municipal Employes.

After nearly a week at the MSA Orientation Center for labor teams at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., the group attended the convention of the CIO Auto Workers at Atlantic City, N. J. Anna Panek, paint sprayer in a sewing machine plant, who is head of the Metal & Mine Workers' Women's Div., spoke there briefly.

U. S. Boost In Interest Rates Due

THE GOP Administration is getting ready to charge you more for borrowed money for buying or building a home.

Under pressure from the mortgage bankers and home financing groups, the government is preparing to up interest rates of private borrowing, just as the Treasury Dept. did on long-term government bonds.

Both GI loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration and FHA mortgages would be upped. On GI loans, the interest rate is expected to go from 4% to either 4.25% or 4.5%. And FHA interest is expected to go from 4.25% to 4.5%.

Such a boost, it has been estimated, would cost the average home buyer at least $1000 in extra interest payments. And higher mortgage interest rates would be followed by a similar boost in interest on installment loans for autos, TV sets, etc.

THE "HARD MONEY" policy of the Administration was condemned as "drastically deflationary" by nine senators, led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Pointing to the recent Treasury Dept. long-term bond issue, which will cost an extra $225 millions in interest, the statement said:

"It will cost the government enormous sums at a time when the people are being asked to forego essential services to permit relatively minor economies.

"It will cost the taxpayers equally large sums on private borrowing.

"It will be a drastically deflationary step at a time when there are increasing evidences that deflationary and not inflationary forces are the current economic problem. The American people are aware that similar hard money policies were adopted preceding the depression after 1929 . . . "

Beirne, Murray Hit Firing Case As Peril To Consumers

PRES. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers last week demanded an immediate investigation of the firing of Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Astin was fired by Sec. of of Commerce Sinclair Weeks because he refused to approve a battery additive which laboratory tests had proven worthless.

"If a reputable scientist is to be discharged for publishing the truth about a product," Beirne wrote Pres. Eisenhower, "and discharged at the request of the manufacturer of the alleged worthless product, then all the findings of the bureau will be suspect from now on.

"To us there is perhaps an even more important aspect of this controversy. The Bureau of Standards has been kept out of politics for the past 20 years. If it is now to become a political football, public confidence in its work will completely disappear."

Meantime, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) denounced the Astin firing as "incredible."

"It means a return to the 19th Century days of 'let the buyer beware' and 'the public be dammed.' It means filth in your food. It means fraud in your advertising. And it means you'll buy drugs for your sick child without ever knowing whether you're getting medicine, nostrums, or even poisons."

Social Work Leader Dies

DR. Eduard C. Lindeman, president of the National Conference of Social Work, and a widely known leader in the field of adult and workers education, died last week in New York after a long illness. He was 67.

Dr. Lindeman was a popular discussion leader at union education affairs for a quarter of a century. He spoke at the International Institute last year in Storrs, Conn., held under the joint sponsorship of the National CIO and the American Labor Education Service, in which he was active for many years.

Born in St. Clair, Mich., the son of Danish immigrant parents, Lindeman was orphaned when he was nine. He worked as a farmhand and laborer for 13 years.

Educated at Michigan Agricultural College, he edited an agricultural journal, served as State director for 4-H Clubs, and taught in several colleges before he joined the staff of the New York School of Social Work.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ON APR. 10 I addressed the annual convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council. This council, one of the largest in CIO, has men and women throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Its accomplishments are all the more notable when we consider the relatively small staff which it operates.

Our industrial union councils are going to become increasingly important as CIO grows and becomes more deeply rooted in the economic, social and political fabric of our communities. To meet these growing responsibilities they must achieve a more stable and realistic financial status.

It was good to return to Pennsylvania, where I once lived and where I participated in exciting and important organizing campaigns in the early days of CIO. It was good, also, to meet again so many old friends. To see the 1200 delegates hard at work planning better ways to implement CIO policy in the Keystone State was a source of encouragement.

In my brief remarks, I reminded the delegates that the main function of the Organization Dept. is to organize unorganized workers. On behalf of the organizing staff I pledged increasing effort toward this end. From the delegates, in turn, came a responding assurance that in this task the CIO organizing staff will have full cooperation of all CIO members and unions.

★

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports that the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won a representation election at the Magnex Corp., Jamaica, N. Y., by the following vote: eligible 67, UGCCWA-CIO 33, no union 31.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Dixie Pine Products Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., the workers favored the UGCCW by a vote of 89 to 48 for the AFL.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following representation elections: Brulin Co., Indianapolis, Ind., IUE-CIO 12, no union 8; Dayton Aircraft Products, Inc., Dayton, O., IUE-CIO 30, IAM-AFL 12, challenged 1.

★

VICE PRES. CLAUDE BALLARD, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Knuttila Logging Jobber, Cleveland Cliffs, Minn., IWA-CIO 9, no union 7 with Intl. Organizer Clifford Baker instrumental in winning this election; Essex Pencil Co., Scramento, Calif., IWA 46, AFL 23; Evans Plywood Co., Winchester, Ore., IWA-CIO 90, AFL 36, no union 3, with credit for the victory going to Intl. Organizers Paul Pugh and Jack Ledbetter; Wilbur Lumber Co., Wilbur, Ore., IWA-CIO 81, no union 14; Mengel Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., IWA-CIO 158, independent 58, challenged 5. Intl. Organizer A. C. Hudson and Intl. Rep. Cecil Nash directed the last campaign.

Act. Reg. Dir. J. H. Stocker reports that in a representation election at the Jek Manufacturing Co., Alliance, Neb., the workers favored the IUE-CIO by a vote of 41 to 24 for no union with 7 votes challenged.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the CIO Paperworkers won a representation election at the Paper Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., by a vote of 15 to 1 for no union.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a runoff election at the Piqua Manufacturing Co., Piqua, O., the workers favored the CIO Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers by a vote of 154 to 122 for no union. Intl. Rep. Ed Rosenhahn conducted this campaign.

McDonald Warns Doctors To Aid Prepaid Medical Care Plans

PRES. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers last week warned the medical profession that only adequate medical and hospital care, through private arrangements, would prevent national health insurance.

Addressing the joint national conference of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield in Hollywood, Fla., McDonald called it a mistake to assume the present Administration "is so firmly opposed to Federal Health Insurance that there no longer is a need to broaden and improve" present social insurance plans.

"In my opinion," he said, "nothing could be further from the truth. I believe our representative form of government makes any Administration in Washington keenly aware of the problems and dissatisfactions of the people."

McDONALD LISTED some of the problems he said must be corrected under social insurance plans negotiated by the USA-CIO and the steel industry in 1949. He added:

"We are determined to fight on until the goal of complete security, medical and otherwise, is achieved for the workers of American industry. If your organizations rise to the challenge we are willing to go forward with you."

The USA-CIO president listed these three goals of the union to improve social insurance clauses in its contracts:

- "Early diagnostic and preventive medical care."
- "Payment of medical, dental, drug and appliance bills."
- "Payment of all hospital bills."

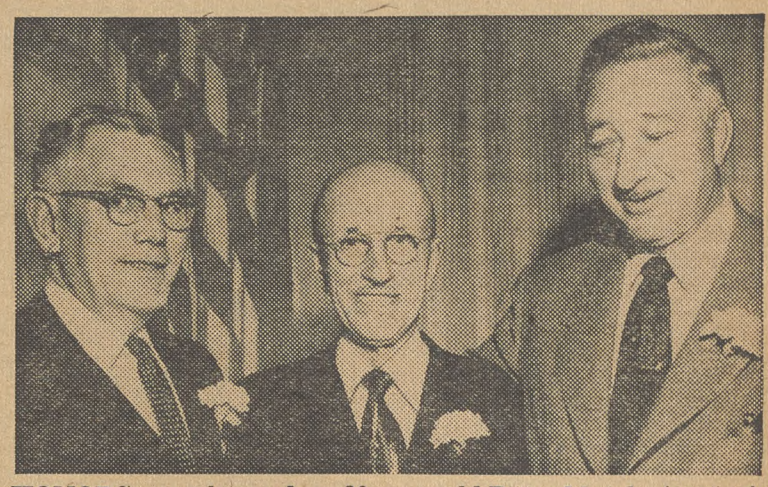
These proposals, said McDonald, "are not unreasonable or impossible to meet. They must be met by one means or another."

McDonald said most of the social insurance programs negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers after the six-week strike in 1949 for these programs and the pension system, are based on a National Blue Cross plan worked out to fit the steel industry.

REFERRING to steady increases in costs of medical care and hospitalization in recent years and Blue Cross predictions of future increases, McDonald asked:

"Is there no intelligent way in which we may insure ourselves against these great burdens? Is it not possible to broaden the range of medical benefits available through private prepaid medical plans?

"If the answer to these questions is in the negative then I believe the American people will demand that their government step in."



HONORS were heaped on 69-year-old Peter Mosele (center) when he retired recently as director of Dist. 2 of the CIO Steelworkers. Shown with him at a dinner in New York, where he also had served many years as CIO regional director, are USA-CIO Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel (left) and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes.

McDonald Is Top Steel Vote-Getter

PRES. David J. McDonald emerged as top vote-getter in the nationwide referendum election held by the CIO Steelworkers last Feb. 10, the union's Board of Intl. Tellers reported last week.

McDonald, who was unopposed for the office left vacant by the death of the late Philip Murray, polled 294,244 votes.

James G. Thimmes, reelected vice president without a fight, received 279,587 votes. I. W. Abel, only nominee to succeed McDonald as secretary-treasurer, won 281,978 votes.

THREE of four district directors who faced opposition were reelected. These were Eugene Maurice, in the Johnstown, Pa., district; James P. Griffin, in the Youngstown, O., district, and Earl T. Bester, who had been acting director in the Minnesota-Michigan district with headquarters in Duluth.

In the Philadelphia district, H. Charles Ford, the incumbent, lost to Richard G. Davidson, veteran USA-CIO staff representative, after a fight in which the tellers threw out the votes of five locals because of irregularities. Davidson polled 12,886 votes to 10,965 for Ford.

U. S. To Study Linking Of Jobless Funds, Annual Wage

UNION proposals to use state unemployment insurance funds to pay part of a guaranteed annual wage will be studied this summer by the Labor Dept.

This disclosure, made at a closed hearing of the House Appropriations subcommittee on Mar. 6, was made public last week. E. L. Keenan, deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security, outlined the plan to the committee.

Two major CIO unions—the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers—have announced plans for an all-out fight for establishment of the guaranteed annual wage.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald recently called upon Pres. Eisenhower to "do something affirmatively soon about the annual guaranteed wage" to offset "a feeling of insecurity among the people of America."

FOR YEARS, he said, "the people had a feeling of security, but today there seems to be a feeling of insecurity. When people have that feeling they are going to stop buying and then you will have a depression.

"The guaranteed annual wage will restore that feeling of security to the people. I recommend the proposal to the President of the United States because it is good," McDonald said.

Macy's Local Wins Wage Boost In Short Walkout

A FIVE-HOUR strike last week won 8000 members of the CIO Department Store Workers a $1.75 weekly pay increase, an improved pension plan and other benefits at five Macy's stores in the New York City area. Wage increases are retroactive to Feb. 1.

Some 3000 pickets surrounded the main Macy's store in Herald Square when it opened for business after negotiations that continued until the night before the strike failed to bring agreement.

AFTER an hour most of the pickets were withdrawn to attend a rally at which the strikers voted unanimously to accept the agreement reported by the union's negotiating committee.

Samuel Kovenetsky, president of Local 1-S of the CIO United Department Store Workers, hailed the contract as "a milestone in the retail industry."

The revised pension plan will give employers retiring at 65 after 25 years' service a minimum payment of $100 a month, including Social Security. The agreement also brought a $2.50 a week increase in the starting minimum.

Other gains were absorption by the company of the increased costs of the Blue Cross hospital plan, and payments of sick leave benefits on the third day instead of the fifth.

Wisconsin CIO Asks Strike Aid

The Wisconsin CIO Council last week appealed to its affiliates for financial support for two strikes.

One strike, involving 400 members of the Modine Local 82 of the CIO Auto Workers at Racine, was described by the State CIO as "one of the State's most bitter labor conflicts." The other strike is at the company-dominated town of Phelps, where Local 142, CIO Woodworkers, struck after management refused to bargain for two years.

Red Cross Board Elects McDonald

The American Red Cross last week announced the election of David J. McDonald, president of the CIO Steelworkers, to its board of governors.

He succeeds the late Philip Murray, and will serve out the balance of Murray's unexpired term which runs until 1954.

IWA Stalled In Pay Talks

SPOKESMEN for 50,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers and representatives of 400 employers were deadlocked last week in negotiations for a new contract covering woods operations in five Pacific Northwest States.

Although the union's Regional Negotiating Committee sharply scaled down the workers' demands, the employers have refused to make an acceptable offer.

The union is now seeking a wage increase of 12.5c an hour, three weeks' paid vacation after 10 years' service, and favorable clarification of holiday and vacation clauses. Originally it asked a 22.5c pay boost and a six-hour, five-day week.

Contracts expired Apr. 1 but automatically continued in the absence of termination by either party. One employer cancelled the agreement when his workers refused to accept weaker vacation, holiday and hours clauses, but reinstated it after a seven-day strike and rejoined the negotiations.

The agreement covers operations scattered through Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Northern California.

CIO, Mexican Labor Plan For Joint Action

By MILTON PLUMB

EL PASO—Members of the CIO last week extended the hand of friendship across the border of Mexico to form a new working unity with their 1.3 million brothers in the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM).

At the first international conference between the two organizations held Apr. 14-15 in El Paso, Tex., and across the border in Ciudad Juarez, a new International Committee on Labor Relations of the Frontier of the United States and Mexico was created to deal with all matters in which labor in the two countries has a common concern.

Thomas Names Aides

R. J. Thomas, assistant to the CIO executive vice president, who headed the CIO delegation, named the three CIO state directors in the states along the border to serve on the committee. CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez, leader of the Mexican delegation, named CTM representatives from the border states of Mexico. They also will invite the AFL to cooperate in the undertaking.

Creation of the committee was one of the first acts of the conference. By the time the meeting adjourned it was already functioning with directives to carry out specific assignments.

And as the outgrowth of conference discussions of the illegal Mexican "wetback" problem and the need to strengthen protections for illegal Mexican contract labor, Dr. Ernst Schwarz, director of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, left at once for Mexico City where he will work out a program for joint remedial action.

(In Washington, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill extending for three years the program for importing farm workers from Mexico. The vote was 259 to 87.)

Plans for action on both sides of the border to deal with the problem of U. S. corporations who are setting up new "sweatshop" factories in Mexico were also formulated.

As the meeting adjourned, the heads of the two delegations called the conference "historic" and "only the beginning of a long series of similar meetings and of a new cooperation between our two organizations."

'Working Together'

In a joint statement, Thomas and Velasquez declared:

"We pledge our continued cooperation and joint action for the common benefit of the workers of our two countries. By working together, Mexican and U. S. labor will be more able quickly to end the discriminations and injustices which the forces of reaction are perpetrating on both sides of the border."

The conference opened with a breakfast meeting of the CIO-CTM delegates, followed by addresses of greeting by the leaders of the two delegations. Efficient translating by Schwarz, CTM Delegate Luis Alva of Mexico City, and Alice O. Quesada, secretary to the CIO regional director for Arizona and New Mexico, eliminated any language barrier. Miss Quesada was official recorder of the bilinqual discussions.

The conference quickly established that the CIO and CTM have similar policies and beliefs and are working toward the same democratic goals. This was strongly confirmed by the complete unity of viewpoint that prevailed on all issues discussed.

In welcoming the Mexican delegation, Thomas praised CTM—one of the strongest labor movements in Latin America—as one of the great democratic forces in the world today.

Velasquez replied that, like the CIO, the CTM is a free labor movement and aspires to win democracy and liberation for all the workers of the world.

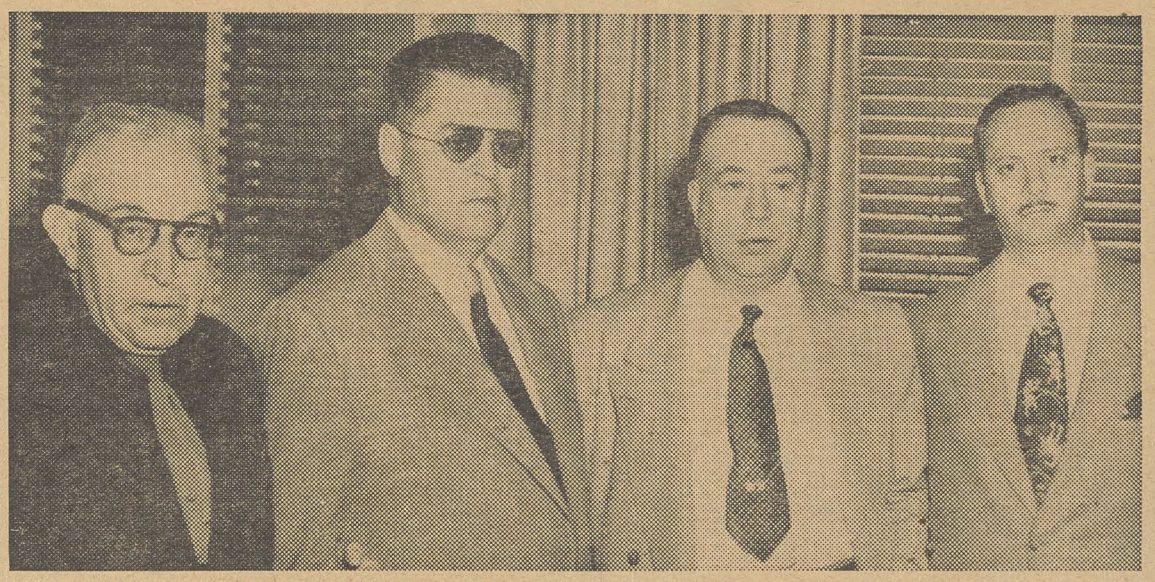
He said that, since all CTM unions are now members of ORIT, the regional organization of the ICFTU, they realized their obligation "to work much more closely with other free unions."

Sees 'Great Things'

One of the highlights of the conference was a Mexican-style banquet given in honor of the CIO delegation by the CTM members of Ciudad Juarez, Mex. More than 500 officials of the union in the thriving border city turned out for this gesture of friendship. Juarez Mayor Pedro N. Garcia welcomed the delegations.

In his remarks at the banquet, Velasquez praised the CIO for its leadership in international cooperation and predicted that "today's talks will bring great things for the workers of Mexico."

Thomas told the Mexicans that "our two organizations have the same goal—to bring the standard of living of all of our people to a higher level. The message I bring us from U. S. workers is this: 'we're your buddies and we're going to work together to build a better world for our wives and children'."



COMMON PROBLEMS of U. S. and Mexican workers were discussed in international labor conference at El Paso, Tex., by CIO and Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM). Shown are (left to right) Ernst Schwarz, director of CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; CTM Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez, head of Mexican Delegation; R. J. Thomas, assistant to the CIO executive vice president and leader of CIO group, and Luis Alva, CTM delegate from Mexico Federal District.

4-20

CIO Opposes Bills Putting Curbs On Jobless Benefits

CIO LAST WEEK registered strong opposition to two pending House measures which, it charged, would make a bad unemployment insurance situation worse.

Appearing for CIO before the House Ways and Means Committee was Leonard Lesser, legal consultant to the Social Security Dept. of the CIO Auto Workers. Supporting his testimony were Albert G. Clifton, appearing for the Massachusetts State CIO, and Victor J. Canzano, Rhode Island State director for the CIO Textile Workers.

LESSER testified that bills introduced by Reps. Mills (D. Ark.) and Mason (R. Ill.) would "accentuate the problems which exist and also create new difficulties."

Lesser said the bills would:

- Earmark federal unemployment tax collections in a special Treasury account and limit their use.
- Establish a reserve account to make loans to states whose reserves are seriously depleted.
- Distribute 80 to 100% of the excess over administrative grants to the states in the form of outright grants, with largest grants going to the largest states. This money could be used without federal control for administration or for benefits.

CIO SUPPORTED the proposal for earmarking the funds but opposed "the manner in which these bills propose that such earmarked funds be used."

The loan provisions, Lesser said, "utterly fail to deal with the problem of those states where unemployment is high . . . The only assistance offered to the state in need is to push it further into the abyss of depression."

Calling the third provision "extraordinary," Lesser said it "runs directly counter to the pledge of the Administration and Congress to eliminate and prevent waste of federal funds." Its sole purpose, he added, is to "further reduce employer contributions toward the financing of the benefit aspects of the program."

CANZANO and Clifton, testifying to the problems in states hard hit by unemployment, joined Lesser in supporting a bill introduced by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.).

Clifton said New England workers "have had the bitter experience of the flight of industry, and have felt the harsh effects of technological changes, and the widespread fluctuations in many types of enterprise. A sound and well-planned system of unemployment insurance is the best protection yet devised to assist the people who work for a living, and to maintain at least a moderate level of purchasing power."

The Forand Bill, all three testified, would achieve this goal.

(Photo-feature on unemployment in a textile town; Pages 6-7.)

'Together We Have Strength To Win'

Besides our common philosophy and objectives, the CIO and the CTM also have the same enemies, R. J. Thomas, leader of the CIO delegates told the Mexican delegation at the El Paso labor conference.

"You should know," he added, "that although the CIO has more members than CTM its enemies are probably stronger. We have more millions of dollars to fight than you do."

By working together, he added, CTM and CIO "will have the strength to win against any odds."

Joint Statement—

CIO, Mexican Labor Pledge Continued Joint Action

Following is the text of the joint statement issued by the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM) and the CIO at the conclusion of the first international conference between the two groups, held last week in El Paso, Tex.:

THE CIO and the CTM have just completed an historic conference in the interests of freedom, democracy and international good will.

Our two organizations, in discussions completed late last night, have found many problems of mutual concern to the workers of both the United States and Mexico. We have discussed informally ways in which each of our organizations can aid the other in helping to win our common goal of improving, by democratic means, the conditions of all who toil.

Our meeting in El Paso is only the beginning of a long series of similar meetings and of a new cooperation between our two organizations. As a first step our delegations have decided to form a new International Committee on Labor Relations of the Frontier of the U. S. and Mexico. For the present, it will be composed of the state directors of our two organizations in each of the states along the Mexican-U. S. border, but we are also going to invite the AFL to cooperate in our undertaking.

ANOTHER problem which was the particular concern of our meeting was the urgent need to do something about the forgotten people of the U. S. and Mexico. These are the downtrodden "wetback" braceros who are daily being lured across the border illegally to be forced into virtual slavery on the large corporation farms of the Southwest.

Both of our organizations recognize that this illegal immigration must be stopped and we have pledged ourselves to use all of our influence on our respective governments to secure the necessary action.

We agree that the present open border is bringing about lower wages and working conditions not only for Mexican workers who legally come into the U. S. to work under contract, but it also is bringing added poverty to millions of native farm migrants in the United States.

ON THE other side of the border, we agreed that we must work together to put an end to the growing exploitation of Mexican workers by many large American corporations which are setting up new factories in Mexico. We shall make recommendations to the respective executive boards of our two organizations for appropriate action on these and other problems.

As we conclude this meeting, we pledge our continued cooperation and joint action for the common benefit of the workers of our two countries. By working together, Mexican and U. S. labor will be able more quickly to end the discriminations and injustices which the forces of reaction are perpetrating on both sides of the border.

This clasping of the hands of the workers of our two organizations in international support and friendship is democratic labor's answer to the forces of reaction on both the right and the left which have tried to use the injustice of exploitation as a knife to divide and weaken our solidarity.

Ike Writes Reuther, Pledges Action For Full Employment

—SEE PAGE 3

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WHAT LABOR HAS GAINED.—The photo at the top shows a grimy, unhealthy, firetrap sweatshop in the New York garment trades a half century ago. And the photo at bottom shows a contemporary factory. Together they give graphic evidence of the gains won by American labor through union organization, collective bargaining and fair labor laws. They're from Labor Dept.'s new report, "The Workers' Story." (Page 8.)

Action In The House—

GOP Turns Down Ike, Kills Public Housing

By MILTON PLUMB

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS in Congress and the CIO last week supported Pres. Eisenhower's proposals for low-rent public housing construction and extension of federal rent controls, condemning efforts by House Republican committees to scuttle both of those Eisenhower programs.

In joint letters to Congress, Chairman James G. Thimmes of the CIO Housing Committee and Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., protested against two separate bills approved by different GOP-controlled committees that would end low-rent public housing and almost completely wipe out rent controls.

The CIO made clear that it regarded the Administration's recommendations as "grossly inadequate" to meet current housing needs but said that they represented an "irreducible minimum."

A DEMOCRATIC move to restore the Administration's request to continue the housing program at the present level of 35,000 new starts a year was rejected by the House by a vote of 198 to 106. That left intact the bill's provisions killing off funds and forbidding construction of any new public housing. And the House approved the measure by voice vote.

The committees which started the congressional nose-thumbing at Eisenhower and the public were the House Banking Committee, headed by Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), and a House Appropriations subcommittee under Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.) and Appropriations Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.).

Wolcott's bill rejected completely the Administration's request that rent controls be extended to Sept. 30 to give state legislatures time to take over.

AT THE WEEK end, with the law expiring on Apr. 30, the situation on the rent bill was this:

The House passed a Wolcott proposal to extend rent ceilings for three months, until Aug. 1. A five-month extension—as advocated by the Administration—was turned down by a 139 to 39 vote. The Senate had still to act.

Urging the House to reject Wolcott's measure and to continue rent control two more years, the CIO spokesmen warned that the bill approved by the committee "would feed the flames of inflation."

"It would impose higher rents on large groups of working people forced to compete for limited housing supply at the very time of decreasing wage and work opportunities," they added.

In voting to scuttle the public housing program, the House Appropriations Committee rode roughshod over Republican campaign promises as well as Eisenhower's wishes.

The President had asked funds for the construction of 35,000 dwellings next year. This was already a big reduction from the 75,000 units recommended in the budget submitted by former Pres. Truman.

The committee ignored both requests and wrote language into the independent offices appropriations bill that would make the Public Housing Administration halt all further construction.

AS A FINAL BLOW, it told the PHA to refund with private money over $271 million local housing authority bonds it is holding and directed the Federal National Mortgage Administration to sell $1 billion of its mortgages.

The committee also sought to prohibit FNMA from buying any more mortgages after July 1, but the House struck this out.

In its letter protesting these actions, the CIO noted that Eisenhower had referred to public housing during the 1952 campaign as a "moral obligation" and had pledged to support the program in at least four separate speeches.

Pres. Eisenhower's position was backed up in the House by a number of Democrats led by Rep. Yates (D. Ill.), while most Republicans backed the committee's move to kill public housing as "socialistic." Senate Majority Leader Taft said, however, that he intends to support Eisenhower's request when the bill reaches the Senate.

OTHERS FIGHTING for the program were House Minority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.), and Reps. Bolling (D. Mo.), Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.), and Sullivan (D. Mo.). Bolling, who also is actively fighting for continued rent controls, summed up what happened thus:

"It's another example of the trying to bail out the Administration and the Democrats trying to bail out the administration."

In the Senate, a group of Democrats, led by Sens. Maybank (S. C.), former chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Douglas (Ill.) and Humphrey (Minn.), were getting ready to do the same thing. They said they'd fight for the 35,000-unit program which House Republicans voted to deny the Republican Administration.

(See editorial comment on Page 4.)

Ben Fischer Named To CIO Housing Post

APPOINTMENT of Ben Fischer as National CIO housing director was announced last week by James G. Thimmes, vice president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers and chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee.

At the same time, Thimmes called a meeting of the Housing Committee for National CIO headquarters in Washington on May 13, immediately following a two-day National Housing Conference set up by many organizations interested in housing.

Fischer got into the labor movement as research director for the former CIO Aluminum Workers of America in 1941. Three years later, when that group was merged with the Steelworkers, he became a USA-CIO international representative.

DURING World War II he served with the Steel Commission of the National War Labor Board. When wage controls were again enacted after the outbreak of fighting in Korea, he worked with the Appeals Committee of the National Wage Stabilization Board.

The new CIO housing director got basic experience in this field by his work as organizing president of the Aluminum City Housing Association, of New Kensington, Pa., which built one of the first cooperative housing ventures in the country and provided living quarters for 250 families.

BEN FISCHER

Fischer's headquarters will be in the new office of the USA-CIO at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. He also will continue as a USA-CIO international representative.

Oveta Says 'Don't Call Me Madam'

"Call Me Madam" may be the title of a popular musical, but don't mention it to Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the new Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Her office issued this announcement:

"Sec. Hobby requests that she be referred to as 'Mrs. Secretary,' not as 'Madam Secretary.' Her request is based on the fact that she feels the title of 'Mrs.' is a fine American word and prefers this to the more formal protocol title of Madam."

'Phony' Economy—

GOP Slashes Deep Into Social Agencies' Funds

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee last week came up with the first money bill of the present session and slashed deeply into funds for 23 independent agencies, particularly the social agencies created by the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) claimed that the measure—the first product of his advisory staff of businessmen "experts"—would save taxpayers $2.8 billion. The committee voted to provide only $451 million—less than half the appropriations for 1953—and said it had cut budget estimates by 61%.

Particularly hard hit were the regulatory commissions set up to protect consumers, insure fair trade practices, and guard small business against the spread of monopoly. These include the Federal Trade, Federal Power, Interstate Commerce, Securities and Exchange and Federal Communications Commissions.

GOP "ECONOMY" claims were immediately denounced as "phony" by experts on government financing, including Rep. Cannon (D. Mo.), ranking Democrat on the committee. They said the bill looked more like the work of someone cutting out paper dolls than a cleaver operation, because most of the alleged "savings" were on paper only.

Cannon pointed out that more than three-quarters of the money the bill usually carries had simply been left out for action in a later measure. The items omitted include such expensive operations as Selective Service, the Atomic Energy Commission, the multi-billion dollar Veterans administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As an example of "fake cuts," Cannon singled out a $368-million "saving" that Taber claimed was made by denying money for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The money is not needed now because the fund has a surplus, but under the law it will eventually have to be paid.

"We'll just have to appropriate it later," Cannon pointed out.

Other "savings" claimed by the committee were accomplished by simply ignoring existing laws and ordering basic changes in government policies.

CONGRESS almost certainly will order some of these funds restored as over $400 million was cut off the revised budget submitted by Pres. Eisenhower for these agencies. The Administration trimmed former Pres. Truman's budget by about $321 million before Taber went to work on it, but the committee included these cuts in arriving at its claim of making a 61% slice.

Referring to the committee's action in leaving the biggest portion of the independent offices funds for inclusion in a bill to be sent to the floor in May, Cannon added:

"This is supposed to be an administration of businessmen, but I never saw anything so unbusinesslike."

One of the biggest cuts aimed at the understaffed regulatory commissions was made in the budget for the Federal Trade Commission, from $5.5 to $4.2 million.

THE CIO NEWS earlier revealed that the FTC was responsible for the investigation which led to the indictment of five oil companies on charges of defrauding the government. Taber, however, appointed representatives of two of the oil companies to work on cuts in the agency's funds.

The Federal Communications Commission also was cut from $8 million to $7.1 million. Taber had appointed a representative of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which the commission regulates, to help determine its appropriations.

(Reclamation funds chopped; Page 9.)

Price Index Moves Up

THE COST of living went up again last month after three months of decreases, the new consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed last week.

The Mar. 15 level was reported as 113.6, a jump of two-tenths of 1% over the 113.4 of Feb. 15. The sharpest increase came in the "other goods and services" classification, 1.5%, chiefly because of a rise in cigaret prices following decontrol on Feb. 25. Food also went up slightly, largely because of higher prices for coffee, shortening and eggs.

Food prices are due to go still higher, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index indicated last week. It jumped 3c to $6.38, the first time since November 1951 that it has been higher than the previous year.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	189.4 (old index)		Oct. 15	191.5	
1953 monthly average	113.6 (new index)		Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
		1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
			Mar. 15		113.6

Announcing . . .

It's Your Washington

An informative and exclusive new feature—"It's Your Washington"—begins next week in The CIO News.

"It's Your Washington" will be written by Willard Shelton.

In a period in which the nation's capital is jam-packed with big business brass, millionaires and Cadillacs, "It's Your Washington" is dedicated to the proposition that what happens in Congress and the government is the concern first of the people.

WILLARD SHELTON

"It's Your Washington" will search out and report the big news and the serious news—and will find time, too, for the lighter side of the capital scene.

Shelton, author of "It's Your Washington," brings to this new exclusive feature in The CIO News nearly seven years of reporting from the capital. Well-known for his honest, liberal reporting, Shelton has served as an editorial writer for the Chicago Sun and St. Louis Star-Times. He was Washington correspondent and bureau chief for the New York Star. And he has contributed to many magazines.

Follow Willard Shelton each week in The CIO News. Send in your subscription ($1 for one year) today!

Ike Writes Reuther, Pledges Job Action

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

PRES. EISENHOWER, in a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, has voiced strong endorsement of the Full Employment Act of 1946, and has promised to use "every useful measure, private and public" to foster economic stability and rising living standards.

Pres. Eisenhower said that "the Employment Act of 1946 reflects a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land."

(That law in its final form was considerably watered down from original wording proposed by Pres. Truman and Fair Deal senators and congressmen. Two weakening amendments by Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), on which there were record votes, found support from 27 of the 33 GOP senators voting on the issue.)

The President's letter, dated Apr. 13, was a reply to a letter from Reuther—acting in his capacity as head of the Auto Workers—which had been sent Apr. 6. The Reuther letter had called for Administration action to guarantee full employment in the event of an end to hostilities in Korea, and it had proposed a full employment conference representing government and various groups of the population.

LAST WEEK, in an "administrative letter" to all UAW-CIO locals and staff officials, Reuther noted that the President's letter expresses "general agreement with the objectives of planning to insure full employment and a rising living standard in peacetime."

Reuther's UAW-CIO letter added:

"We cannot, in good conscience, overlook the naked political facts that many people in key positions in the present Administration, both in Congress and in the executive branch of the government, have opposed and continue to oppose every reasonable and practical step by the government necessary to planning effectively to meet the threat of economic dislocation and unemployment.

Editorial comment on Page 4; Textile Town, story of unemployment center, on Pages 6-7.

"THE NATIONAL CIO has pledged its full cooperation to Pres. Eisenhower in all matters in which he acts in the public interest.

"In this matter of planning for full employment and full production in peacetime, he shall have our full and undivided support. We sincerely hope and trust that his leadership will prevail over those obstructionist elements within his Party and his Administration."

Pres. Eisenhower's letter noted that the Employment Act of 1946 "reflects a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land."

"The achievement of a steadily growing and a prosperous economy," the Eisenhower letter added, "requires continuous thinking and planning for the future" and it said that "towards this end, we shall consult actively with private citizens and groups."

EISENHOWER indicated he expects the government to play an important and continuing role in the country's economy.

He said he "firmly subscribes" to the principles of the 1946 full employment law — which has been sharply criticized by many Republican officials and a large number of businessmen and industrialists.

The President said he hoped

(Continued on Page 11)

Here's Text Of Eisenhower's Letter To CIO President

Here is the text of Pres. Eisenhower's letter, written from the White House on Apr. 13, to CIO and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

DEAR MR. REUTHER: I want to thank you for your letter of April sixth focussing attention on the question of maintaining the American economy at a high level of employment and production.

This, of course, is a matter of fundamental importance. It is a matter which is very much in our thinking. Administratively, I look to the machinery set up by the Employment Act of 1946 to bring together the analyses and planning of the Executive Branch and of the Congress in this vital field.

As you know, I have undertaken to rebuild the old Council of Economic Advisers and make it a genuinely useful agency. In proceeding with this task I have been able to secure the services of our country's leading economist in the field of business cycles. I am informed that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report is also getting some essential studies of stabilization policy underway. I look forward to a close and fruitful collaboration between these two groups.

The Employment Act of 1946 reflects a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land. I firmly subscribe to the principles of that law, as I have said more than once in the past.

I INTEND to see that every useful measure, private and public, is taken to create conditions that foster economic stability and a rising standard of living for our people.

To achieve this goal requires the creation of a climate in which confidence about the future can grow and in which every group in our society pulls together for the good of all. In such an environment, I am confident we can greatly increase the stability and productivity of our economy. This situation, buttressed by steady vigilance and by firm and coordinated government policies, holds promise for the future.

THE ACHIEVEMENT of a steadily growing and a prosperous economy requires continuous thinking and planning for the future. Towards this end, we shall consult actively with private citizens and groups. We will need to draw on the accumulated experience and knowledge of our people as well as their goodwill. I know we can count on your support in this effort.

Sincerely,
/s/
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

'Peace Should Bring Better Living, Not Depression,' Says Reuther

"THE AMERICAN people do not expect peace to bring depression and unemployment. Peace ought to mean greater opportunities to do the things we all dream about—of a better, richer, fuller life for our children and ourselves in the days ahead."

That was the message the American public must impress on politicians in Washington, said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther, appearing on the Kate Smith television show over the National Broadcasting Company's TV network on Apr. 17, noted America has "a tremendous amount of unfilled needs."

"WE NEED better houses, we need more schools, we need more hospitals, we need more roads," Reuther told Ted Collins, who conducted the interview.

"There is a tremendous amount of work that can be done in America, and I believe that if America knows how to meet the threat of war, we ought to find a way to mobilize our tremendous productive power to meet the needs of people in peacetime."

During the interview, the CIO president discussed his recent letter to Pres. Eisenhower, urging formulation of "a sensible, constructive plan by which we can facilitate the orderly and sensible conversion to civilian production."

Purpose of the plan, Reuther said, was to "minimize the number of unemployed and insure full employment, with workers making the good things of life as quickly as we can."

IT IS ESSENTIAL, Reuther said, that America plan now "so we can make the most of what we have in terms of basic human values and human happiness and human security and human dignity, because we are the biggest, strongest, freest country in the world."

"The tragedy of the world," Reuther said, was that "we work together, fight together, sacrifice together, we even give our lives together in war. And if we can do these things for the negative ends of war, there must be a way to tap the spiritual strength of free people and get them to work, plan, fight and sacrifice together for the good things of life in peacetime."

Reuther said the American housewife, "one of the most important people in America," can force Washington politicians to plan now to avoid a depression and unemployment if current peace talks are successful.

A flood of letters to congressmen and senators from housewives would bring a favorable response, Reuther predicted, "because the housewives of America are voters and they control votes."

OVER THE CRACKER BARREL.—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther chats with Producer Ted Collins (left) during "Cracker Barrel" session of NBC-TV's "Kate Smith Hour" program.

Full Employment

Pres. Eisenhower, in his letter to Walter P. Reuther (see Page 3), has given a strong and welcome endorsement of the principles of the Employment Act of 1946.

The Chief Executive was not exaggerating when he said that that law represented the "determination of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land." Equally welcome was the pledge that the Eisenhower Administration intends to employ "every useful measure, private and public" to help "create conditions that foster economic stability and a rising standard of living."

Pres. Eisenhower's letter does much to off-set the concern which followed his omission of any specific reference to full employment in his State of the Union Message. That, followed by the dismantling of the old Council of Economic Advisers, gave rise to fears that the new Administration was turning its back on the concept of government programs to assure jobs for every person willing to work.

The Eisenhower letter now sets forth a clear outline for a liberal economic philosophy for America—the sort of economic philosophy which has proven so beneficial to the country and its people during the past 20 years.

But, as Pres. Reuther wrote to UAW-CIO locals, "we cannot, in good conscience, overlook the naked political facts that many people in key positions in the present Administration, both in Congress and in the executive branch of the government, have opposed—and continue to oppose—every reasonable and practical step by the government, necessary to planning effectively to meet the threat of economic dislocation and unemployment."

The President, in supporting the important principle that full employment and full production require a degree of planning by government, has the full support of the CIO.

It is to be devoutly hoped that his leadership will prevail over the obstructionist elements in his party and in the Administration.

If there is ever again mass unemployment, it will be deeds, rather than words, that will count in solving the problem and easing the hardship of the jobless.

Facts vs. Slogans

If congressional investigators are interested in facts rather than slogans, they would do well to look at the phenomenon at Gimbel's department store in New York.

Gimbel's placed "on sale" so-called cooperative apartments, in a housing project not yet even started. Prices for living space ranged from about $1000 to $1500—with monthly maintenance-rental costs of from $75 to $125 a month.

Next day, 10,000 people showed up at Gimbel's; 150 laid out the money on the line; hundreds of others placed small option deposits.

Why should this interest the congressional probers? Because, in one week the House passed (1) a bill which weakens rent control still further and (2) which knocked out funds to build 35,000 public housing units across the nation during the next 12 months.

Perhaps a majority of the congressmen believe their slogans attacking rent control and public housing. But they'd do well to put more reliance in facts than slogans.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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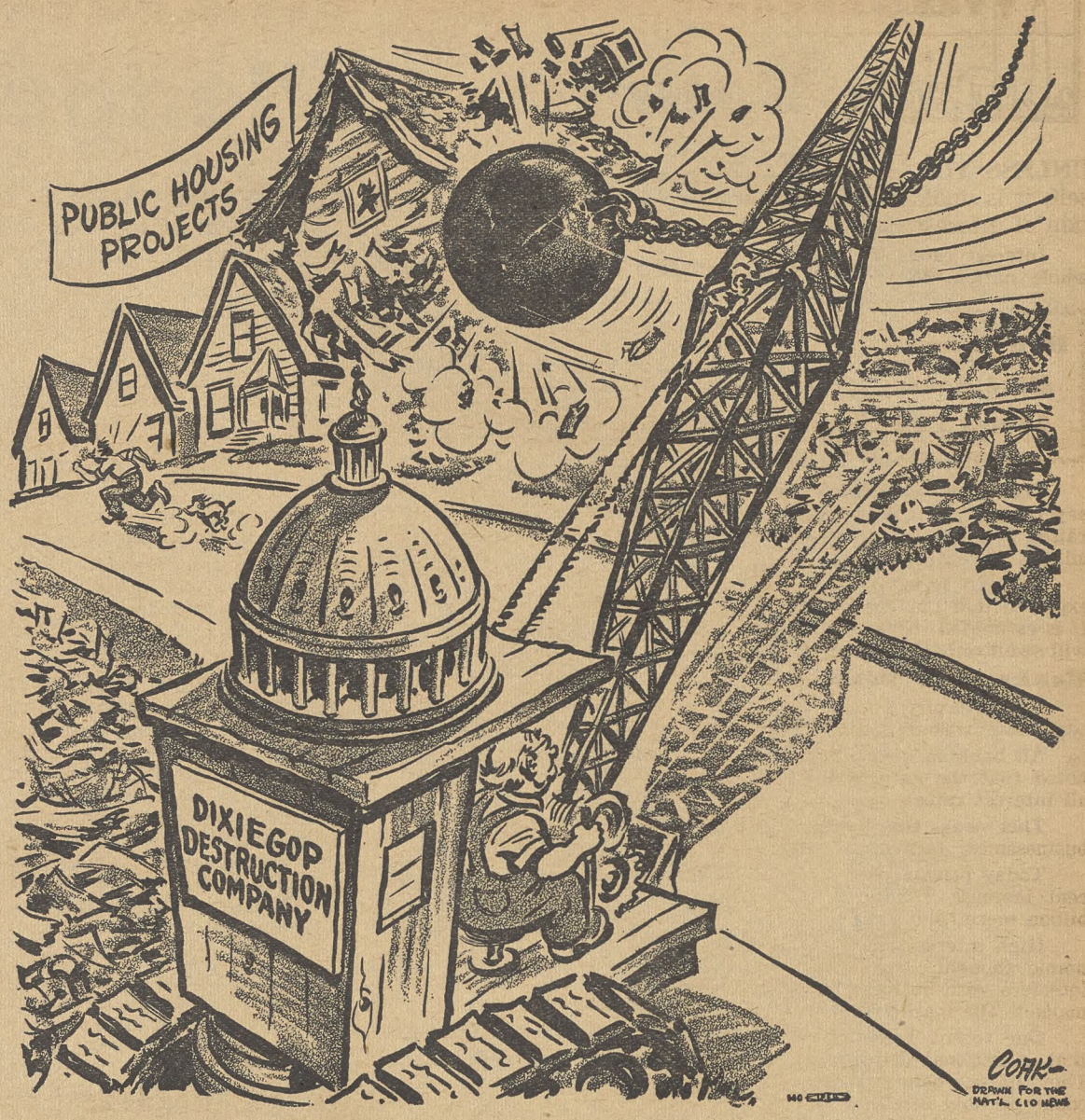
The Wrecking Crew



In Other Words—

Red Headaches In European Labor

Here is a digest of "Communist Strategy and Tactics in Western European Labor Movements," by Val R. Lorwin, formerly with the State Dept. Div. of Intl. Labor Affairs. It appears in the current Industrial and Labor Relations Review, published by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

By VAL R. LORWIN

LABOR, especially industrial labor, is the chief target of Communist strategy in Western Europe. This is not a sentimental or even primarily ideological preference derived from Marxian emphasis on the historic role of the working class which makes the Soviets commit most of their crimes in the name of the working class.

The trade unions are obvious centers of independent power in industrial countries. Some of them may command places strategic in defense preparations or in war. Labor, moreover, is the battleground on which the Soviet Union has its best chance of success.

The members of the trade unions in France and Italy are the most active and articulate section of a class long alienated from the national community. The Communist drive on labor thus attacks the weakest point of those societies.

Success After The War

In France and Italy the Communist strategy unfolded with an alarming degree of success after the liberation, then turned in new directions with the overt East-West break in 1947. The Communists, with amazing rapidity, obtained control of the trade unions.

They have sought the neutralization at the top, or the atomization at the base, of organizations competing for working class support. They have been concerned with nationalization and social reform only as propaganda themes, or as a means of infiltrating the state apparatus and strengthening the party organization and patronage machine.

They have labored to build the image of the U. S. as the enemy, the source of all difficulties of the moment and of deepest-rooted evil. They have sought to alienate workers and all classes from the western defense effort and to weaken the will to fight if war comes. They have created an apparatus for clandestine operations in the event of war with the Soviet Union.

For a few years after liberation, Communist strategy had a place for efforts to take power by parliamentary means, perhaps backed up by a show of trade union force.

Since the Marshall Plan and the explicit American commitment, the Communist parties of France and Italy can no longer hope for that. Civil war, if the issue were in doubt, would become international war. The Soviet Union, therefore, cannot permit them to make a full bid for power until it is ready for a general conflict.

Nor would the Kremlin want them to win beyond the reach of the Soviet army. The French and Italian parties, therefore, are now deprived of the ultimate strategic purpose.

Conditional And Vulnerable

Among the working class, communism, for all its inevitability, remains **conditional** and vulnerable.

If millions flocked into Communist parties after liberation, millions have gone out, and most members today are innocent of any Leninist-Stalinist training.

If the workers feel excluded from the decisions of the government, they have little desire to transfer the electoral and parliamentary battle to the barricades. If they are fearful of serving as the foot soldiers of the West, they are even less enthusiastic about facing courts-martial to prove Togliatti and Thorez correct in saying their countrymen would never fight against Soviet liberators.

If the Communist unions are still dominant, they are beset with the heresy of economism, for their members would rather collect economic dividends for themselves than make political capital for the party.

The French and Italian working classes are among the easiest and the hardest for the international Communist movement to manipulate.

Easiest because of the workers' class consciousness and sense of justice, resentment with crude factory discipline, the long hostility of employers to unions, the low expectations of improvement through gradualism, out of the tradition of unfinished revolution.

Hardest because of the individualism, the skepticism toward leadership and organization, the anticipation and habit (at least in France) of political democracy, the dulling of constant crisis appeals, and rifts in class solidarity.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

UNLESS YOU are planning to borrow some money yourself, it is unlikely that you will get excited about the question of interest rates. You should!

Interest rates are related to the health and prosperity of our whole nation. In the past, changes in rates have had a direct connection with the ups and downs of the economic cycle.

How Interest Rate Boost Affects You

In short, interest rates affect your pocketbook whether you are borrowing or not.

That is why the recent action of the Treasury Dept., in boosting interest rates on future long-term government bonds, has created such a storm.

The rates were raised 30%—from 2.5% to 3.25%. The taxpayers will pay the increase. Interest on the national debt will be raised $7.5 million a year, or $225 million on just the proposed $1 billion, 30-year bond issue.

As each series of outstanding government bonds matures, it is expected that the Treasury will refinance them at such higher rates. It is estimated that the additional interest paid on the national debt will swell to half a billion dollars a year.

Banks Will Benefit

The Treasury states that the purpose of the new, higher-rate bond issue was to attract and benefit insurance companies.

All banking institutions will also benefit. The New York Times noted that the government bond rate increase will start a rise on all interest rates.

This means that borrowing will be more costly for home owners, businessmen, farmers or anyone else.

Today private debt totals $330 billion. A three-fourths of a per cent increase in interest rates would cost private borrowers $2.5 billion more each year.

High interest rates are part of a "hard money" school of economic thought. This school believes that government should not interfere with business but should rely on the free workings of the market. The market should set interest rates too.

Our recent Treasury secretaries, on the other hand, have said that a national debt as large as $260 billions must be managed. They did not believe that, with a debt so large, the private market could possibly establish the interest rate.

Now, however, Treasury Sec. George Humphrey is following a "hard money" policy. Interest rates are a major tool of that policy.

It Means Deflation

One of the explanations Humphrey gives for the rate rise is that our economy is a little inflationary. He believes that there is too much money and credit around with production and employment at a peak.

A policy of financing the government debt with longer term bonds and higher interest rates will restrict the supply of money and credit—that is its purpose. It means deflating our economy.

Many economists, however, would not rely primarily on money and credit policies to check inflation. Such policies are ineffective, they believe, unless applied so strongly that a recession or depression is actually provoked.

"Hard money" policies were adopted preceding the serious recessions of the '20s, the depression of 1929 and the recession after 1937. Its influence and effect on our economy is of major importance.

N. Y. Times Says—

Administration Hit For 'Gigantic Give-Away'

ONE OF Pres. Eisenhower's staunchest campaign supporters, the New York Times, has cracked down on his Administration's give-away of the submerged oil lands.

In two recent editorials, the newspaper described the oil steal as an attempt to take from all the people billions of dollars worth of property that is rightfully theirs, and present it to the people of Texas, California, Florida and Louisiana.

One editorial declared that "one of the greatest and surely the most unjustified give-away programs in the history of the United States is legally taking shape before our eyes."

"The Administration itself, which unfortunately has favored this gigantic give-away to the states," said the Times, "has had to do a certain amount of back-tracking already in an effort to bring the offshore oil bill into conformity with constitutional and international law.

"But quite apart from the complications involved in giving individual states any kind of rights beyond the three-mile limit, there is no justification that we can see in giving them even the oil between the low-water mark and the three-mile limit.

"Congress unquestionably has the right to do so if it chooses, but in doing so it nullifies decisions of the Supreme Court, it benefits a few states at the expense of the rest of us, it divests the federal government of control over a resource vital to the national defense, it paves the way for state claims even beyond the 'historic' boundaries, and it raises a threat to the rest of our federally owned properties in public lands, forests and parks throughout the nation.

"The Senators . . . who are fighting the offshore oil legislation are doing a public service in calling its dangers to the attention of the country."

Looking To 1954—

Big Business Raises Slush Fund For Drive Against Sen. Humphrey

LOOKING TO 1954, reactionary forces in Minnesota have begun one of the biggest, slickest and most costly propaganda jobs ever attempted in the history of state elections.

Objective of the anti-labor, anti-farmer forces is: To change completely the thinking of the people of Minnesota and thus to bring about defeat of one of the nation's best lawmakers, Sen. Humphrey (D.).

"Already," reports Minnesota Labor, organ of the Minnesota CIO Council, "it is certain that more money will be concentrated on the job of whipping Humphrey than was spent in the successful attempt to re-elect Sen. Robert A. Taft in Ohio in 1950."

Poll Shows Strength

The reason for this huge slush fund is clear from the results of a statewide poll conducted by the Minneapolis Tribune in cooperation with the Univ. of Minnesota. The Tribune is a Republican newspaper; its polls have predicted recent State election results with outstanding accuracy.

The poll shows that a clear majority of Minnesotans of voting age approve the job Humphrey is doing for them in Washington. That means he has a good chance to be re-elected overwhelmingly if the election were to be held now.

HONORARY MEMBER of the CIO Communications Workers, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) signs membership card given by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Humphrey, however, has been marked as the No. 1 target by big business reactionaries because of his liberal record. They are determined to change the people's present thinking, regardless of what it costs to carry out its tricky campaign of deception.

"The anti-Humphrey slush fund is being built up by huge contributions from Texas oil millionaires, great business combines, the national Republican Party treasury and the Dixiecrats who are incensed over Humphrey's championing of civil rights legislation," Minnesota Labor reported.

These are the same forces which supported Sen. Taft in 1950 by pouring millions of dollars into the Ohio campaign that led to his re-election. This time, however, instead of trying to re-elect one who has favored their cause, they are out to defeat their most outspoken opponent.

Labor Fights Back

"As this campaign picks up tempo Minnesota will become a political battlefield such as it has never known before," Assistant CIO-PAC Director Darrell D. Smith warned a PAC conference in Minneapolis.

Labor will fight back against the flood of gold that will be poured into Minnesota to remove Humphrey, Smith added. He called for the formation of a working coalition of the clergy, farmers, organized labor, cooperatives, small business, conservationists and other groups to back Humphrey's campaign.

Buckmaster Urges Cooperation Of Business For Industrial Peace

Here are excerpts from an address by L. S. Buckmaster, president of the CIO Rubber Workers and vice president of the CIO, at a recent forum on "Labor - Management Relations In the Next Decade" at the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

By L. S. BUCKMASTER

IN ANY discussion concerning labor-management relationships in future years, I believe we must begin by probing the workers themselves to determine, as well as we can, their needs, their aspirations, their desires.

The question is then: what do workers want, what do they believe is theirs by right of employment, and how can these wants be resolved in a sane, reasonable manner?

First, quite simply, workers want security, more than just the seniority provisions that call for an orderly layoff and recall procedure, but security in the larger sense. Security in their jobs, yes, but security also against unemployment, illness, age.

Annual Wage Plans

On job security and unemployment, the guaranteed annual wage plans supported by a number of major labor organizations appear to be a constructive step.

On illness and accidents . . . broader hospitalization and surgical coverage that will include dependency benefits.

On age . . . adequate pensions, with the worker keeping the right to move from one plant to another, all the while retaining his equity in his pension fund.

Second, how do these programs become facts . . . and they surely must become facts if we are to have industrial peace. We all realize that demands, as such, drawn up by a union, do not automatically become realities by the simple fact of their expression. Usually, it takes years of work, in and out of bargaining sessions, tremendous pressure by unions and, many times, actual strikes before the demands are satisfied.

At least, this is what has occurred in the past. I do not believe it need occur in the future. And I am firmly convinced such strikes can be avoided only by a greater degree of genuine cooperation between labor and management on these problems before they become heated issues.

I believe it is time that industry face up to its full responsibilities to the people who work in its shops and factories.

If the timeworn, stereotyped formula of resistance to any and all proposals advanced by unions continues to prevail, the burden of responsibility for the travail and strife that will surely follow must lie directly on the shoulders of the corporation policy makers.

It is true that industry's responsibilities to its stockholders must be the prime driving force behind its actions. But with industry growing larger each year, the importance of the relationships between the corporation and the worker is increasing rather than diminishing.

National Welfare

In this light, the responsibility of both labor and management, while directed primarily for the benefit of their constituents, now more than ever includes the general welfare of the nation.

Because of this added importance, it is imperative that these problems be worked out in advance, with emphasis on meeting issues squarely and facing reality.

It could mean setting up groups of technicians, selected by both unions and management, to investigate various areas to determine factors such as cost and feasibility of suggested reforms.

I would strongly urge that if we are to have harmony and peace in our industrial house over the coming years, the various managements take a fresh look at the problems workers are facing and revamp their past personnel attitudes. Progress will be made, without trouble and strife, if possible . . . or with trouble and strife, if necessary.

I am convinced that with a maximum cooperative effort on the part of both labor and management, with the duties and rights of both outlined by a government that plays no favorites, we can establish genuine stability in labor-management relations in the coming years.

HOW TIMES *have* CHANGED!

PRES. EISENHOWER asks Congress to extend the reciprocal trade program unchanged and tells women voters that "needless and expensive barriers" must be removed to strengthen the free world.

Maybe he should get together with ex-Rep. Joseph E. Talbot, his recent appointee to the Tariff Commission. Talbot says the President has too much power now over reciprocal trade, that tariff barriers should be upped.

Textile Town: 'Steady Job' Is Hope Of T

Unemployed Mill Workers Tell Their Stories Of Getting By

(Last of two articles.)

By FRED ROSS

"THERE'S NOTHING like a steady job," is a sentence that echoes through the homes of Lawrence, Mass., the worsted capital of the world.

It is a sentence that is on the lips of thousands of workers who lost their steady jobs when woolen mills closed or curtailed production.

It is a sentence that springs naturally to their lips for it is based on their privations of recent years and their hopes for a better tomorrow.

Let the workers and their families tell the story . . .

Frank Moran, 48, has only had a couple of jobs since the Ayre mill of the American Woolen Co. closed about a year and a half ago, throwing 2500 persons on the street.

Frank was working at an odd job when this reporter called at his home, but his wife, Sarah, 35, told the story of the privations that have beset the family during the past 18 or so months.

Live In Tenement

The Morans have four children: Caroline, 2; Farrell, 5; Margaret, 6; and Kathleen, 8. They live in a three-room tenement, which rents for $6 a week.

They owed the landlord $18 for three weeks during the period when Moran had a part-time job and was unable to make his pay stretch to cover the rent. The landlord obligingly wrote off four weeks' back rent at that time.

When Mrs. Moran was interviewed, the city welfare department was paying the rent. The city also was giving the family a $16 weekly grocery order, which Mrs. Moran said "lasted from Monday to Friday."

"What do you do over the week ends?" Mrs. Moran was asked.

"My father helps out, like when he paid the gas bill when the company was going to turn it off," he replied. "He's not rich himself, but one of my brothers who lives at home is working."

Running In Debt

She said the family has debts totaling about $140. There are three grocery bills totaling $100. Bills of about $40 are outstanding at hospitals.

Mrs. Moran underwent four operations in the past year, two of them for "glandular trouble" which she said resulted from child bearing. When she had her last baby, she underwent a Ceasarian.

"I did housework to pay for that operation," she said.

Like Moran, 62-year-old Peter Valcourt, who is the father of 10 children, has had a difficult time finding work since the big Ayre mill closed.

He worked at the Ayre mill 16 years and was running an elevator when the mill closed. An elevator is an important part of the multi-storied mills, for not only does it take the men to work, but it is used to transfer wool from one department to another as it is being processed.

Valcourt said his age was against him in getting another job. He recalled that at one mill "they wanted to know my age and then I heard nothing more about my application."

Too Old To Work

He said that he had exhausted his unemployment benefits for one year, and that he would reapply in May for another period of 23 weeks.

His children, five of whom are at home, and his wife help keep the household going. The fact that he had dealt at one grocery store for years helps, because he is able to get credit.

Rent is no problem, because a son, Armond, 25, owns the home and the family doesn't have to pay rent. Another son, Leonard, 18, is employed as an apprentice electrician at the Boston Navy Yard, and contributes to the support of the household.

Mrs. Valcourt does part time work, like cleaning a doctor's office. A daughter, Pauline, 20, worked part time in a store until recently when a doctor ordered her to stay home and have a steak every day to overcome anemia.

"We get her a steak whenever we can afford it," Valcourt said, ironically.

Sen. Kennedy Urges Minimum Pay Hike

Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) last week urged the Labor Dept. to boost minimum wages on government woolen and worsted contracts by 15c an hour as soon as possible.

Kennedy spoke at a conference called by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin to review a proposal to raise the minimum in the woven goods, yarn and thread branch of the industry.

The proposed order to raise the minimum from $1.05 to $1.20 was issued by former Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. The conference was called by Durkin at the request of industry leaders opposed to the raise.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE.—Mrs. Sarah Moran holds youngest child, Caroli 2. Her husband, Frank, has had only odd jobs since textile mill closed.

'A Good Place For New Plants

THE CIO Textile Workers believe in the future of Lawrence. The union believes—and U. S. government figures and trade publications bear it out—that there is an increased demand for men's and women's wool clothing.

The union believes that some of the industry — including the giant American Woolen Co., which has three plants in the Lawrence area—will get more business if it blends the new synthetic "miracle fibers" with wool to create new fabrics.

More U. S. Purchases

The union believes that the government can and should divert more of its wool purchases for the armed forces to Lawrence.

The union believes that Lawrence is a good place for new industries to settle because there are several unused wool plants that can easily be converted to other manufacturing.

Arthur W. Brown, manager of the TWUA Joint Board in Lawrence and assistant director of the union's woolen and worsted division, put it this way:

"We have tried to be part of the community and want to work out the problems of unemployment and of readjustment such as we did last year when we agreed to let the American Woolen Co. make jo adjustments.

"Although TWUA represents woole workers, we are not blind to the necessi of bringing in other industries. Howeve we remain desperately opposed to the e ploitation of anybody living in the area

He was referring to plants that seek make use of the unemployment to bri down the wage standards and other ben fits won by TWUA through years struggle.

31c Wage Cut vs. $65,000 Home . . .

"We're so tired at night we can't stan up straight since the work load was i creased—and now White (Frances W White, American Woolen Co. president wants to cut our pay 31c an hour," said woman worker at the company's Woo mill in Lawrence, Mass.

"Everybody's plenty burned up abo that. They're also burned up because h asks for pay cut when he's getting $127,0 yearly salary and is building a $65,0 summer home at Plymouth, Mass."

FATHER OF TEN.—Peter Valcourt watches daughter, Pauline, stirring soup he made. Valcourt worked for 16 years in mills, now is jobless.

IDLE PLANT.—This huge Arlington woolen plant, which once employe 6500 workers, spread over several blocks, would make ideal factory.

ousands In Lawrence

Management Falls Down On Its Job

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers are trying to help the American Woolen Co. to help itself—but not at the expense of the union members and the community of Lawrence.

In the face of stiff competition, the firm let its staff of designers drift away and failed to make use of new "miracle fibers" to create new fabrics.

TWUA told Raymond F. O'Connell, the arbitrator who heard the firm's demand for a 31c hourly wage cut, that the company "permitted its staff of stylists and designers to deteriorate in 1951 when a large proportion of its production was in government orders."

"A number of the company's top stylists have resigned or retired and have not been replaced," the union said. "In the spring of 1951, new styling was stopped for several weeks but at the last minute a hasty styling job was performed to produce a new line of fabrics.

Failed To Venture

"The American Woolen Co. has not shown the venturesomeness or originality required in today's markets, which favor fancy and striking fabric textures."

TWUA also pointed out that the firm did not take advantage of the new "miracle fibers" as did several other woolen companies

Arthur W. Brown, TWUA's Joint Board manager in Lawrence and assistant director of the union's woolen and worsted division, has called for a congressional investigation with a view to making the new fibers available to companies not "in favorable position" with the large chemical firms making the synthetics.

Brown also asked for an investigation of "the amount of worsted cloth being imported into this country which is depriving our textile workers of such needed work."

Reminder To Ike

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Brown reminded him of a campaign speech in Lawrence. Eisenhower had said "you can come right down to my office and be put in touch with the finest experts and professionals" who would help with Lawrence's unemployed problem.

Brown urged the President to implement War Manpower Order No. 4 which instructed military procurement agencies to give priority to distressed areas in placing orders.

"It is perfectly obvious to all by now that such help (as was promised by Eisenhower) must come on orders direct from your office, as you stated in your Lawrence speech," Brown wrote.

"The military procurement agencies have an unexpended balance of $35 million which has been earmarked for the purchase of textiles. You could help this situation greatly if you would urge these agencies to place the remaining orders immediately."

NEW INDUSTRY.—Some of 900 employes, members of CIO Communications Workers, quit for day at Western Electric plant which moved into closed Monomac woolen mill at Lawrence.

Save Money With Military Wool Orders Now, Textile Union Tells U.S. Officials

THE CIO Textile Workers have told Uncle Sam that he can save money by buying worsted for the armed services now.

The union made that plain in a letter by Solomon Barkin, TWUA's research director, to Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

A TWUA delegation recently called on Weeks and Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin to present the union's program for reviving the woolen and worsted industry. Pres. Eisenhower also has been sent a copy of the plan.

"We are anxious to promote the further implementation of the proposals we offered you," wrote Barkin.

'Evasion' Protested

"We wish to impress you with the fact that the military authority must be won over to a constructive rather than evasive attitude. They will try to play safe, in view of all the current criticism of their policies.

"But the savings being effected by the government in current procurement are considerable because businessmen are calculating their bids right down to the bone.

"The industry is feeling the pressure of low operations. The worsted branch has been particularly hard hit. It needs government work to tide it over until a new worsted style trend establishes itself. Moreover, the present men's wear market is demoralized by the current talk about blends which has discouraged buying.

'Uncertainties' Told

"Buyers are glamorized by the name of the 'miracle' fibers. The retailers are not stocking up with normal inventory, because they are uncertain as to the reception of these new fabrics. The smaller and some of the larger worsted mills are being drained of their working capital by these uncertainties.

"Government work during this period as well as liberal consideration of their financial needs would help many mills tide over this transitional period. The New England banking fraternity has not been sympathetic to the financial needs of the woolen and worsted mills."

When it visited Weeks, the TWUA delegation called on him to assure fair allocation of the new fibers to all woolen and worsted firms.

The union leaders mentioned two concerns in urging that steps be taken to see that the chemical companies "be not in position to discriminate and thereby coerce textile manufacturers or determine which concerns shall survive in the textile industry."

The two firms are the DuPont Corp., manufacturers of orlon and dacron, and the Union Carbon & Carbide Corp., makers of dynel.

Ask Congress Funds

The delegation also urged the armed services to call on Congress for the immediate release of funds for the first two quarters of 1953-54 for woolen and worsted contracts, and stockpiling by the armed services of such fabrics for one year's need.

The program also asked direct contracts for distressed areas of the industry, location of defense plants in these sections, and an immediate investigation by the armed services of their needs that can be met with woolen and worsted products.

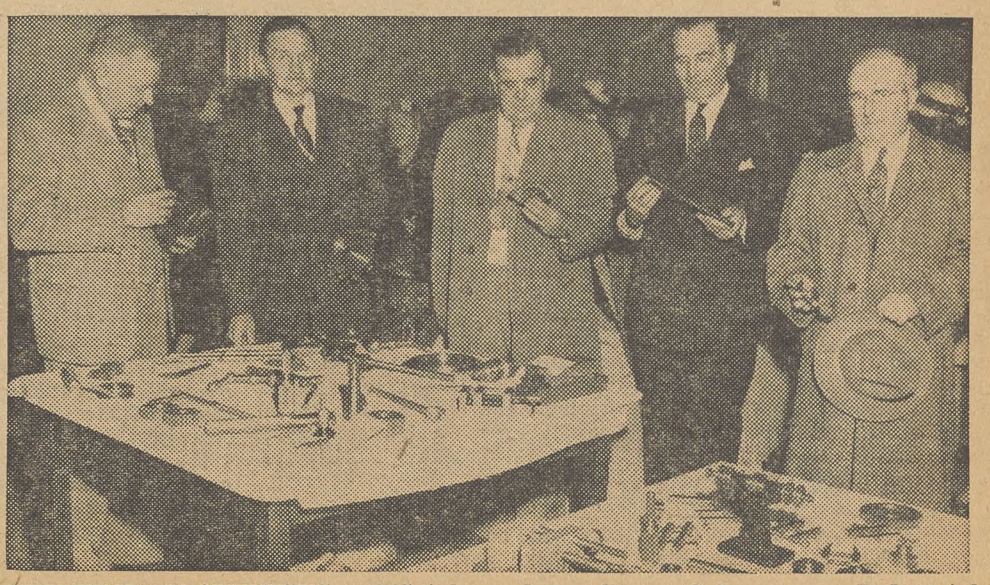
Aid Promised To Small Business

The government is going to give special recognition to requests for loans from small business firms in areas hard-hit by unemployment.

That's what Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin said in a recent address to the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

Durkin said that the Reconstruction Finance Corp., under a newly-adopted policy, will give "full consideration" to hard-hit areas such as Lawrence in acting on small business loans.

ALDERMAN Carney, who directs city welfare program, and secretary.



THEY'RE MACHINISTS.—Officials and teachers of Lawrence Industrial School show machinery made by students, mostly TWUA-CIO members.

How Times Have Changed

Labor Dept. Tells Gains Of 40 Years

"**FOOD** and clothing and shelter—these are the least you must have. You need them for yourself and your family. But to get them you need a job.

"You don't expect the job to last forever. Long ago you learned that at times you may be out of work. You accept that as one of the risks of living. But you hope you will never be out of a job and have to depend on others for help.

"Nevertheless the thought nags you. You think about what might happen in your old age, or of how the family would get along if you were ill or injured and unable to work. So you lay plans that in some way will give you something in place of a job.

"Call these plans insurance benefits, savings, or what you will, they give you a feeling of security. You'd prefer a job. But, while you are out of a job, you would like to have security.

"**THINKING THESE** things and doing these things, you are like workers everywhere else — in other countries as well as the United States. There are few people indeed who do not have to worry about jobs and security. For the problem is the problem of living."

This is the introduction to "The Workers' Story 1913-1953," the U. S. Labor Dept. yearbook, which marks the department's 40th anniversary.

Not So Long Ago High Court Okehed 'Yellow Dog' Contracts

"In 1913 a worker could join a union, but his employer could discharge him for doing so," says "The Workers' Story 1913-1943."

"In fact, so strongly was the right of the employer upheld, that in 1917 the Supreme Court ruled that any attempt by unions to recruit as members of a union employes who had entered into a 'yellow dog' contract was illegal and enjoinable . . .

"Under these conditions it was extremely difficult for existing unions to organize workers who did not belong to labor unions. Large-scale organization of workers, such as we have today, had to await the passage of the Anti-Injunction Act (popularly known as the Norris-LaGuardia Act) of 1932, which said that 'yellow dog' contracts could no longer be enforced in the courts, and the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act (or Wagner Act) of 1935."

The 143-page book pretty nearly covers the waterfront.

There are chapters on the American worker, on production, and on living standards. Other sections deal with the worker and his job, protection on the job, protection for unemployed workers and the workers' freedoms. And there are chapters on labor unions, collective bargaining, state labor departments and the U. S. Labor Dept.

The American worker, who has yet a long way to go, has come a long way in the past 40 years. As the report says:

"Freedom, as the American worker of today understands it, is so much a part of his daily living that he often does not feel the need for thinking about the freedoms he has—and possibly could lose.

"**NOR IS HE** likely to think often, particularly if he is a young worker, of the many freedoms that have been gained during the past 40 years, a period so short that many workers of today were workers then.

"The freedoms enjoyed by workers at the turn of the century were basically political and personal freedoms. Those gained during the past 40 years have been largely economic."

The book also includes a thumbnail synopsis of the Taft-Hartley Act. After telling of the advances made under the Wagner Act, "The Workers' Story" says:

"This newer law greatly changed the earlier National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act).

"In its provisions prohibiting actions which it called 'unfair labor practices,' the earlier act listed only employer activities. The new law included for the first time a list of certain union activities which it called 'unfair labor practices.'

"**THE LAW** reintroduced, in limited form, earlier restrictions on some strikes, secondary boycotts, and certain forms of picketing. It revived not only the injunction but also damage suits against unions. Furthermore, this time it made the unions responsible for all acts of its members, whether the union authorized or forbade them.

"The new law controlled some of the contents of the bargaining agreement particularly by restricting the union shop and flatly prohibiting the closed shop. This prohibition meant that, even if the employer and union willingly should agree that only union members shall be employed, if they included that decision in the bargaining agreement they were acting illegally.

"The new law prohibited a union from seeking the protection of the National Labor Relations Board unless it has met with certain requirements set forth in the law."

—F.R.

"The Workers' Story 1913-1953," 45c a copy, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

HE'S A CHAMP — Jim Swenor, iron ore miner and CIO Steelworker member in Marquette, Mich., is making ice hockey history on local team. And he's a union committeeman for USA-CIO Local 2867.

Why Workers Need Unions—

Organization Is Other Half Of Collective Bargaining

Why workers need unions is explained in every-day language in "The Workers' Story 1913-1953":

"**SUPPOSE THAT** there were no labor unions and no labor laws, and you went out to get a job. Unless you had something very special to offer, you would be in competition with a lot of other workers trying for the same job.

"As a result, you would have to accept what the employer offered you, or look for something else to do. You would quickly find that the man who has a job to offer almost always has the advantage over the man looking for work.

"Then, supposing that, having got the job and there being no union or law to support you, you found your wages too small to live on or the working conditions unsatisfactory.

"**YOU WOULD ONLY** be one individual against the employer's strength. You could not successfully insist on his giving you what you ask, if he did not want to do so. As an ordinary individual worker you would have little bargaining strength.

"But suppose that you and several workers got together and elected some of the group to speak on your behalf with the employer, pointing out that unless he could see his way clear to making such-and-such an improvement in wages or conditions of work, the group would stop work.

"Either he would have to look for workers elsewhere (and if these other workers belonged to your group he would not be able to get them), or he would have to come to some kind of an agreement regarding your demands, at least to the extent that he still finds it profitable to stay in business.

"**COLLECTIVE** bargaining can be conducted by a small group of workers or by a large one. The larger the group, or the more completely it covers all workers in the occupation or industry, the stronger its bargaining position.

"But grouping together just once, for the immediate purpose of getting what the workers want, would have little lasting result if immediately afterwards the workers disbanded, each going his own way. It would be easy then for the employer to tackle each worker separately, and soon things would be back where they were before.

"There is need for the election of workers from the group who will be able to see that the agreement is kept by both parties to it. There is need, in other words, for a permanent union of the workers. Collective bargaining and labor unions are two sides of the same face. If the individual needs strength in his dealing with his employer, he can get it through collective bargaining.

"But to be sure that bargaining will successfully hold, he must take part in building and keeping a stable and effective union of the workers."

State Dept. Aide Hits Moves To Scuttle Reciprocal Trade

NEW CURBS on foreign trade are being pushed by special interests trying to scuttle the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, Assistant Sec. of State Thruston B. Morton declared recently in New Orleans.

Morton appealed at a trade conference for popular support for the Eisenhower Administration's request that Congress extend the law intact for another year pending a detailed study already started. The present act expires June 12.

Pres. Eisenhower reiterated his conviction that the U. S. must lead in boosting international trade as the "indispensable basis . . . of our survival."

"Such commerce, unhampered by needless and excessive barriers," he wrote the League of Women Voters, "alone can enable the free world to use its manpower, resources and productive facilities with maximum effectiveness."

Morton lashed particularly at the bill introduced by Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which has the backing of GOP high tariff advocates in both branches of Congress.

The bill would extend the act for a year, but kill the President's authority to use his own judgment on accepting Federal Tariff Commission recommendations.

"Adoption of such a bill," Morton said, "would create consternation among countries of the world, and lend credence to the Communist theme that the U. S. wants to sell but does not want to buy."

GM's 'Baby' Is Approved

WHAT'S GOOD for General Motors is what's passed by the Michigan Legislature. That charge was proved when the lawmakers passed a measure to slash employer contributions to the Michigan unemployment insurance fund, while denying increases in benefits needed by jobless workers.

The cut in funds, the Packard Motor Car Co. charged in testimony before a House committee, was tailor-made to benefit industrial giants like General Motors and the Bell system, while forcing other manufacturers, like Packard, to pay more.

Packard officials denounced the cut as "the General Motors bill." Attempts to increase benefits for workers and for dependent children failed with Republican legislators lined up almost solidly in opposition.

The Michigan CIO council has urged Gov. G. Mennen Williams to veto the measure, which could mean an extra $20 per car price boost for manufacturers other than General Motors.

CIO Hits Compulsory Arbitration

"THE CIO is unalterably opposed to compulsory labor arbitration in any form," CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told the Pennsylvania Governor's Commission on Labor Legislation.

Testifying on behalf of CIO and the Steelworkers, Goldberg discussed the inadequacy of the Pennsylvania Arbitration Act of 1927, now under study by the commission, in the field of voluntary labor arbitration.

He called for a new act to make possible enforcement of voluntary arbitration agreements and awards in labor-management relations as is now provided for arbitration of commercial disputes.

Goldberg underscored CIO's opposition to compulsory arbitration, calling it "the direct antithesis of our democratic heritage."

He called "one of the great achievements of our times" the ability of a large segment of labor and management "to translate the tenets of freedom into concrete action through the process of free and untrammeled collective bargaining."

"Adherence to these democratic institutions," he added, "has redounded to the benefit of the entire public, as well as labor and management, by virtue of the human betterment, increased morale, efficiency and productivity which have resulted therefrom."

Most parties to labor-management arbitration agreements, Goldberg said, "will live up to the obligations . . . and accept the award as final and binding." But a small minority will not, he added, "and if they are permitted to escape their obligations, it will eventually undermine faith and confidence in the entire institution as a disputes settlement medium."

ITALY SALUTES ACWA.—Pres. Jacob Potofsky (right) of the CIO Clothing Workers receives Star of Italian Solidarity from Consul Gen. Carlo de Ferrais Salzano for aiding Italy's postwar reconstruction. ACWA has aided free trade unions and established model clothing factory in Italy.

World of Labor—

Reuther Hails Israel Birthday, Warns Of New Aggression

SOLUTION of the impasse in Korea "may blind all of us to the possibility of other Koreas in other critical areas of the world," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in extending greetings to the Republic of Israel on its fifth anniversary.

"The Korean War should have taught us a lesson about the struggle going on in the world today," he said.

"It should have taught us that aggression threatens anywhere and everywhere. It taught us that democracy's commitment to prevent aggression is a world-wide commitment. It taught us that whenever and wherever a boundary is crossed, no boundary is inviolate."

Americans must be made to realize the importance of Israel, Reuther asserted, because it is as important to prevent the Middle East "from going up in smoke" as it is to strengthen the free nations of Western Europe.

"The Middle East is a critical area," he said, "and Israel is important because it stands there in the Middle East trouble zone —an isolated outpost of democracy surrounded by lands where colonial people are exploited and strive for independence.

"We must protect this young and growing democracy from pressures from every quarter. We must support Israel directly and we must plan for an ambitious program of regional development that will help to lift all the peoples of the Near East to higher levels of living."

United Nations

The ICFTU asked the Economic & Social Council of the United Nations to move quickly to head off worldwide unemployment; economic disruption and financial dislocation that might result from a cut in the rate of rearmament.

Action on an international scale, to supplement the efforts of individual countries, was called for. One phase of the ICFTU program calls for a shift of the resources now being used for arms to production of goods needed for the development of retarded areas.

U.S. Commies Nailed As Russ 'Puppets'

THE COMMUNIST Party in the U.S. was ordered to register with the Attorney-General as "a subsidiary and puppet of the Soviet Union" in a long-awaited ruling last week by the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The order to register is based on the board's finding that the party is a "Communist-action organization." If it refuses to enroll each official and member, they must do so individually.

Among other things, the board found the party's roles in unions, youth and minority groups, and foreign affairs, "are substantially formulated, carried out and performed pursuant to directives of the Soviet Union."

Later the Justice Dept. asked that 12 organizations be ordered to register as Communist fronts. Among them were the International Workers Order, Inc., the Civil Rights Congress, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Jefferson School of Social Science and the American Slav Congress.

THE McCARRAN ACT, under which the board was set up, also requires the party to submit annual financial statements to the Attorney General; forbids members to seek government employment, to apply for or use passports, or to work in defense plants; and to identify all materials sent through the mails, and any radio or television programs it might sponsor. The Communists said they would appeal to the courts.

The findings were signed by outgoing Chairman Peter Campbell Brown and Board Members Kathryn McHale and Watson B. Miller. Board Member David J. Coddaire filed a separate report agreeing with the findings.

Senate Nears Test Vote In Battle On Oil Give-Away

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE SENATE continued day-and-night debate on the submerged oil lands give-away last week, with liberal opponents of the Dixiegop oil bill getting growing support from the voters back home.

GOP Majority Leader Taft (R. O.) made a series of frantic moves aimed at silencing senators who are fighting the give-away, but lost every preliminary round.

He set several deadlines for a motion to table the Anderson Bill, technically the measure under consideration, but moved each one farther ahead. Finally he gave up all together and said he wouldn't make the motion until early this week.

THE BILL sponsored by Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) would confirm the title of the federal government to the offshore oil lands, give the adjoining states a proper share, recognize the legality of existing leases, and confirm state control of lands under inland lakes, rivers, etc. The amendment of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) to use federal income from the royalties for education is part of the Anderson Bill.

Anderson's bill is a substitute for the Administration-backed measure to give the states title to the submerged lands adjoining their shores — and to give California, Texas and Louisiana untold billions in oil. It was introduced by Sen. Holland (D. Fla.).

The anti-give-away Senators and their long speeches against the oil grab had Taft frantic. His charges of filibustering, parroted by some other tory Republicans and Southern Democrats, brought not only ridicule but the revelation that the liberals' fight for the public interest was paying off in increased popular support.

SEN. HUMPHREY, who tangled several times with the GOP leader, said he was getting "barrels of mail and telegrams" in support of his stand.

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) reported he was "astounded" by the mail and telegrams he had received in the previous "two or three days." They were running 40 or 50 to one against the oil steal, he said.

Sen. Jackson (D. Wash.), in his first Senate speech, declared the oil give-away had gone as far as it had "because our people have not yet been alerted to what is at stake."

"But they are beginning to learn," he added. "They are beginning to see that this bill is only the opening wedge for a piecemeal raid on the public domains."

Lehman also labeled Taft's filibuster charge unfair. Then he turned the knife by recalling that the GOP policy leader had refused to go along, at the start of the session, or a move to tighten the Senate cloture rule.

"I suggest, then, that . . . he should not now complain," he added tartly.

HUMPHREY took the same position in firing one of his barbs in Taft's direction. He challenged the latter to "either quit calling honest debate a 'filibuster' or come up with new rules for Senate procedure that would once and for all assure majority rule."

Webster Had A Word For It

A lot of charges about filibusters were exchanged between friends and foes of the coastal oil give-away in the Senate debate last week.

Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) topped them all by reminding the lawmakers of Webster Dictionary's definition of a filibusterer:

"A freebooter . . . one who goes about plundering . . . a pillager, a pirate. An irregular military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder . . . Originally applied to buccaneers infesting the Spanish-American Coast."

Then Fulbright jibed: "Is it a coincidence that Florida, Louisiana and Texas (states pushing the give-away) were once Spanish?" And he added: "The originators of this bill are the ones who seek to plunder and pirate the public domain."

CWA Backs Jersey Strike

THE CIO Communications Workers last week replied with a resounding "no" to efforts of New Jersey Bell to get 11,000 members to act as strikebreakers against an independent union.

CWA, which represents operators, has been respecting the picket lines of the Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey. TWUNJ, representing some 6700 plant maintenance workers, has been on strike since Mar. 26.

John L. Crull, CWA vice president, who is in charge of negotiating for more than 300,000 CWA members, replied to Bell's demand for strike-breaking:

"Even if the other terms in the company's offer were acceptable—which they are not—their insistence on a no-strike clause will effectively stymie a settlement."

'Brownout' On Power Projects In West Hit

DRASTIC CUTS in the Eisenhower Administration's reclamation budget will mean an "administrative brownout" on power developments in the Pacific Northwest, Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) charged last week.

His comment came as, first, Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay and then the House Appropriations Committee whacked deeply into funds for the Reclamation Bureau.

McKay ordered a 23.3% reduction, knocking $53.8 million off the Truman Administration proposal of $231 million for power and reclamation projects.

THE HOUSE appropriation group chopped another $44 million off McKay's estimate, bringing the reclamation total down to $133 million. As the bill went to the floor, funds for all "new starts" on power lines were eliminated.

The cuts came in action on an Interior Dept. appropriation bill, cut overall from $607 million to $405 million.

Meantime, a widespread fight was under way to halt construction of the controversial Tuttle Creek Dam in the Blue River Valley of Kansas.

Farmers whose homes and lands would be inundated were joined by the CIO and conservation groups in pushing a bill introduced by Rep. Miller (D. Kan.) to block the construction.

Miller was elected last fall after a campaign based on his opposition to the dam. His Republican opponent, ex-Rep. Albert M. Cole, supported the stand of Kansas City banking and financial interests. Cole recently was named head of the Housing and Home Loan Agency.

LAST WEEK Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, asked all CIO councils and regional directors to get behind the Miller Bill.

"Jointly with the farmers in the Blue River Valley," Smith wrote, "we favor flood prevention by up-stream stabilization methods, with a multitude of detention basins and check dams, as against the single-purpose big-dam approach."

'Know Your CIO' Program Begun By Oregon Locals

A "KNOW YOUR CIO" program is being conducted by CIO affiliates in Oregon.

These activities center on monthly meetings, three of which have been held in Portland. Committees arrange for the discussion of current issues. A program committee has been set up to arrange for inter-local visitations.

The program was initiated by Chester C. Dusten, State CIO regional director. Speakers at the latest session were Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn of the CIO Woodworkers; Adolph Germer, National CIO representative; Harry Whiteside, Oakland, Calif., sub-regional director of the CIO Auto Workers; and Hugh Matthews, Seattle, Wash., sub-district director of the CIO Steelworkers.

Speed-Up Drive Sends UAW Out

A speed-up plan caused approximately 4800 CIO Auto Workers to strike last week at the Warner Gear Div. of the Borg-Warner Corp. at Muncie, Ind.

Local 287, UAW, said the firm's retiming of piece work resulted in the speed-up. Prolonged efforts of federal mediators to settle the dispute failed.

N. Y. CIO In Emergency Rally Plans 'Vigorous' Election Drive

By BERNARD RASKIN

THE NEW YORK State CIO last week summed up the record of Congress and of its State Legislature and decided to begin immediately "to prepare our organizations for vigorous and effective political action leading to the state and congressional elections of 1954."

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was principal speaker at the state council's emergency conference in New York City in which 250 CIO leaders and representatives of community organizations participated.

Reuther outlined a three-point program to guide CIO "forward in the path of Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood." His points:

- "Find a way to recapture the crusading spirit of the early CIO." He said that millions of unorganized workers "need the benefits of unions and we can draw on the strength that these members will give our organizations."
- "Unionize these workers as well as organize them." The CIO president declared "we still have too many people who believe that their responsibility ends when they pay their dues. We must tell these people where we're going and how we get there. We can be no more effective than the level of understanding of our members."
- "Broaden our relations with other community groups that share our ideals and objectives."

The CIO president warned that "the free world must remain vigilant until the sincerity of Soviet leaders has been proven." He assailed the nation's financial and industrial leaders for their fear of peace as evidenced by the downturn in the stock market which followed the "first glimmering prospect of peace in Korea."

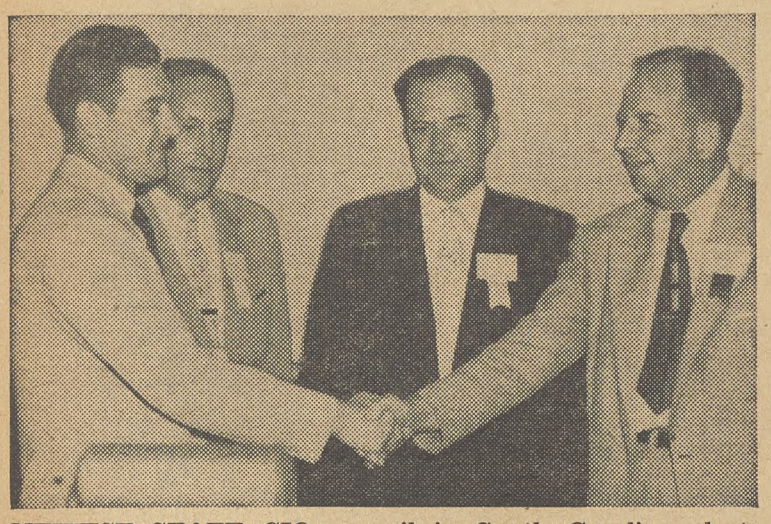
THE MEETING decided to call a state-wide legislative conference in Albany when the Legislature meets in special session, probably within the next two months.

The legislative conference would press for reconsideration of the "oppressive fiscal program imposed on the people of New York City and the rent increase program imposed on the people of all cities of the state." The New York City fiscal program calls for higher transit fare and a possible payroll tax.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander charged that "our lawmakers have demonstrated brazen, cynical service to special interests and disregard for the people of the state and nation in recent months."

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.), in a message to the meeting, said that "in Albany and Washington . . . the pretenses of liberalism seem to have been discarded on almost all fronts in the course of an unseemly assault on most of the programs and values which have been built up over the last thirty years."

The political action resolution unanimously adopted by the conference called on all affiliates to "rally maximum strength behind the true liberals in Congress and in our State Legislature and local governing bodies to encourage their fight against reaction, corruption and the raids of vested interests."



NEWEST STATE CIO council in South Carolina elects first officers. State Dir. Lloyd Vaughan (right) congratulates Pres. Ralph Knox as Vice Pres. M. J. Lencek (left center) and Sec.-Treas. Claude Gwin look on.

Put Organizing First—

CIO In South Carolina Forms State Council

By PAUL HARDING

CIO'S 42nd STATE industrial union council came into being last week end in South Carolina, when some 150 delegates met at Charleston, adopted a constitution and elected their first officers.

First president of the council is Ralph Knox of the CIO Textile Workers, an employe of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., Rock Hill. First vice president is M. J. Lencek, port agent for the CIO Maritime Union in Charleston, and secretary-treasurer is Claude Gwin of Columbia, state director for the CIO Communications Workers.

The delegates adopted for their first convention the theme "Organizing the Unorganized" from the keynote speech of CIO State Dir. Lloyd P. Vaughan. And enthusiasm of the state CIO membership was reflected in the fact that the 150 delegates were augmented by almost a like number of guests. State CIO membership numbers approximately 20,000.

One of the feature speakers, Acting National Dir. Lorne Nelles of the CIO Organizing Committee, Atlanta, told the convention "there is room in America for only two 'isms'—Americanism and unionism" and termed unionism "the nation's greatest bulwark against communism."

THE CONVENTION'S organizing resolution brought long discussion from the floor, and Nelles' call for intensified organizing effort evoked prolonged applause.

Oral L. Garrison, Washington, representing CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, discussed organizing plans which he said are now in the making on the national level.

Other speakers included Ray Block, vice president, CIO Electrical Workers; Ben Segal, associate director of education, CIO; Ray Hackney, assistant to the president, CWA; Franz E. Daniel, CIO director in North Carolina, and Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia CIO director, who installed council officers.

Daniel and a committee of other CIO leaders in his state are now planning formation of a state CIO council in North Carolina some time this summer.

Steel Unionist Is Mayor Of Duluth

A CIO Steelworker is the new mayor of Duluth, Minn.

Installed last week for a four-year term, he's George Johnson, president of USA-CIO Local 3391.

Johnson, 36, is married and has two daughters. He's also served as financial secretary and grievance committee chairman of his local.

5 Unionists Win City Offices In Rockford Election

FOUR CIO members have been elected to municipal offices in recent elections in Rockford, Ill., while Milton Lundstrom, of the AFL printers, has been elected Rockford's mayor.

William E. White, president of the Rockford Local of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was elected city clerk over the incumbent who held office for 32 years.

The three CIO aldermen are Samuel A. Guzzardo, staff representative of the State CIO Community Services committee; Gene Vestal, chief steward of CIO Auto Workers Local 39, and John Valerious, member of UAW Local 449.

All union members ran on the "People's Coalition" ticket, strongly backed by organized labor.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

While some prices have gone up since our last monthly report on price trends and buying opportunities, some others have gone down, and these include some of the larger and costlier items.

Since the end of price controls some of the smaller appliances have risen in price, notably Revere and Faber products.

Best Buys

Beef is still the outstanding meat buy this month. Lamb, too, is the most reasonable its been in five years.

Buy the larger cuts to get more for your money, like a shoulder, rather than the costlier chops. You can then have the shoulder cut into chops and stew meat.

Other good buys in the markets this month include frozen fish fillets, especially cod; cheddar cheese; citrus fruits and juices; fresh tomatoes, lettuce and cabbage.

But there have been no boosts so far on the larger appliances. In fact, one manufacturer, Thor, is offering a quiet reduction on its automatic washing machine which the dealers are not allowed to advertise.

With most of the nationally-advertised fully-automatic washers carrying a $300 list price, the Thor is currently listed at $250. With the discount many retailers now give on large appliances, of as much as 25% in some of the larger cities, the price of the Thor comes down to $200 or less. That's the lowest cost available for any well-made automatic.

THE BIG BUYING opportunities in May are the semi-annual white sales of sheets, cases and towels, and the Spring sales of refrigerators occurring late in May and in June. Prices of sheets in current sales are the lowest in several years.

You can also often find reduced prices on television sets in the Spring as retailers and jobbers clear current models to make way for new models (not necessarily with any important changes) in the Fall.

In clothing, the really sharp price cuts will come in the July clearances, including the valuable semi-annual shoe sales.

CLOTHING PRICES in general will remain at about the same level except for some boosts on men's wear slated for Fall. One leading manufacturer has raised prices of fancy-pattern shirts for next Fall, but prices of staple white and solid-color shirts remain steady.

The recent reduction in price tags on Chrysler cars is the result of high output in the auto industry. Production of cars since mid-February has been at an annual rate of about 6.5 million units, close to 50% above the rate last year when output was held down by curbs on materials.

Even now in the Spring, traditionally the season of big car demand, dealers in some models are offering large trade-in allowances as an unofficial price cut, and prices of used cars are failing to rise in accordance with the usual Spring trend.

IWA Arbitration Proposal Turned Down By Industry

A CHALLENGE to arbitrate a dispute over wage increases demanded by the CIO Woodworkers for 45,000 members in five Northwest States was summarily rejected last week by the employers' negotiating committee.

"This means the employers realize they haven't a case," observed A. F. Hartung, IWA-CIO president and chairman of the negotiating committee.

WHEN THE industry turned down the arbitration offer, Hartung promptly called a meeting of district leaders from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Northern California to determine the union's next move. Meantime, an intensive radio and speaking campaign got under way to inform the members of the situation.

The IWA-CIO is seeking a pay boost of 12.5c an hour, plus three weeks vacation after 10 years, and clarifications of the seniority and holiday clauses.

Negotiations started in another section of the industry last week when the union's largest district, in British Columbia, began meetings with Forest Industrial Relations, Inc., representing some 160 employers of 30,000 IWA-CIO members.

Bargaining sessions continued on behalf of 5000 members employed in the Midwest.

FEPC Killed In Michigan

THE REPUBLICAN Policy Committee of the Michigan Legislature reneged on one of its party's campaign promises and slapped one of its most respected members in the face by killing a bipartisan Fair Employment Practices Commission bill that had no opposition.

The GOP party decision was announced even before the House State Affairs Committee held its open hearing, at which there was widespread support of and no opposition to the bill.

The Republicans, who control the Legislature, also killed many other bills in which organized labor was interested. Among them were measures outlawing injunctions in labor disputes, setting a State minimum wage, and raising unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

CIO IS IN THE SOUTH to stay and to grow. That determination was expressed last week end when 150 delegates of CIO local unions in South Carolina met in Charleston to organize a new State CIO Council.

"Organizing the unorganized" was the keynote of the convention, reported Oral L. Garrison, who represented this department at the Charleston meeting.

Good wishes to the new South Carolina CIO Council in helping to carry out that task and the other important jobs of CIO councils.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at Pratt Whitney Aircraft Co., North Haven, Conn., 2685 eligible workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by the following vote: UAW-CIO 1633, IAM 783, void 33, challenged 4.

★

REG. DIR. W. A. COPELAND reports the following representation election victories: The Davis Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO Furntiure Workers 46, no union 12, the campaign being directed by UFW Rep. Doyle Dorsey with assistance from CIO Rep. Henry White. McGehee Beer Distributing Co., CIO Brewery Workers 15, no union 2. Brewery Rep. Charles Hewgley and Local Pres. Robert Howell handled the latter situation.

CIO Rep. David Sternback reports two representation election victories in Puerto Rico: Caribe China Corp., CIO Packinghouse Workers 336, no union 17, with Staff Members Ramos Osorio and Ramom Serrano in charge. Univis Optical Corp., UPWA-CIO 193, no union 67, with Staff members Kulian Baez and Jose Caraballo directing the drive.

Act. Natl. Dir. Lorne Nelles, CIO Organizing Committee, reports a representation election victory at the Mengel Co., Inc., Elizabeth City, N. C., where the workers favored the CIO Woodworkers by a vote of 158 to 58 for an independent union.

★

REG. DIR. LEE TUCKER reports a representation election victory at the American Body and Trailer Co., North Little Rock, Ark., where the tally was UAW-CIO 5, no union 1. At the American Radio & Television, Inc., North Little Rock, the CIO Furniture Workers were recognized by the company without an election. Approximately 95 people are in the unit.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard reports the following CIO Woodworkers representation election victories: Harper Logging Co., Bonner, Mont., eligible 49, IWA-CIO 27, AFL 4, no union 15, with IWA Reps. Delbert Gunvaldson and I. E. Anderson instrumental in securing this victory; logging operation of the Medford Corp., Butte Falls, Ore., IWA-CIO 75, AFL 38, challenged 2, void 1.

IUE Sperry Pact For 12,000 Puts 18c Escalator Gain In Base Pay

ESCALATOR clause gains totaling 18c an hour were written into a new contract, along with additional pay boosts, just in time to head off a strike of 12,000 members of IUE-CIO Local 450 at the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, N. Y.

The cost-of-living increase was notched up during the term of a three-year contract which expired Apr. 13.

The new agreement, which runs for two years, also provides for productivity boosts of 4c an hour now and another 4c on Apr. 14, 1953; sets up an inequity fund averaging three-tenths of a cent an hour, and gives substantial salary increases to white collar workers.

The old escalator clause was junked and another written into the new pact. Inclusion of the full wage gain into the base pay was believed to have set a precedent.

In addition to the wage increases, the union won two new half-holidays, raising the total to 10 full holidays, with triple time for work done on holidays falling on Saturday and 2.5 times regular pay for holidays worked during the regular work week, plus a 15% night bonus on all holidays.

Each employe and pensioner won a $1000 life insurance policy as a result of the IUE-CIO negotiations, and the medical and surgical benefits program was considerably improved.

The settlement was reached after 24 hours of almost continuous negotiation following a strike vote in which about 8000 workers cast ballots—only three against a walkout.

URW Sets Canadian Wage Goals

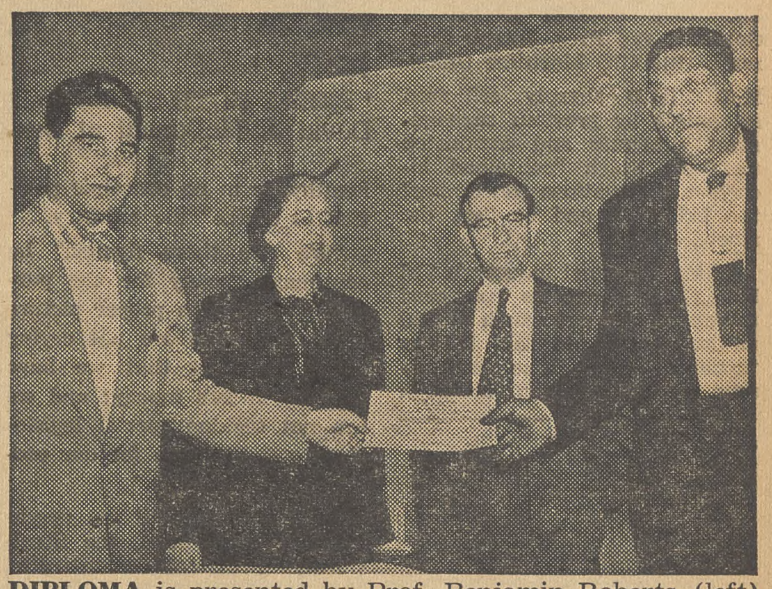
A 10-POINT set of demands, topped by a proposal for a 20c an hour general wage increase, will be served on the Canadian rubber industry this year by the CIO Rubber Workers, the Canadian section of the union's international policy committee determined at a meeting in Toronto.

In addition, the URW-CIO, which is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor in Canada, agreed to launch a campaign to wipe out or sharply reduce wage differentials between the Canadian and U. S. sections of the industry.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the URW said Canadian workers receive an average of 40 to 50c an hour less than their counterparts in this country—even though their employers, in most cases, are the same.

DELEGATES to the Toronto meeting represented about 15,000 workers in 27 URW Canadian locals. Their over-all program closely followed policies formulated by the union's top policy committee at its meeting in Cleveland last month.

The Canadian program calls for adjustment of area and plant inequities, extension of collateral benefits, a study of the guaranteed annual wage, contract provisions for wage reopenings, and extension and improvement of pension and insurance plans.



DIPLOMA is presented by Prof. Benjamin Roberts (left) to Pres. Louis Colon of CIO Steelworkers Local 4355, New York, at closing exercises of trade union school conducted by USA-CIO Dist. 4 and Cornell Univ. Extension Industrial Relations office. Speakers included Prof. Eleanor Emerson, who supervised the course, and Dist. Dir. Joseph P. Molony (center right).

Ike Writes Reuther On Jobs

(Continued from Page 3)

to make the Council of Economic Advisers a "genuinely useful agency." Shortly after his inauguration, the three-man Council and its professional staff were fired by the President after Congress cut down its funds.

Recently he has appointed Prof. Arthur Burns of Columbia as head of the Council, but has not yet filled the other two Council posts required by the Employment Act of 1946, which established the Council as a major advisory group to the chief executive.

UAW PRES. REUTHER, in his letter which forwarded the Eisenhower message to the union organization, added these comments:

"At the first possible sign that 'peace might break out in Korea,' the profit-hungry men on Wall Street found the future less promising, and the stock market took a serious nose-drive." The men of little faith and little vision in Congress reacted at once to the Communist peace-feeler with irresponsible and reckless proposals that would undermine our national security and create widespread dislocation and mass unemployment.

"The possibility of peace should not confront us with the threat of depression and unemployment.

"The prospects of peace should be a sign of rejoicing, not only because it would mean the end of the tragic toll of war, in terms of human values—but also because peace would afford America and the entire world an opportunity to divert the tremendous economic resources, the hundreds of billions of dollars now being spent for these implementations of war and destruction, to the production of the good things of life which will meet the unfilled needs of peace everywhere.

"WE IN THE UAW-CIO have taken advantage of every opportunity to point out the dangers we face in this period of crisis.

"We have tried to alert our nation and its people to the need for immediate and effective planning, to meet the complex problems of peace and to prepare reserves to take advantage of the tremendous opportunities that peace will offer the American people should it come."

Reuther's letter of Apr. 16 to the President was in compliance with a UAW convention resolution which urged the President to call a full employment conference of the government and other major economic groups.

IN HIS LETTER to Eisenhower Reuther had pointed out that "depression is wholly unnecessary. It can be avoided, but not by leaving the outcome to chance . . . At moments in history such as this, bold plans, quick decisions and actions turn dangers into opportunities and open the way to great advances.

"This is not a time to relax, to be either over-confident or panicky with fear of so-called over-production. It is a time to dedicate our efforts to production and cooperation among all free peoples for peace."

Food Strikers Get Backing

SOME 350 CIO members on the Eastern Shore of Delaware last week were striking for a $1 hourly wage, a guaranteed 32-hour week and dues check-off.

They are employes at three plants of the H. and H. Poultry Co., a poultry processing concern at Selbyville.

The Delaware CIO Council last week voted continued support of the strike which is now entering its sixth week, and called for affiliates to make contributions.

The CIO Retail, Wholesale Union and the Council have been making weekly cash gifts to the striking Local No. 262, CIO Packing & Food Service Workers. The strikers, all Negroes, and their families are fed by the union at a Selbyville hall, and each member receives $2 daily.

3000 Utility Workers Out In California

CIO SUPPORT is being mobilized for 3000 CIO Utility Workers who have been on a strike almost a month at the Southern California Gas Co.

The firm serves the Los Angeles area and much of Southern California. The UWUA national office and the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council have endorsed the strike and have appealed to affiliates to support it.

THE WORKERS have been out since Apr. 9, after management said "no" to three union proposals for averting the walkout. The offers were to submit the dispute to arbitration, or to a governor's fact-finding board, or to let the membership vote on the union shop issue.

Pres. Joe Anderson of UWUA Local 132, one of the striking locals, attributed management's adamant attitude to the encouragement of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association and other open shop organizations. UWUA is seeking a 10% wage increase, improved vacations and better working conditions. The firm offered to boost pay 5%.

Canada Unions Grow

Union membership in Canada is more than 1.1 million, and has trippled since World War II.

IUE Seeks Extension Of GE Contract

AN EFFORT to agree now on modification of the present national agreement and extend it without further reopening for another year will be made by the CIO Electrical Workers and the General Electric Co., IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey announced last week.

The contract expires Sept. 15.

(The company's refusal to grant wage increases has nothing to do with its financial position. On Apr. 20, GE reported the largest first-quarter earnings in its history.

(These stood at $45.8 million, or $1.59 a share, compared to $29 million, or $1.01 a share, in the first quarter of 1952. The net increased 58%, compared with an increase of but 39% in sales during the period.)

The new negotiations were approved by the union's General Electric Conference Board at a meeting in New York.

AT THE SAME session, the board rejected GE's offer of a 1.5% wage increase, made under the reopening, as "pitiful." Actually, the board maintained, it would amount to only a quarter-cent an hour because of two holidays the company wants dropped this year.

The conference group likewise voted down a strike motion and cancelled a seven-point program in connection with a walkout.

'Treat Both Sides Fairly,' McDonald Urges

By AL ZACK

CIO STEELWORKERS Pres. David J. McDonald last week urged Congress to write a labor-management law "that will treat both sides equitably."

McDonald testified in an extraordinary early morning session of the House Labor Committee as the committee entered the last stretch of hearings on revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Other top CIO leaders who testified before the House or Senate Labor Committees were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union.

McDONALD sharply criticized references by previous management witnesses and committee members which "contained incorrect observations concerning" the USA-CIO and he "set the record straight."

Citing the steel industry's $16 billion net worth as compared to the union's net worth of $10 million, McDonald said it was "apparent from these comparisons that this union, although healthy, is in no economic position to coerce" the industry.

"TREAT BOTH SIDES" fairly, says CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald at Senate Labor Committee hearing.

"We cite these figures," he continued, "solely for the purpose of placing a proper picture before you. We are not crying about the fact that we have that much less money; and we are not seeking special legislation to compensate for our economic disadvantage."

Reviewing the pattern operations of basic steel, the Steelworkers president demonstrated that "long before the advent of the union, employers themselves had voluntarily established a pattern of uniform wage movements . . . which they felt best met the facts of life in their industry. This pattern was inherited by the union; not initiated by it."

Drawing upon his personal experience as secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers until his recent election as successor to the late Philip Murray, McDonald described the mountain of paper work required of unions by Taft-Hartley. Employers, he noted, "do not have to file any of the information to entitle them to the benefits of the Act."

AT THE REQUEST of Committee Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.), McDonald agreed to have the union's technicians and lawyers submit proposed forms which eliminate the "avalanche of paper work."

Discussing strikes and Taft-Hartley's injunction procedure, USA-CIO president said: "We do not lightly engage in strikes. We are aware of the consequences to all concerned—to our nation, to our members and their families, and to the employers. A cessation of operation affects our members more intimately and more deeply than it does either the employer or the stockholders."

In three major strikes in basic steel since the USA-CIO was organized, he recalled, the union had postponed its strikes at the request of the government and had accepted governmental proposals even when they "denied what we considered reasonable requests for improvements in working conditions."

EARLIER Goldberg had warned the House committee that giving states the right to enforce laws against strikes and picketing would mean a return to "the law of the jungle" in labor relations.

"You cannot have a national labor relations law made up of 48 different sets of rules and procedures," he observed. "You might as well repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and return the whole problem of dealing with union organization and collective bargaining to the states."

Goldberg, who is also USA-CIO counsel, warned that passage of the Lucas Bill (designed to break national unions) would "justly subject" members of Congress "to the charge of writing anti-union legislation."

Carey told the senators "democracy is far more prevalent in labor organizations than in large corporations."

Testifying in opposition to the Goldwater Bill, which provides machinery which could be used to break militant, anti-Communist unions under the pretense of hunting subversives, the IUE-CIO president charged it was a pernicious plan to abolish American freedom.

"It is a monstrous hypocrisy," Carey charged, "for the members of giant corporations to demand that the government legislate democracy for unions." He pointed to the complete lack of democracy in corporation decisions and added:

"WHAT CRIES of outrage would be heard from management if it were proposed that Congress should require a secret ballot among the stockholders before management could refuse union demands when such refusal would mean a strike."

Also in the Senate hearing, Curran charged Taft-Hartley had "proven to be disruptive to labor relations in the maritime industry." The history in that industry under T-H, he said, was "an illuminating example of the unrealistic approach of the act to the problems of labor-management relations."

Hitting out at the Act's attempt "to destroy the union hiring hall," Curran called the union hiring hall "the only tested means of protecting seamen against employment practices which in the past were notorious."

The CIO Newspaper Guild testimony was presented by Counsel Irving Leuchter. Briefs opposing Taft-Hartley also were filed with the Senate committee on behalf of the Steelworkers, Clothing Workers and Shipbuilding Workers.

MISS PAGE ONE.—Patricia O'Brien receives crown as queen of the New York Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Reuther received a Page One Award.

Commerce Chief Backtracks In Dispute On Astin Firing

SEC. OF COMMERCE Sinclair Weeks backtracked last week in his controversy with the nation's scientists. In a series of practically simultaneous moves, he:

1 Withdrew his ouster of Dr. Allen V. Astin as head of the Bureau of Standards—the agency which checks goods for the Federal Trade Commission—and agreed to keep him on the job until late summer or fall.

2 Backed down to widespread demands that the dispute over the battery additive, AD-X2, be referred to the National Academy of Science for testing.

3 Announced he will pick Astin's successor not from the ranks of political job-hunters, who would carry out his "let the buyer beware" policy, but from a panel of scientists to be drawn up by the bureau's Visiting Committee, the body that recommended Astin.

4 Said he didn't mean to cast any reflection on Astin's "professional competency or integrity of the bureau itself."

Weeks fired Astin because the bureau determined that AD-X2, which is supposed to prolong the life of batteries, doesn't. He acted at the urging of Assistant Sec. Craig Sheaffer, Chicago fountain pen manufacturer who is spearheading the drive of the National Tax Council for the millionaires' amendment to limit federal taxing power to 25% of income.

The bureau's finding on AD-X2 was not borne out by tests at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. MIT, however, made no finding that the additive does what is claimed for it.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Try It Again, Men, And Be Sure You Get This Answer."

This provided fuel for Weeks' claim that the quality of new products should be determined in the marketplace rather than the laboratory, unless they are foods or drugs for human consumption. This amounted to a "let the buyer beware" policy.

The new GOP Administration cooked up another hot potato when Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay kicked Albert M. Day out of his job as director of the Fish & Wildlife Service.

Boulware Just Yawns—

Union-Busting By GE Hit In UAW Jet Strike

By FRANK WALLICK

THE GENERAL Electric Co.'s buccaneering union-busting is meeting its match from CIO Auto Workers in the sixth week of a strike at the "jet center of America," Evendale, O., on the outskirts of Cincinnati.

The union is seeking "jet wages for jet jobs," plus stronger seniority, arbitration and automatic wage progression clauses. The workers at the giant jet engine plant want wage parity with their union brothers who work under UAW-CIO agreements in the Studebaker and Packard jet engine plants.

An offer to arbitrate the whole dispute before a board appointed by Pres. Eisenhower has been turned down by GE.

UAW-CIO Vice Pres. John W. Livingston told a union rally at Evendale last week that a short time ago Assistant Sec. of Defense John C. Hannah wrote Dir. David Cole, of the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, that the country "urgently needed" jet engines from the GE plant at Evendale.

BUT THE company apparently high-pressured top U.S. officials into setting back production timetables, giving the company a chance to try to break the walkout.

However, an elaborate campaign of newspaper advertisements and telephone calls by foremen has failed to lure more than a handful of strikebreakers into the plant, which normally employs 6000 workers.

The union has countered with a television panel program, "Issues In Dispute," and gives a daily radio report on what takes place in the dispute.

A rock-ribbed Republican judge slapped an injunction on picketing, but only succeeded in making the strikers mad.

Lemuel R. Boulware, GE's vice president in charge of labor relations, made one blunder that the union turned into a source of embarrassment for the company.

In Washington, Boulware told a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter that "GE is only yawning at the Evendale strike," and that the firm "has nobody in Cincinnati with authority to settle" it.

Boulware's remark boomeranged when the union ran a newspaper ad saying that "Mr. Boulware yawns in Cincinnati's face." It went on to describe how GE has failed to live up to contract standards in the aircraft industry.

You're Never Too Old To Picket

A dozen old timers—too old to work but not too old to picket—joined members of the CIO Auto Workers on the picket line at General Electric jet plant at Evendale, near Cincinnati.

They were members of the ACWA Senior Members Club of Cincinnati, made up of retired members of the CIO Clothing Workers. They were headed by George Barnhart, club president. (LPA)

It's Your Washington

A New Weekly Feature By Willard Shelton

See Page 5

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The CIO News

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CIO Hits Smith's T-H Proposal

—See Page 2

FREE SPEECH BANNED in Cleveland, as jurist rules pickets in 35 states can not advertise Richman Clothes are non-union made. Decision means picketing like above must stop, after two-year union label campaign. The action is government by injunction. (Story, Page 2.)

Free Speech Case—

Cleveland Judge Tosses The Book At ACWA

By AL ZACK

THE CIO CLOTHING Workers have been denied their constitutional right of free speech under an injunction handed down recently by a Cleveland, O., judge.

In a ruling which has nation-wide effect, County Judge Connell has barred Amalgamated members from peacefully picketing 70 stores in 35 states of the Richman Brothers Co., manufacturers of non-union men's clothing.

Connell's temporary injunction, which under Ohio law can not be appealed, denies to the ACWA the right to picket even in states where this action has been held to be legal.

RICHMAN Brothers, which manufacturers non-union clothing in its Cleveland plant, sells its product through company-owned retail stores in 70 cities.

For the last two years, ACWA members have picketed these stores carrying banners which say: "Richman Brothers' clothes are not union-made. Buy union-made clothes" and "Richman Brothers' clothes do not have a union label. Buy clothes which have a union label."

Connell admitted the language was true and legally harmless. But he issued a sweeping injunction which bars the union, its officers, members and agents from continuing to exercise their constitutional right of free speech.

In issuing the injunction, Connell relied on an Ohio legal opinion which holds that the exercise of free speech which "unlawfully injures another in his property rights" may be prohibited.

CONNELL held that this was "our law and our public policy" and used the power of his court, and his ability to fine and imprison Amalgamated officers for contempt of court, to deny continued picketing in states where its legality had not been challenged.

In his lengthy opinion, Connell claimed the company had been damaged because customers refused to purchase Richman clothes after observing the signs. He also found union members refused to enter the stores to make repairs or to deliver items.

Thus, he said, Richman's property rights had been damaged "without any legal justification."

The ACWA had pointed to its right of free speech and said its sole reason for picketing had been to inform the public that Richman clothes were not union-made and to advertise the desirability of union-label-products.

The union filed affidavits showing it had instructed its pickets not to interfere with customers, mechanics hired to make repairs, or truck drivers. Connell held, however, that because union men refused to work for a non-union firm, the Amalgamated was responsible for damaging Richman's property rights.

In a bitter attack on the union, Connell charged its real purpose had been to force the employer to force his workers to join the union. For an employer to do that would be an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act, but the court took no notice of this or of the fact that the federal law regulates what picketing is legal and what is illegal.

INSTEAD, Connell issued a temporary injunction which has the following effects:

1. It interprets an Ohio law to cover actions in other states where no similar law exists.

2. It can't be appealed to a higher court until a permanent injunction has been issued only after a trial which legal red tape can stall for months.

3. It must be obeyed, under threat of fine or imprisonment, until a permanent injunction has been issued and then appealed to a higher court. Even if Connell's action were later held unconstitutional, failure to obey his order now would result in a fine or jail sentence.

4. One county judge in Ohio has made law for 35 states, even overruling the legislatures of some states.

5. The ACWA's right to advertise the fact that Richman makes non-union clothing, a basic freedom under the constitutional provision of free speech, is completely denied.

AMALGAMATED'S lawyers are expected to take all possible steps to bring the matter before higher courts for review.

Meantime, the union continues its separate campaign to organize Richman workers at the Cleveland plant.

It recently distributed a new leaflet at the plant calling attention to the new wage increase for ACWA members, won through peaceful negotiations with the industry.

The leaflet also calls attention to improved holiday and vacation pay and hospitalization insurance and contrasts these new gains to conditions in Richman's and other non-union shops.

(Editorial comment and cartoon, P. 4.)

Smith T-H Proposals Violate Ike's 'Justice' Vow, CIO Says

THE CIO last week charged proposals by chairman of the Senate Labor Committee for revision of Taft-Hartley do not "meet the standards of justice and fairness repeatedly promised by Pres. Eisenhower."

Also, said CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, the bill introduced by Sen. Smith (R. N.J.) would open the door to compulsory arbitration, which CIO strongly opposes.

Smith's bill, introduced with a speech asking for reactions "pro and con," was also hit by the CIO Communications Workers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said Smith's proposals would "create a hodge-podge and a return to the jungle."

Chief among them was exemption of public utilities from T-H coverage under certain conditions.

"The practical effect of your proposal would be to revalidate the compulsory arbitration statutes enacted in several states purporting to deal with public utility disputes," Goldberg wrote Smith.

The Supreme Court has held such statutes invalid. Besides reinstating these laws, Smith's bill would invite other states to adopt similar legislation.

GOLDBERG quoted at length a statement by Sen. Taft (R. O.), co-author of T-H, when it was under debate in 1947. Taft then opposed such a measure as the opening wedge to compulsory arbitration.

"We believe with Sen. Taft," Goldberg said, "that such legislation (compulsory arbitration) is the beginning of regimentation by government of not only wages, but also of prices and, therefore, of our entire economic system."

Beirne said the CWA "cannot understand the logic" of the Smith measure. It would create industrial strife, he observed and open the door to a rash of state anti-labor laws.

CWA, Beirne said, "has recorded itself before Sen. Smith's committee for a fair federal labor-management law, punitive in intent neither to labor nor to management."

"WE WANT a law that will guarantee our right to organize and to bargain with minimum restrictions," he said. "Only such a law can provide proper protection to utilities workers and to all other American workers. Utility workers deserve the protection of a fair federal law as do all other American workers."

Other Smith proposals and CIO reaction follow:

1. Exclusion of employers having less than 10 employes. "We see no reason why any employer should be licensed and encouraged to commit unfair labor practices simply because he has only a few employes."

2. Exclusion of construction workers. "Pres. Walter P. Reuther has expressed our organization's objection on principle to special exemptions from the act's coverage. Furthermore, it is not clear to us what the attitude of the AFL is with respect to this proposal." Construction workers are primarily in AFL unions.

3. Exclusion of employers doing a dollar volume of business less than certain minimums. After listing several differences between the bill and NLRB administrative practice, Goldberg said:

"**OTHER** businesses over which the board takes jurisdiction without regard to dollar volume are those directly affecting the national defense. I am sure that you would not mean to exclude these establishments from the national act, and thereby risk the industrial strife and lack of stability which might ensue."

In conclusion, Goldberg said: "It is our considered judgement, that on balance your proposals would eliminate the protections carried over from the Wagner Act in Taft-Hartley for considerable numbers of workers, and, on the other hand, would do nothing to strengthen those protections where they sorely need strengthening."

Ike Is Mum

The Senate Labor Committee last week concluded six weeks of hearings on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act without once having heard from an Administration spokesman.

Senate Republican Leader Taft said the committee may decide to reopen the hearings for testimony from Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, but with a sly grin added that "I doubt he could contribute to the gaiety of nations."

CIO Urges Senators To Vote Housing Funds

THE NATIONAL CIO Housing Committee last week told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the House action eliminating public low-cost housing and crippling the slum clearance program "should be entirely rejected."

"Even mere continuation of the existing programs in these fields with an inadequate 35,000 unit low-cost housing allocation for the coming year would fall far short of meeting the nation's housing needs," the committee said.

"We of CIO urge that you provide adequate funds to continue the present housing program. We urge you to make possible public low-cost housing and maintenance of present machinery for expanding the housing supply."

THE SAME request was made in testimony before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee by Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, who as a former representative in Congress had fought many of the programs he now directs.

He asked Congress to reject the order halting all new public housing and to approve the President's request for 35,000 starts next year.

Cole criticized House riders which he said would "seriously jeopardize" slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

The Senate earlier interrupted debate on the coastal oil bill to approve and send to the White House a bill extending federal rent controls only until July 31, instead of to Sept. 30 as requested by the President. The Senate also passed and sent to the House a measure extending rent control in the District of Columbia to July 31.

Industry Spokesman Hits Curbs On Free Bargaining

CONGRESS was urged last week to keep industrywide bargaining by a spokesman for 850 clothing manufacturers.

Testifying before the Senate Labor Committee, Morton J. Baum, president of the Colthing Manufacturers of the U.S.A. and vice-president of the Hickey-Freeman Co., Rochester N. Y., said:

"Strong and active competition is the life-blood of our industry—but not at the expense of the workers."

The industry has had harmonious bargaining relations with the CIO Clothing Workers for 20 years, has had industrywide contracts since 1937, and just concluded peaceful negotiations which resulted in wage increases for ACWA members.

Regional or individual bargaining was "highly unsatisfactory both to the union and to the industry," Blum testified.

"We found there was a constant shifting of factories from one locality to another in a desperate race to seek lower wage levels, with the consequent loss of job security for workers and utter chaos at the industry level," he explained.

He labeled "fantastic" cries of labor foes that industrywide bargaining "leads to uniform price increases at the expense of the consumer."

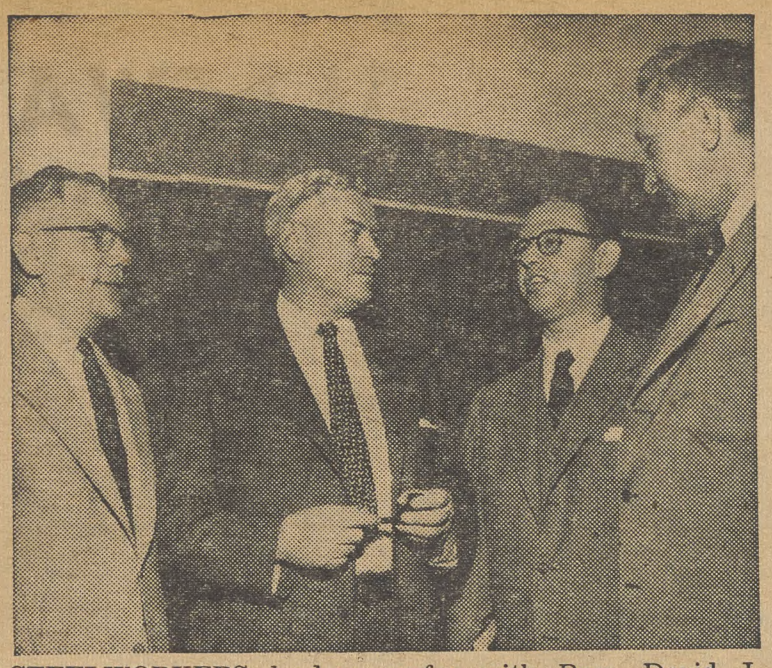
ARA Raising Defense Fund As Talks Near

THE CIO American Radio Association last week announced opening of a drive for a $1 million union defense fund as a "war chest to prepare for anything."

The present two-year agreements with shipowners expire June 15. ARA Pres. W. R. Steinberg said he expected the companies' refusal to give the radio officers control over radio telephones to be a major obstacle to reaching a new contract.

The union saw "a threat to push radio officers off the ships and replace them with radiophones operated by other personnel." ARA pointed out "certain companies have installed this apparatus outside the regular ship radio station to be operated by personnel other than radio officers."

The present contracts provide the radio officer shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of all radio communications on the vessels.



STEELWORKERS leaders confer with Pres. David J. McDonald at Atlantic City wage policy meeting. From left: Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, McDonald, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes.

Steel Union Sets '53 Goals: Pay Boost, Annual Wage

THE CIO Steelworkers opened their campaign for 1953 contract improvements last week.

The USA-CIO Intl. Wage Policy Committee at a meeting in Atlantic City voted to seek a general wage increase, the guaranteed annual wage, better insurance and pension provisions and other improvements.

Twenty-four hours later, the union sent formal notices reopening wage agreements to the basic steel producers.

The bargaining program was adopted by the 170 members of the wage policy group on the recommendation of the international executive board, which had met the day before.

From the major producers, who employ nearly 700,000 USA-CIO members, the union is seeking a general pay boost this year, when only the wage clauses of current contracts are open, and a joint study of the guaranteed annual wage and pension and insurance improvements preliminary to negotiations next year.

FROM other producers and from fabricators, whose full agreements are open, the union plans to seek all three goals, as well as additional aims indicated in individual plants.

The other goals include improvement, where necessary, of clauses governing shift premiums, weekend premium pay, severance pay, holidays, incentives, reporting allowance, vacations, seniority, preferential hiring when plants or departments are discontinued, military service, working conditions, grievance and arbitration machinery, contracting work out, safety and health, and supplemental workmen's compensation.

Also, elimination of remaining wage and salary inequities, including the North-South differential, and the full union shop where not already won, as well as other improvements local experience has shown are needed.

"THE ECONOMIC needs of the members of the United Steelworkers of America, their increasing productivity, the prosperous state of the industry, and the economic situation of the country as a whole all require that the companies give favorable consideration to this proposal," the wage policy group resolution said.

USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald told the committee members that the "best interests of the nation, as well as of the Steelworkers, require that this union take immediate action to put more purchasing power in the pockets of American workers."

He stoutly maintained that a higher wage level is necessary to prevent the piling up of a surplus of consumer goods which would be accompanied by mass unemployment and a general depression—regardless of whether the conflict in Korea continues.

Average wages in the industry now are about $2.06 an hour. If the wage issue is not settled with the basic producers by June 30, the union can strike.

Last year, the union won pay boosts averaging 21.5c an hour, including wages, shift differentials, holidays and vacations, for 615,000 members, and 26.5c to 63c for an additional 140,000 members.

CWA Gains New Increases In First Bell Co. Settlements

FIRST victories in nationwide negotiations for new contracts with the Bell System were chalked up last week by the CIO Communications Workers.

The first agreement between the CWA-CIO and an operating company came in Ohio, and boosted the wages of 17,000 operating, plant and clerical employes of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

It was followed in a few days by a new contract with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. giving pay boosts and other gains to 11,000 traffic workers. This settlement led quickly to a new pact between the company and the Independent Telephone Workers Union which ended a 33-day strike. CWA-CIO members had not joined in the walkout, but had refused to go through the picket line.

THEN a settlement was reached with the Bell Telephone Laboratories, covering 2000 union members in New York City and Murray Hill, N. J.

The Ohio agreement was worth 6.4c an hour in wage and other improvements, according to the CWA-CIO. It yielded a $2 weekly boost to the operators, and increases of $2 to $3 to plant and clerical workers.

In addition, the progression schedule was cut from 6.5 to six years, some job classifications were upgraded, and the grievance procedure was improved.

From New Jersey Bell, the union won a straight $2 a week increase and cut the progression schedule from 6.5 to six years. The compression meant additional hikes of $1 to $2 for about 750 workers.

THE UNION also won a new method for computing overtime, and a new vacation schedule under which about 1300 members will benefit this year. A no-strike clause, vigorously sought by the company, was licked.

Wage increases averaging better than 7c an hour were gained from Bell Laboratories, where the agreement provided for $2 a week for those earning up to $74 weekly, and $3 for those getting from $75 to $111, plus the elimination of several inequities.

Agreement also was reached with the Western Electric Co. giving 2200 employes at Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., boosts of 8c an hour, and 300 workers at Queensboro, N. Y., 7.5c.

UPWA Begins TV Newscast In Omaha

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers last week began a once-a-week television program in Omaha, Neb.

The weekly 15-minute news commentary, "Here's Allen," features Phil Allen, well-known Midwest commentator. He is the midwest's first labor commentator on television.

The program, which will be telecast each Tuesday night from 10:30 to 10:45, can be seen over Station KMTV in Omaha, Channel 3.

One of the primary aims of the program, Station KMTV said, is to remind the Nebraska-Iowa audience of the age-old interdependence of farmers and workers. The program will also present labor's views on important problems as they develop.

Big Steel Sets Profit Record And Talks Of Price Boosts

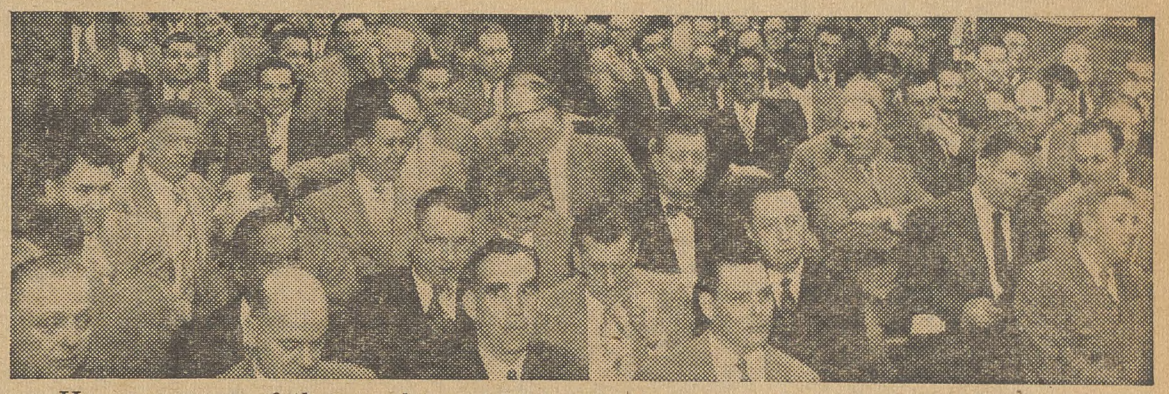
DESPITE new high profits reported last week, the nation's basic steel giants were beginning to boost prices again.

U. S. Steel reported record first quarter profits, with earnings up over the last quarter of 1952 and the first quarter a year ago. In the first three months of 1953, the nation's top steel maker reported profits of $49 million. That was up $1.3 million from the previous quarter and nearly $6 million better than the same period a year ago.

Jones & Laughlin, another of the top steel firms, reported its first quarter sales and profits running considerably ahead of the previous year. Profits were $5.6 million compared to $4.7 million in the same quarter of the previous year.

At the same time both companies admitted they were planning price increases on "extras" and hinted at possible increases on steel base prices.

While U. S. Steel profits amounted to $1.60 a share, the directors declared a 75c dividend. Percentage-wise, the 1953 quarter profit was 5.3% on sales, compared to 5% for the 1952 first quarter.



Here are some of the members of USA-CIO International Wage Policy Committee.

Tuck Champs At Bit To Get On House Labor Group

By MILTON PLUMB

"STATES RIGHTS" Dixiecrats and many Republicans in Congress have made a secret deal that will strengthen their control over the House Labor Committee.

Their aim is to emasculate federal labor laws, and transfer still more control over labor and social legislation to the 48 state legislatures.

To carry out this plan, Dixiecrat leaders, spearheaded by the powerful machine of Sen. Byrd of Virginia, have moved with record speed to secure the appointment of newly-elected Rep. Tuck (D. Va.) to the House Labor Committee.

Tuck, a former Dixiecrat governor of Virginia, was elected to Congress only two weeks ago.

While his nomination has not yet formally been submitted, it is understood that a majority of the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, who recommended all Democratic committee appointments, have already agreed on his selection.

TUCK is so confident of membership that he is already acting as though his appointment were confirmed. He has called on the committee clerk for information, and has begun reading the hearings on Taft-Hartley so he can step into an active committee role as soon as the House approves.

The importance which the Dixiegops attach to Tuck's committee membership is shown by the unusual effort they have made to make his service possible.

Because there was no vacancy on the Democratic side of the 27-member committee, their first step had to be to create an opening. None of the non-Dixiecrat members was willing to resign, so they persuaded Majority Leader Halleck to introduce a resolution enlarging the committee to 28 members. And the House has approved the resolution.

When word reached some of the ranking Democratic members of the committee last week that Tuck was slated to be named to the new vacancy, they filed a protest with Democratic Ways and Means Committee members.

They pointed out that Tuck's administration as Virginia's governor was responsible for a severe "Right to Work" Law.

Tuck, who was a loyal servant of the Byrd machine, has said that the law is "not anti-union or anti-labor." As governor, however, he ordered the conscription of AFL Electrical Workers into the state guard when they threatened a strike against the Virginia Electric Power Co.

What disturbs liberal members of the Labor Committee even more than Tuck's record, however, is a report that he was persuaded by Dixiecrat leaders to run for Congress recently only on assurances that he would get the House Labor Committee seat.

THEY SEE in this a move by Republicans and Dixiecrats like Reps. Barden (D. S. C.) and Lucas (D. Tex.) to thwart the effort of the committee's chairman, Rep. McConnell (R. N. Y.), to at least give labor a fair hearing.

Chief sponsor of Tuck in the House for the Labor Committee seat has been Rep. Smith (D. Va.), long time author of anti-labor legislation.

Some of Tuck's plans were indicated when he addressed the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, urged the states be given free reign over labor.

The 'Give Away' Vote

The Senate this week will vote on whether to give away the federal government's claim to oil resources under the sea, off the coast of certain states.

It is a give-away, pure and simple. These oil and other resources belong to all the people of America. All the people of America should receive the benefits of their use.

We hope the Senators who favor the off-shore oil bill will remember that when they vote for the give-away. We hope they will remember that other great give-away issues of the past, like Teapot Dome, came back years later to haunt them. We hope they will reconsider before they cast their votes.

And we doff our hats to those Senators who have fought so valiantly to defeat this vicious proposal, who have tried so hard to save the public domain, who have done so much to help the public understand the issue. They deserve the thanks of every citizen.

The Basic Evil

New evidence of the basic evil of the injunction comes from Cleveland—where one county judge has in effect made a new law for 35 states. He has barred the CIO Clothing Workers from peacefully exercising the right of free speech.

The Richman injunction (see Page 2) is a gross example of abuse of judicial power by a judge with an exaggerated sense of his own importance. It is the worst example of government-by-injunction in ACWA history.

By judicial decree, he has denied the union's right to constitutional freedom of speech.

His action demonstrates clearly the wickedness of government-by-injunction.

It demonstrates as well the potential evil of bills like those of Sen. Goldwater and Rep. Lucas, who would give state and county courts, and maybe even a justice of the peace, even more power to interfere with labor relations than they now possess.

The Free Press

The great mass of American newspaper publishers have always risen as a man to defend the constitutional right of a free press.

But last week—in the face of a serious threat to the free press—most publishers seemed either to yawn or to turn the other way lest they see an unpleasant fact staring them in the face.

The unpleasant fact was that James Wechsler, editor of the strongly liberal, strongly anti-Communist New York Post, had been hauled down to Washington by Sen. Joe McCarthy for a closed door hearing.

It's quite clear that Wechsler was questioned about his books and his paper's editorial policy simply because the New York Post is one of the very few major daily papers that has been pro-labor, pro-Fair Deal and loudly anti-McCarthy. McCarthy's objective smells strongly of attempted intimidation—to influence the press through his senatorial powers.

That looks like a "clear and present" danger to the free press. We don't like it, and protest against it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Ohio Justice?

By Its Deeds—Not Its Words

Excerpts from the statement issued by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, as chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, touching on recent actions of Congress and the Eisenhower Administration, are printed below.

By EMIL RIEVE

THE CIO COMMITTEE on Economic Policy is concerned by recent trends and actions, in the Administration and Congress, which threaten the stability of economic life and indicate a desire to shift a heavier proportion of the tax load to the lower income brackets.

We are heartened by Pres. Eisenhower's statement in his Apr. 13 letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that he fully supports the concept of full employment, that he deplores the "stupidity of mass unemployment," and that he intends to employ "every useful measure, private and public . . . to foster economic stability and rising living standards."

There is a clear-cut difference between the forward-looking statement expressed in Pres. Eisenhower's letter and a series of contradictory economic policies which have been developed by Republican members of Congress and Administration officials during the past 100 days.

People Will Judge

In the long run, the people will judge the domestic economic policies of this Administration by its deeds rather than by its words. Changes are necessary to square recent words and deeds.

For instance, Pres. Eisenhower expressed belief in the need for an effective Council of Economic Advisers. The Employment Act of 1946 provides for a three-man Council with its own statutory responsibilities and status. So far, only an economic adviser to the President has been appointed. Until the Council has been genuinely reconstituted and fully staffed, it cannot function.

The decision of the Treasury to float long-term bond issues bearing a higher, 3.25% interest represents a sop to the bankers, but it is a threat to home-owners and home-buyers. Long-range effects will be generally deflationary, but the program is framed . . . to place heavy burdens on the great mass of consumers.

The press has almost universally ignored . . . the blunt and undeniable fact that the decision to raise interest rates is nothing more than a windfall for the banking community. Neither press nor Treasury spokesmen have pointed out that this increase could ultimately cost the consuming public a minimum half-billion dollars a year in additional interest payments.

This deflationary step is taken at a time when practically every government economic official is in agreement that the peak of the "boom" has been reached. There are signs that unless great care is exercised, present high levels of economic activity can quickly change to a recession.

Contradictory

The action on interest rates also appears to be directly contradictory to the recent decision of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce margins on stock trading, presumably to encourage increased activity and to encounter deflationary tendencies.

Taken together, these seemingly contradictory steps demonstrate the influence on government policy which has come from the country's large financial institutions, whose leaders have figured so prominently in the internal affairs of the Republican Party. Both steps will increase the profits of large banks.

Another cause of concern is the expressed belief of many Republican congressmen and high officials of the Treasury that the excess profits tax should be allowed to lapse when the present law expires June 30. Such a "do nothing" policy would cause the federal government a loss of about $2.5 billion in revenue. It would also lead to the conclusion that the Administration's tax policy is one of "spare the rich and soak the poor."

Decisions Important

First priority on tax relief should not go to the top of the economic ladder, but to the millions of families in the lower income groups. Economic equity and fairness can best be served by raising the present personal income tax exemptions from $600 to at least $800 per person, not by swelling the already heavy surpluses of giant corporations.

These first decisions, on taxes and fiscal policy, will be of crucial and lasting importance. The history of the U. S. is strewn with the wreckage of economic and political groups which sought to identify the interests of the nation with the special interests of small, wealthy minorities.

The periods of our nation's greatest economic health and expansion have coincided with policies which seek to provide economic justice for every group in our society.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

YOU MUSTN'T think that nothing is happening in Washington just because Congress is boring people to death.

The President's personal domestic program, three and a half months after inauguration, is still in the limbo of preparation. He is naming commissions and study groups on many issues, to report some time in the future, and holding conferences with state governors.

Old Guard congressmen and practically all of Ike's appointees know exactly what they want and are driving to get it. They mean to check social legislation, limit or kill public power, grab public grazing and forest lands as well as offshore oil. They mean to weaken federal guarantees of collective bargaining, undermine the government's positions as champion of social welfare, and "quit claim" as many functions as possible to the several states.

Along the line they hope to shift the tax burden by putting through some kind of national sales tax that hits wage-earners harder than high income taxes hit millionaires. The Treasury is loaded with pro-sales tax officials.

Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay baldly told the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, "We're here in an administration representing business and industry." This declaration represents the visible top tenth of the iceberg which, beneath the surface, is invisible—but still there.

Liberals were unable to block the offshore oil bill, first of the "give-aways." The House made deep cuts in Reclamation Bureau appropriations for public power projects. Social security expansion proposals were buried in a deep freeze—postponed for "study."

The American Medical Association got—or thinks it got—a veto over any health insurance plan by its apparent power to control an assistant secretary in the new Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Sharpest cuts in the post-Truman budget for the H-E-W Dept. were at the expense of the Public Health Service.

The President seems to think he has plenty of time to let his commissions and study groups work out an Eisenhower domestic program—and even an Eisenhower international trade policy.

Things are moving faster than that.

Old Guardsmen in Congress have received—and pigeonholed with the same contempt they showed for Harry S. Truman's proposals—Ike's requests for revision of the McCarran-Walter immigration law and a special act allowing 240,000 refugees from the Iron Curtain to enter this country in two years.

Liaison between the White House and Congress, in the traditional sense, is almost non-existent.

Committee hearings on major bills—Taft-Hartley revision and taxes for example—no longer begin with testimony from responsible executive officials. The Administration comes in late—or never.

Ike does not have even one politically-wise presidential aide actively pushing on Capitol Hill the few programs he has endorsed.

In American politics, as in nature, a vacuum is impossible. If the White House declines to assert leadership, powerful congressmen and cabinet members will—and do.

The President is always conciliatory and soft-spoken in his public statements on Congress. He recognizes its "coordinate" place in the government and will not criticize its actions—even when Republicans defeat his public housing program and committee inquisitors damage his foreign policy.

The power of Congress is actually so great—to tax, to appropriate, to investigate—that it overmatches any President who does not assert strong leadership through every possible medium, including television and radio reports to arouse public support.

● ● Burning Tree Club, where the President plays golf once or twice a week, is the capital's most exclusive private meeting place for top politicians, public relations men, and lobbyists. So many guests have been invited on days when Ike is expected to play that the club committee has warned members that guests are not "welcome" on weekends.

● ● The widely reported sufferings of Republican public relations experts during the new administration are not a joke. One able GOP publicist and lobbyist, with excellent connections in Congress, lost his accounts when Ike was nominated last summer and is still waiting for a staff job on what he hopes will soon be a new Senate subcommittee.

● ● Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of H-E-W, used to be co-editor of the Houston Post, which warmly praised "housewives" of Marshall, Tex., for defying the law and refusing to pay social security taxes for their household servants. Now Mrs. Hobby is in charge of administering the law. Asked in her first news conference whether she still believed what the Houston Post editorial page had said about the law-defyers, she replied that she was "out of town" when the editorial ran and had not agreed with it. The newspaper, however, didn't bother to retract the editorial after she returned "to town."

● ● Liberal senators abandoned the fight to delay the offshore oil vote because they realized they were losing ground after the first three weeks of extended debate. Even newspapers which opposed the "give-away" bill began to complain about the length of the debate.

'Youth Wants To Know'—

Reuther Slams McCarthyism As 'Ugly, Un-American, Immoral'

"THE POLITICAL phenomenon which we call McCarthyism and McCarranism" was strongly condemned by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week as "ugly, un-American and immoral."

Reuther made the charge as he answered questions of Washington teen-agers on the television program "Youth Wants to Know." It was this program that Sen. McCarthy "forgot" to attend two months ago.

During the half-hour program, carried over the National Broadcasting Co.'s combined TV and radio networks, Reuther answered teen-agers' queries on a number of important subjects.

Enlarging on a question about current congressional investigations, Reuther charged McCarthyism "applies a technique for achieving political power which is incompatible with the idealism that American politics has signified throughout the years."

'Wrong In Every Sense'

He said it was "wrong morally, wrong politically, and wrong in every other sense" to "smear a man's character without proper trial." That, he said, was what McCarthyism did.

Reuther charged that McCarthy's attack on Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen's nomination had "seriously undermined the effectiveness of Bohlen as our representative in Moscow."

"I think," Reuther added, "the American people need to speak out boldly and with courage against that sort of political attack."

In response to a question from Moderator Frank Blair, Reuther said the job of routing Communists could be completed "were it not for men like McCarthy and McCarran."

"I think," he told the teen-agers, "we have to be inherently vigilant against the infiltration of Communists or other totalitarian forces in our government and society. I believe the real challenge we have as a free people is to find a way to meet this threat without destroying the very freedom we profess that we are trying to defend."

U. S. Can Avoid Depression

Reuther reiterated his conviction that mass unemployment and depression need not follow the end of the Korean war.

"I believe," he told a Washington teen-ager, "that if we know how to achieve full employment and full production in meeting the needs of war, we ought to be able to find a way to gear our productive resources to the achievement of full employment and full production for fulfilling the needs of people in peacetime."

In answer to a series of questions about tax cuts this year, Reuther charged Republican congressional talk about tax cuts for individuals was "a political smokescreen."

It was designed, the CIO president said, to hide the expiration of the excess profits tax on corporations and in the hope that the taxpayer, "hypnotized with the prospects of tax relief" would forget the tax cuts going to big business.

"It is not only economically unsound but morally wrong to tax people in the low-income groups, while the people in the high income groups are not paying their proportionate share," Reuther told the teen-agers. Taxes on low-income families, he said, "comes out of the milk bottles, food, clothing and medical bills" of people.

Washington Window—

Who Should Own Public Lands?

By Public Affairs Institute

A CURRENT headline story concerns the efforts of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay to remove Marion Clawson from his civil service post as director of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.

McKay said that he had released Clawson to replace him with someone of his own choosing. Clawson, bureau director since 1946, has failed in appealing the case. This is regarded by many as not merely a patronage wrangle, but another chapter in the historic competition for land in this country.

The federal government, now and throughout our history, has been the biggest land owner in the U. S. A total of 29 states have been carved out of public lands.

You may recall some of the major purchases from Federal tax funds (the money of all the people), like the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the cession from Mexico in 1848.

Today, the United States still owns some 450 million acres—one-fourth of the land area of all the states. Much of it has been set aside for national parks, national forests, Indian lands and the like.

Good Of All The People

About 40% of all public lands—10% of all land area in the U. S.—is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Many of these lands are leased to private individuals or companies under strict regulations. They may be used for livestock grazing, timber, oil, gas, minerals and other operations. The bureau receives fees and royalties for these leases which in 1952 reached $65 million.

Conservation of all public lands has been a cornerstone of U. S. policy since the days of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt. His Sec. of Agriculture James Wilson set the tone for the policy in an official statement in 1905, saying in part:

" . . . It must clearly be borne in mind that all (federal) land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies."

A number of individuals and private businesses in this country have long cast an envious eye on these lands. Some would like to purchase them cheaply. Others would like to lease them with no restrictions attached.

Conservation and wildlife groups would have the government expand its present holdings and operations. They are concerned about the conflicts of private interests—cattlemen, timbermen, irrigationists, sportsmen, for example—and what would happen to the land.

Sen. Hunt (D. Wyo.) has introduced a bill which would cede to the states rights to the minerals underlying the public lands within their boundaries. Opponents of this measure say that many state governments can be easily pressured by private interests and that it will mean a wholesale raid on our vital resources. Other efforts are being made to cede all public lands to the states. Many cattle and timber men are urging this.

For those who are seeking to purchase the lands some states would offer real bonanzas. Nevada, for example, limits by its constitution, the selling price of such lands to $2.50 an acre even though some of the land is worth many times such a price.

Assistant Secretary of Interior Orme Lewis, who has jurisdiction over the Bureau of Land Management, told a Senate committee that he favored private ownership of these lands. Such are the issues at stake in the Interior dispute. They play a major role in the future of this nation and its people.

"The price is very reasonable, madam, when you consider what that much fruit alone would cost you these days."

Altmeyer Interview—

Labor Alerted To Fight For Social Security

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE MAN in America who knows most about it last week sounded a warning that the social security system is in danger.

The man is Arthur J. Altmeyer, recently "reorganized" out of his job as Commissioner of Social Security.

The danger is the proposal of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and some other groups to change around the whole social security system—with the gave likelihood that social security checks would be smaller.

In a special interview with The CIO News last week, Altmeyer sounded a call to labor and to employers to prevent the social security law from becoming nothing more than a glorified relief system.

Altmeyer gave what amounted to a "second look" at social security by the man recognized as the country's leading expert on the subject.

'More Concerned'

"What is crucial for the future," he said, in an interview, "depends on whether both labor and employers continue to support a contributory social security system with benefits related to the wages lost on retirement.

"Labor has always been more concerned than anyone else, including employers, with a contributory system, such as we have now. It has also been more concerned than any other group with maintaining a system that relates the benefits to wages."

Altmeyer is a veteran of social security. When the New Deal program was administered by a Social Security Board, he was its chairman. When the administration was placed in the hands of a single commissioner, he was the logical appointee.

Now, after nearly 20 years of government service, he has been ousted with only a few weeks to go to qualify for full pension rights. He turned down an offer of a job as consultant to the new Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare which would have carried him to his retirement time, on the ground that it was simply "made work."

He recognizes that with the new political setup in Washington, social security is in for attack. But such attacks are nothing new, he recalled.

"The Social Security Act didn't become effective until Jan. 1, 1937, when workers and employers began contributing to it," he said.

Attacked In '36

"But in the 1936 presidential campaign the Republican candidate, Alf Landon, denounced it as 'a cruel hoax and a fraud on the people,' who would never be able to collect on their contributions. Propaganda against the act was even stuffed into pay envelopes.

"Here it is 17 years later. Pensions are still being paid whenever a beneficiary becomes eligible—and some people are still crying 'hoax' and 'fraud.'"

While Altmeyer said he feels reasonably sure that the present basic social security plan is safe, he sees little chance of immediate improvements which he and the CIO agree are necessary.

During the recent election campaign, Pres. Eisenhower promised to strengthen social security and extend coverage of the old age pension and survivors insurance program to protect more people. He listed these improvements in the "must" legislative program he later sent to Congress.

"It looks more and more improbable that any improvements will be enacted this year," Altmeyer observed regretfully. "There is still some hope for extended coverage, because there seems to be so much unanimity on it.

Changes Doubtful

"I hoped, too, that the benefits would be improved, at least by restoration of the annual increment. But if Congress adjourns by July 1 . . ."

The congressional situation is made worse by the fact that the House Ways & Means Committee, in which any bill to alter social security would originate, has stalled off action by directing a subcommittee make a detailed study. Chairman of the subcommittee is Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), who in 1949 wrote:

"The old-age and survivors insurance program is grossly unsound and ineffective . . . The program makes grandiose promises for the future . . . our social security program is totally immoral."

One of the major attacks social security now faces comes from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which wants to undermine it.

The chamber's program would put social security on a pay-as-you-go basis by using part of the $18 billion trust fund built up over the years and levying each year payroll taxes to replace the amount paid out.

Cuts In Everybody

It would blanket in everybody, regardless of status as a contributor to the fund, and would pay aged needy now receiving assistance a flat minimum of about $25 a month. This would save an estimated $2 billion a year now paid out of general tax receipts—but would save it at the expense of those who contribute.

"The proposal promises too much," said Altmeyer. "It underestimates the costs and the other difficulties—such as, how and on what basis can a minimum payment satisfactory to the people be established.

"Use, for instance, the flat payment of $25 a month for the needy aged. Last December, 86.4% of the old age assistance recipients received more than $25 a month, so only 13.6% of the people receiving it would be taken off the assistance rolls. The states would probably still insist on federal aid to finance further payments.

"The Chamber proposes to finance its plan out of payroll taxes. This is inequitable, and destructive of the contributory principle.

Plan Indefinite

"It lacks a definite, clear-cut, sound plan of financing on a self-sustaining, long-range basis. Calling for a pay-as-you-go plan doesn't necessarily mean long-range financing, as we now have. It means lower payments at first, higher payments later. The Chamber proposes a change from what actuaries say is a self-sustaining plan, but offers nothing to replace it."

What the plan boils down to, he said, is that "those who are covered will be paying for those who are not."

Security Budget Cut $2 Million

The Social Security budget was hacked $2 million when Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, sent what was left of ex-Pres. Truman's original proposals to Congress last week.

For Social Security alone, she asked $1,374,223,000 in new appropriations, compared to $1,376,285,000 sought by the former President. The figures include grants for public assistance, which are fixed by law and thus not subject to annual action by Congress. **(See also Page 10.)**

FUTURE of social security is pondered by Mrs. Kitty Ellickson, CIO associate director of education, and former Social Security Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer. Mrs. Ellickson is a member of the Social Security Advisory Committee to the Dept. of Health, Welfare & Education.

Oveta Takes A Dim View Of Old Age Pension Gains

THE SECRETARY of the new Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has a new respect for the Constitution, she told her first press conference last week.

The very words help Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby run the department, she explained. Right up in the preamble, she went on, they say the document was ordained and established, among other things, to "provide for the common defense, promote the public welfare . . ."

Since the "common defense" comes first, and the federal government must "provide" for it, defense needs take precedence over the "common welfare," which the government need only "promote," she said.

What it boils down to, some of the reporters figured out for themselves, is that there will be no new social security legislation this year. Providing for the common defense might interfere.

Extending old age and survivors insurance coverage under social security, which Pres. Eisenhower pledged in his campaign speeches and which he has asked Congress to undertake, is a "complex question," Mrs. Hobby said.

'Study' Needed

It will require "considerable study and consultation with all interested groups," she said. She ducked a query as to her stand on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's pay-as-you-go, flat-rate proposal.

She has appointed an advisory committee for study and consultation purposes that includes Leonard J. Calhoun, a member of the C. of C. Social Legislation Committee and an active proponent of its plan. The C. of C. has additional representation—R. A. Hohaus, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and A. D. Marshall, manager of the Employes Benefits Dept. of the General Electric Co.

There was no labor representation until the unions made a vigorous complaint. Then Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, of the CIO Education & Research Dept., and Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL were added.

Labor Ignored

Other members are Dr. Eveline M. Burns, of the New York School of Social Work; Robert P. Burroughs, consultant on pension and profit sharing plans; Thomas H. Beacom, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Loula Dunn, director of the American Public Welfare Association; Wallis B. Dunckel, vice president of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York; Hugh F. Hall, American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Lloyd C. Halvorson, National Grange.

Meeting with the committee are Marion B. Folsom, undersecretary of the treasury; Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), chairman of a House Ways & Means Subcommittee on social security, and Karl T. Schlotterbeck, advisor to the subcommittee.

C. of C. Proposals Peril Old Age Pay

THE SOCIAL Security program and the basic principles under which it has successfully operated since 1937 are facing a grave threat from an apparently sound but actually dangerous revision proposed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The dream of an untroubled—or at least eased—old age made a reality by the Roosevelt Administration stands a strong chance of being turned into an economic nightmare if the C. of C. proposals become law.

Its stated objectives can be used to build up a good case. Its actual goal is freezing old age pension benefits at their present levels, and perhaps cutting them eventually, and forcing contributors to the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to pay for pensions for everyone.

The C. of C. has four stated aims: To put social security on a pay-as-you-go basis; to eliminate old age assistance grants; to give pensions to all retired aged, including those who neither contributed to the trust fund or are on relief; and to make coverage on a contributory basis universal.

The CIO has advocated the last objective for years. So have the Democrats. The Republicans have consistently rejected it.

THE CHAMBER'S pay-as-you-go aim would be accomplished by tapping the trust fund to pay pensions to everyone—those who contributed to it, those who haven't, and those getting old age assistance instead of pensions.

The money taken out would be replaced each year by a payroll tax, at a rate to be determined by Congress, large enough to raise the necessary amount. Present growth of the fund would stop.

This would put the fund into politics. Eventually it would mean huge annual repayments. These in turn would demand payroll taxes so high many could not afford them. Congress, under pressure, undoubtedly would lower taxes. The only foreseeable result would be lower pensions.

The plan would give a minimum of $25 a month, or $300 a year, to all the aged, regardless of contributions to the trust fund or need. There is a serious danger that eventually all pensioners, regardless of the amount contributed, would be reduced to this low level.

For those getting old age assistance, and who need help most, the $25 would mean bitter hardship. Average payments now run about $50 a month. They are financed out of general federal revenues, which are levied on the basis of ability to pay.

THE CHAMBER would put the burden on the workers. They would pay for this parody on a pension out of their contributions to the trust fund—and face the almost definite certainty of lower pensions for their own declining years.

And on this basis, the states in all probability would demand additional U. S. funds to raise payments to the aged needy somewhere within striking distance of the subsistence level.

UWUA Hails Organizing And Wage Gains

By FRED ROSS

THE UTILITY Workers have gone a long way since they came into the CIO almost eight years ago. They have almost tripled their membership —from 30,000 to 80,000.

Some 500 delegates to the UWUA-CIO's sixth constitutional convention at Detroit noted the advance and found the progress since the previous convention particularly memorable.

During the 18-month period the union won 10 important representation elections, including one at the Pennsylvania Power Co., where a raid by the AFL Electrical Workers was defeated.

And during the period UWUA won all union shop elections in which it participated.

The report of Pres. Joseph A. Fisher and Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler and other officers pointed out these gains were made in the face of the Taft-Hartley Act. This law, they said, "has done more to retard and hamper the organizational efforts of all unions than have the combined efforts of anti-labor employers in this century."

Leader In Pensions

UWUA also had to contend with state laws banning strikes in the utility industry.

Faced with such obstacles, the union had to resort to nine strikes to win considerable gains in the past 18 months. Wage increases of from 8c to 24c an hour and fringe benefits were won.

"UWUA has pioneered in pensions and wage gains in this industry," union officers reported. "UWUA . . . cannot afford to rest as long as there remains one single unorganized utility worker in the country."

Nor does it intend to rest. It hopes to conclude successfully this year four major organizing campaigns that now are under way.

Safety Action

The drives are directed at organizing the employes of Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., unorganized portions of the Detroit Edison Co., Boston Consolidated Gas Co. and Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., where 5000 workers are involved.

After hearing reports by Vice Pres. William J. Munger and Delegate Lloyd H. Lindemer, Youngtown, O., the delegates also directed their attention to the tragic toll of fatal and disabling accidents in the industry.

Munger said at least 15 were killed and 40 hurt in Ohio last year. Lindemer said six were killed and 25 injured in the Youngtown-Akron area of the Ohio Edison Co.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for adequate safety clauses in contracts and state and federal safety legislation, and told its officers to cooperate with the Ohio UWUA locals in strengthening safety regulations.

Two main convention speakers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, head unions that represent workers in industries closely allied to the field in which UWUA operates.

Labor Unity Moves

Knight declared there is a real desire on the part of the CIO and AFL for labor unity.

"The Oil Workers, Utility Workers and Chemical Workers are going to have difficulties in the event of CIO-AFL merger," he said. "We had better think how we are going to better our services to our members. I believe that it is possible to have unity without sacrificing CIO principles."

Beirne told how utilities work together to influence state legislatures, regulatory commissions and Congress.

"We should put our heads together as utility managements do to protect ourselves against a trend that will take us back 75 years and make utility workers the lowest paid in industry," Beirne said.

A labor unity resolution, adopted with only a score of "no" votes, provides that the union's executive board investgate the possibility and advisability of merging with other CIO or AFL unions, and—if it believes it advisable—report its findings to a special convention.

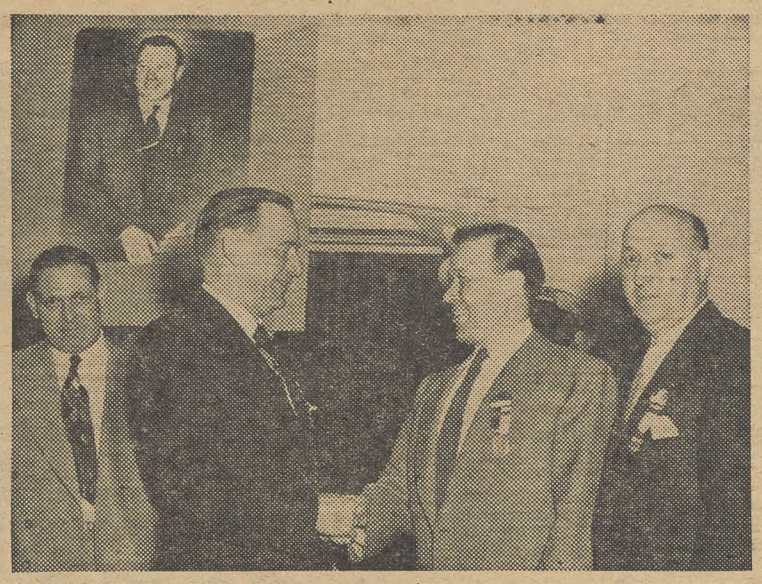
Some of the opponents of the resolution, which had the support of Fisher and Pachler, said the board already has the power to carry on such an investigation and further action was unnecessary. Resolution backers said the purpose of the resolution was to keep the delegates informed and provide for democratic convention procedure.

Dues Change Loses

A proposed constitutional change to set a limit of $2.50 monthly on dues was defeated. This action meant continuance of the present clause which gives the executive committee authority to approve monthly dues over $2.50.

Other constitutional changes increased the salaries of the president, secretary-treasurer and the two vice presidents $25 a week and abolished the post of national adviser, which was created for the late Allan S. Haywood.

The convention reiterated UWUA's stand against public ownership of electric "distribution and transmission systems or steam generating plants," although it is not opposed to the government building hydro-electric dams in regional development projects. It opposes turning over such dams to private interests.



DOUBLE TAKE—Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of CIO Utility Workers (left) greets Pres. Walter P. Reuther at union's convention. Note portrait at left. UWUA Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler (right) has just pinned a badge on Reuther.

ALSO HONORED at UWUA convention is Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, on whom UWUA Sec.-Treas William J. Pachler pins a distinguished guest's badge. Beirne was one of the principal speakers.

UWUA Wins Strike On West Coast

Despite psychological warfare by professional strikebreakers, some 3000 CIO Utility Workers have won an 18-day strike at the Southern California Gas Co.

During the walkout, scabs drove trucks in and out of main plant gates on aimless errands, but that didn't scare the UWUA members.

The strike settlement provided wage increases of approximately 9c hourly, plus about 3c hourly in other contract gains.

A MAJOR SPEECH at UWUA convention was made by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

POPULAR: Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan waves during ovation at convention.

Reuther Lambastes GOP For Oil Give-Away, Housing Votes

SHORTCOMINGS of the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican Congress were listed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the CIO Utility Workers convention.

He vigorously condemned the Republicans for House votes killing off the low-rent public housing program and backing the coastal oil "give-away." He also condemned GOP opposition to increasing the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour.

"The CIO," Reuther told UWUA delegates meeting in Detroit, "will support Pres. Eisenhower when he is right and oppose him when he is wrong." He recalled that he wrote Eisenhower lauding him for his recent peace proposals.

OTHER highlights of Reuther's convention address included:

- Condemnation of Eisenhower's appointment of Albert M. Cole as head of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, as "like putting a fox in charge of the chicken coop."
- Renewed support of the Hill "oils for the lamps of learning" amendment to the oil lands bill. He pointed out that U. S. schools get less in one year than the cost of one week of World War II.
- Barbed criticism of lawmakers who opposed higher minimum wages: "Every congressman who says a 75c minimum wage is adequate should be required to feed his kids on that until he changes his mind."
- Exposure of the GOP's loudly-heralded tax cut program in Congress.

REUTHER predicted the Republicans will let the excess profits tax expire as scheduled on June 30, but that they won't follow through on a bill to cut individual income taxes. And he warned of the developing drive for a federal sales tax.

The CIO president also called for increasing the individual income tax exemption from $600 to $800.

"Cut the standard of luxury of people who get too much before you cut the standard of living of people who haven't got enough," Reuther declared.

"The free world will judge us by our solution of these problems.

"We have got to find a way to tap the spiritual resources of free people to fill the needs of the people.

"The CIO has the opportunity to furnish the world leadership for this achievement."

Union Shop Gains Told In Report

THE NATIONAL Industrial Conference Board has reported that two-thirds of 602 recent union contracts studied have some type of union security clause.

Nearly three-fourths of the contracts carry the dues checkoff. The full union shop is provided in 207 of the pacts, maintenance of membership in 121, and a modified union shop in most of the others with security clauses.

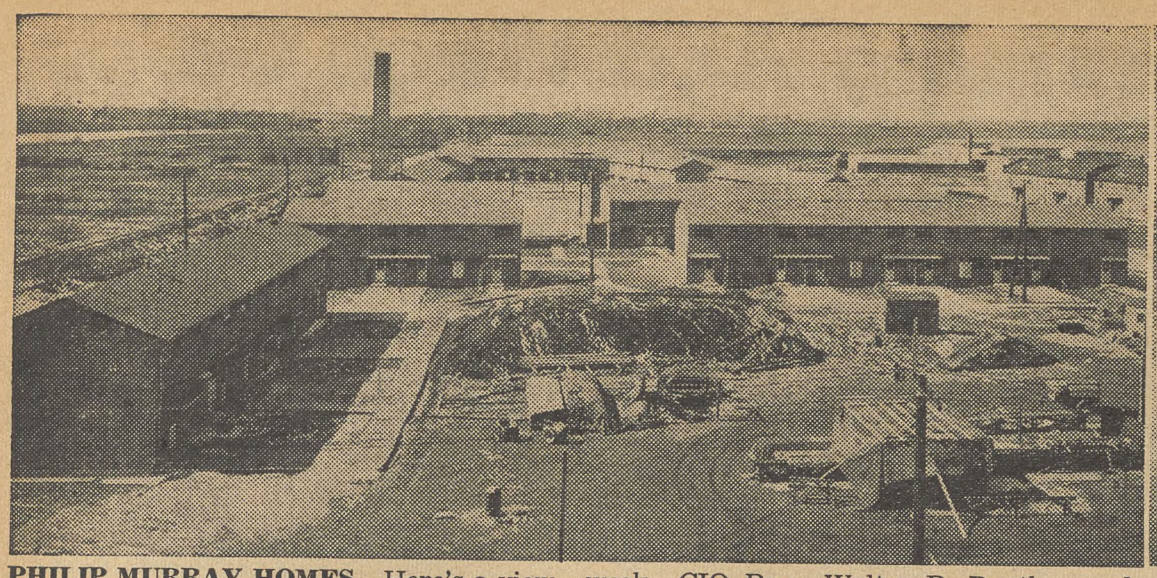
NICB found the rise of the modified union shop most noticeable. This type of agreement, which came into prominence as a result of the CIO Auto Workers 1950 pact with General Motors, appears in one out of nine agreements reviewed.

THE SURVEY found the checkoff occurs most frequently in CIO union contracts, in 197 out of 219.

In contracts with the full union shop, the checkoff is included in just a little more than half, 124 out of 207. Of the 196 agreements with no security clause, 158 or 80.6% have the checkoff. All 33 CIO Steelworkers' pacts studied call for the checkoff.

The following CIO unions have the checkoff in some form in all agreements studied: Chemical Workers, Glass Workers, Shipbuilding Workers, Oil Workers; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers; Textile Workers; Transport Workers and Utility Workers.

Many other CIO unions have checkoff clauses in almost all of the contracts surveyed.



PHILIP MURRAY HOMES—Here's a view of Philip Murray Homes, 500-unit Chicago housing project which will be dedicated this week. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO Steelworkers Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes will be among the speakers.

ONE OF FIRST families in Philip Murray Homes, punch-press operator Anthony Chenault, gets apartment key from Don R. Bonaparte while his family looks on.

Eisenhower Urges Immigration Reform

TWIN PROPOSALS for reform of the nation's immigration laws and admission of 240,000 refugees were presented by Pres. Eisenhower to Congress last week, and immediately ran into criticism from GOP lawmakers.

The President asked Congress to eliminate 10 "injustices" in the McCarran-Walter Act.

This is the immigration law enacted by Congress last year over former Pres. Truman's veto. Its discriminatory provisions were strongly condemned by Eisenhower and Democratic leaders in last fall's political campaign. And CIO has long supported proposals for a fairer immigration law.

EISENHOWER'S recommendations were in two parts:

1. He asked Congress to adopt an emergency immigration law allowing admission of 240,000 European refugees—many of them fleeing from Iron Curtain countries—over the next two years.

Such quotas would be in addition to immigration figures set by the McCarran-Walter Act. And the emergency law—if enacted—would amount to revival of the Displaced Persons Act which expired a year ago.

Chairman Reed of the House Judiciary Committee said extensive hearings would be required before any action would come on this Eisenhower proposal.

2. The President asked the Senate to remedy "injustices" in the McCarran-Walter Act itself, saying they "may operate with unwarranted harshness." He asked early hearings.

Chairman Watkins (R. Utah) of a Senate-House Immigration "Watchdog" Committee said he had no present plans to conduct hearings. And he commented it's "too early to start writing amendments to a law that has only been in operation two or three months."

THE PRESIDENT in his State of the Union message had listed immigration law reform as among his congressional proposals. In his message to the Senate last week, he listed these provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act as objectionable:

Strict security provisions over foreign seamen in U. S. ports, provision for allowing former Nazis or Fascists to enter the U. S., "second class" citizenship for naturalized citizens, strict provisions for deportation of aliens, and sweeping powers for U. S. consuls to bar immigrants.

High-Tariff Advocates Hit Trade Pacts

A PARADE of high-tariff advocates last week appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee as hearings opened on a new tariff bill.

Pres. Eisenhower has asked extension of the reciprocal trade program for one year, pending study of the nation's foreign trade policies.

But the Administration has not introduced a bill extending the trade program, so last week's hearings centered on the proposed bill by Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.).

THE SIMPSON BILL would weaken the President's present power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements and increase power of the U. S. Tariff Commission to set aside such agreements. It also would continue the program for one year.

The measure was condemned by Undersecretary of State Walter B. Smith at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington. He warned it might result in "a costly upheaval in international commerce."

Testimony at the congressional hearing was led by O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the high-tariff National Labor-Managament Council on Foreign Trade Policy.

STRACKBEIN said he didn't advocate a return to "the log-rolling of the past" which has marked GOP tariff-setting in past Republican Administrations. But he urged Congress to reassert "its authority over foreign trade and duty-making" and "rescue" the Tariff Commission from what he called "the blight of domination by the executive power."

In contrast with the congressional testimony, the Foreign Traders Association in Philadelphia called for extension of reciprocal trade agreements without "crippling" amendments.

Reuther Heads CIO Group As Chicago Dedicates Philip Murray Homes

A PUBLIC housing project named in memory of the late Philip Murray—who envisioned not only decent homes but "carpets on the floor and pictures on the wall" for the great mass of Americans—will be dedicated May 6 in the southeast corner of Chicago.

The trim, brick row-house buildings in the 500-unit Philip Murray Homes adjoin an already established project of 1500 units named for another great American dedicated to justice for all—John P. Altgeld, once mayor of Chicago and governor of Illinois.

THE DEDICATION ceremonies will be simple, but they will be impressive in their sincerity. Walter P. Reuther, Murray's successor as president of the CIO, who also is president of the CIO Auto Workers, will make the dedicatory address.

Brief responses will be given by James G. Thimmes, vice president of the Steelworkers, which Murray also headed, and chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee; Joseph Germano, president of the Illinois CIO Council and USA-CIO regional director; and Pat Greathouse, State Council vice president and UAW-CIO regional director.

The first of the 500 families which will live in the Philip Murray Homes have already moved into those of the 65 buildings which have been completed. The pitched - roofed buildings contain 48 one bedroom units, 324 with two bedrooms and 128 with three bedrooms.

They are grouped around play courts, carrying out the pattern of Altgeld Gardens. Full community facilities are nearby, including stores of all types and churches. A new four-unit grade school and a high school are within easy walking distance, as are a branch of the Chicago Public Library and a city Health Dept. "well baby" clinic.

The Philip Murray Homes is located at 131st st. and St. Lawrence ave., in the booming Calumet industrial area.

The project is part of a program approved by the Chicago City Council in August, 1950. Construction began a year ago, with the total cost set at $4,878,500. It is the 20th low-cost housing development to be opened in Chicago in spite of a bitter and continuing fight that saw the CIO and others interested in the plight of the homeless ranged together in opposition to private interests.

Ohio Labor In All-Out Fight To Improve Compensation Act

FOR THE FIRST time in 30 years, Ohio workers face an all-out legislative battle over improvements in workmen's compensation.

During that period, labor and management have negotiated an "agreed" bill, which both supported in the Legislature and which traditionally passed unanimously.

This year, Ohio CIO Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman reports, negotiations have collapsed over "utterly ridiculous proposals" of management. Industry demanded workers bargain away two important points in the present law.

It wanted to deny them right to appeal to the courts and also deny compensation to workers with a permanent partial disability, unless they suffered a loss in wages. Industry would pay no compensation for injuries which permanently crippled a worker, unless the injury meant he would receive a lower wage.

CIO, AFL and Mine Workers, introducing their own bill in the Legislature, planned a major fight, Clayman said. The labor bill, calling for drastic increases in benefits, would correct many present inequities and would adequately provide for Ohio's injured workers.

Clayman noted Ohio employers now enjoy the lowest premium rate in the U. S., while the average injured worker receives only 40% of his normal wage. There are more than 300,000 workmen's compensation cases filed annually in Ohio.

MEANTIME, the Ohio CIO was engaged in another major legislative fight, this one over unemployment compensation.

It was supporting a measure, introduced by pro-labor legislators from both Democratic and Republican ranks, which would increase benefits, eliminate many disqualifications and generally liberalize the law.

Industry Councils Called Aid To Bargaining By John Brophy

THE INDUSTRY council plan, one of the main long-range objectives of the CIO, is in no sense a substitute for collective bargaining, says John Brophy.

The treasurer of the National CIO Community Services Committee, addressed the Catholic Committee of the South at its recent convention in Richmond, Va.

"On the contrary," the veteran CIO leader added, "it is intended to help build it up."

Brophy appeared on an industry council panel session with Rev. George Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and John Quincy Adams, president of the Manhattan Refrigerating Co.

He told the convention that national economic planning, such as the industry council program envisions, is not new in this country.

"The corporations have been doing their own planning at our expense for a long time," he said. "We need to put these decisions on a democratic basis by proper legislation providing for participation by government and the economic organizations.

"PLANNING must be done in the interest of sound human and social objectives, not merely profit. Only in this way can our economy be humanized."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers stressed the importance of union organization to the South in another panel discussion. Participating with him were Father Higgins and Joseph B. Keenan, of the AFL. All of them outlined some of the difficulties unions have encountered in the South, and agreed that the section would benefit if more workers had the protection of unions.

FARMERS' STAKE in public power is discussed at Agricultural Life and Labor Conference by Clay Cochran, of the Electric Consumers Information Committee (center), with re-elected officers, Chairman Shirley E. Greene and Exec. Sec. Elizabeth B. Herring.

Lieutenant-Governor Says—

'Not Welcome' Sign Hoisted For Runaway Plants In Alabama

By JULES WEINBERG

A "NOT WELCOME" sign should be hung out for runaway industries which come to Alabama seeking cheap labor.

That's what Lieut.-Gov. James Allen told cheering delegates at the Alabama CIO Council's 14th constitutional convention last week. Some 500 delegates attended the convention, held at the CIO Steelworkers hall in Birmingham.

"Our labor here in Alabama is not cheap," Allen said. "It is good hardworking Alabama citizens, and they are able to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. And we expect them to get an honest day's pay for their work."

The Alabama lieutenant-governor then mentioned the drive for new Southern industries—a drive in which many local business groups stress open shop activities as a come-on for Northern business firms.

"I think," said Allen, "we need industries that are willing to come into Alabama and help shoulder our burdens, our responsibilities, and be good citizens of Alabama. I think they should be willing to pay the prevailing union scale in Alabama and not come looking for cheap labor."

Those who want cheap labor, Allen added, should go elsewhere.

Like many other states—North and South—Alabama's Legislature shortly will have a new series of anti-union bills introduced. Council officers and convention speakers emphasized the need for political action to maintain present standards and to move forward.

The Alabama CIO re-elected Pres. Cecil Robertson and Sec.-Treas. Gene Wells. And Wells, who also serves as legislative representative, pledged a watchful campaign at Montgomery when the Legislature meets.

'Plow Labor Under'—

'Monopoly Agriculture' Hit At Farm Life Meet

THE PLIGHT of millions of American farm families living in abject poverty while their work helps make this country a land of unequalled abundance was the concern of the third annual conference of the National Council on Agricultural Life & Labor in Washington.

About 100 experts, drawn from government agencies and the more than 30 farm, labor, consumer, religious and social welfare organizations belonging to the Council, took part.

Singled out as the most pressing needs were:

1. A solution to the problems of millions of migrant workers, who are paid substandard wages and denied minimum standards of health, security and education for their children.

2. Steps to raise the general living standard on family farms, which, all agreed, are the backbone of U. S. agriculture.

3. Organized efforts by the farmers themselves to check the current drive in Congress to wipe out federal programs of rural electrification, conservation, flood control and irrigation.

One of the highlights of the two-day meeting was a luncheon discussion presided over by Paul Sifton, legislative representative for the CIO Auto Workers, on the subject of the nation's stake in an adequate and stable farm income.

SPEAKER after speaker emphasized that present government farm policies are inadequate to check the trend toward monopoly agriculture with large corporation farms.

"Eighty-five per cent of the nation's commercially marketed food is now being produced on 17% of the nation's farms," Wayne Darrow, editor of the Washington Farmletter, declared.

Gus F. Geissler, former president of the Commodity Credit Corp., pointed out that this means that the bulk of our food is being produced on the large corporation-type farm "that is ruthless and can plow under labor."

He added that family-type farms, demanding higher labor standards because the workers are members of the operator's family, have proven to be more efficient than the large-scale operations.

DARROW pointed out that the price of cattle has dropped one-third, "but retail meat prices haven't fallen anything like that amount."

Sifton called upon the government to adopt "a farm policy for the greatest number of people and a rising standard of living rather than one for the fewest people." Family farmers today, he said, are "like people on a melting ice floe—trying to keep their heads above water."

Katherine P. Ellickson, associate research director of CIO and a member of the Labor Dept.'s labor advisory committee on migrant labor, expressed organized labor's dissatisfaction with the present program of importation of foreign contract labor. She criticized the procedures followed by the department in determining whether foreign workers are needed as "favoring the big growers" at the expense of U. S. farm workers.

Strong New Security Plan Put In Effect

TOUGH NEW security tests for all government employes—who will be denied the right to appeal outside their agency—were ordered last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

In an executive order abolishing the old loyalty program instituted by Pres. Truman in 1947, Eisenhower made all government agencies subject to the extreme security check. The order previously had been in effect only at a few "sensitive" agencies.

The new order calls for a recheck of all employes investigated under the old program—at a cost of billions of dollars. Employes ruled loyal under the former standards may be fired as security risks under the new tests.

UNDER THE old program a worker could not be fired unless there was a "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty to the United States. Henceforth, a worker can be removed from his job or transferred to a non-sensitive post if he fails to come up to security qualifications.

The most drastic revision is the abolishment of the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board, to which persons suspected of disloyalty have previously been able to appeal against unjust accusations.

GOP 'Economy' Drive Perils Jobs Of Shipyard Workers

THE EISENHOWER Administration has cut from the budget $118 millions for new merchant ship construction, imperiling the jobs of thousands of CIO and AFL shipbuilding workers.

Slashing the item from former Pres. Truman's budget brought protests from congressmen, including members of Pres. Eisenhower's own party, and from the ship construction and ship operating industries.

Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) said elimination of funds for construction of four passenger ships and a new type tanker was "shocking" news for shipbuilding states, such as the Senator's state. He told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing that the cut leaves American yards with only 18 months of work and a bleak outlook.

AN EISENHOWER aide, A. W. Gatov, maritime administrator, denied that the cut "deviated from a national policy of keeping a strong maritime service." He also called for going slow on reconditioning and redesigning 1400 Liberty ships in the mothball fleet.

"It would seem that the die is cast as far as the Eisenhower Administration's policy on ship construction and the maritime economy concerned," said a congressman from another shipbuilding state, Rep. Shelley (D. Calif.).

In The Legislatures—

2 More States Reject 'Right To Work' Bill

ORGANIZED LABOR is keeping up its high batting average against "right to work" bills pushed by chambers of commerce and other business groups in the state legislatures.

Such measures — designed to legalize the open shop and outlaw all forms of union security—have just been killed in committees of the Missouri and Minnesota Legislatures, according to Labor Press Associated.

THE CIO Political Action Committee reported that "right to work" bills have been introduced in 34 states since the Republican election victory last fall. So far they haven't been adopted in any one of them.

In contrast, CIO-PAC recalled, some 32 states passed "little Taft-Hartley laws" in 1947 after the mid-term GOP congressional victory.

Another nationwide drive for the "millionaires' amendment"—income tax relief for the big boys—is slowing down. Resolutions supporting the plan have been turned down in both the California and Vermont Legislatures.

Here are other legislative developments, as reported by state CIO councils and LPA:

New Jersey: State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman pressed a drive for an effective standby state rent control law. With the federal law now temporarily extended, he warned that more than a million tenants in the state face "unwarranted increases or evictions" if rent ceilings lapse.

New Jersey CIO also condemned proposal of the State Employment Security Council for a "moratorium" on changes in the state's unemployment insurance laws.

Minnesota: The State CIO Council's executive board condemned a pending sales tax proposal, which would cut business personal property taxes by $35 million. It called it "a bare-faced maneuver to cut the tax bill of business and industrial enterprises by adding to the tax burden of those who must cash their pay checks for day to day living expenses."

Illinois: State CIO Pres. Joseph Germano announced that the Council will test in the courts any "loyalty oath" bills enacted by the State Legislature.

"We feel this type of legislation is legally and morally wrong," Germano said, "and we shall continue to oppose it in any form."

Oregon: A bill prohibiting discrimination in public facilities, including hotels, restaurants and amusement places, was approved overwhelmingly by both houses. At the same time, the Legislature put a state curb on future public housing construction, by requiring a local referendum on all projects.

California: A three-day legislative conference of local union delegates was staged by the State CIO Council in Sacramento to last week.

Cruising Down The River—

Ever since last September, CIO Woodworkers had been negotiating for a wage increase at the C. M. Christianson Lumber Co. at Phelps, Wis.

Members of IWA Local 12-142 hadn't had a wage boost since 1951, and other firms in the area had just granted boosts of from 10 to 12c an hour.

As the strike deadline neared, the boss went yachting. So when the deadline came, the IWA local went out. And Christianson, according to latest report, was still cruising in Caribbean waters and off Florida. (LPA)

Glass Workers Re-elect Officers

The four top officers of the CIO Glass Workers were re-elected in a referendum vote held on Apr. 14, unofficial returns indicated last week.

Pres. Burl Phares and Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken were renamed without opposition. First Vice Pres. Leland Beard was chosen over James Witchell, Local 14, Ford City, Pa., while Second Vice Pres. Ralph Reiser won another term over Enoch Rust, Local 1, Charleston, W. Va.

Business Gains As House Unit Gives FTC Biggest Fund Cut

THE HOUSE Appropriations Committee has given its "answer" to the exclusive story in The CIO News which revealed that Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.) is using a staff of businessmen to help cut appropriations for agencies regulating firms those businessmen represent.

The committee:

1 Imposed the heaviest budget slash given any regulatory agency on the Federal Trade Commission, one of whose commissioners had expressed concern that The CIO News named FTC specifically as a prospective victim.

2 Threatened that it may "send an investigator down to look over the books of the Federal Trade Commission."

The transcript of the hearings on FTC appropriations, just released, shows that The CIO News article of Feb. 13 was read to the committee by Commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn.

The story revealed that representatives of two of the oil cartel firms—now being sued by the government to recover $77 million as the result of FTC action—sat in a closed committee meeting on the bill providing funds for that agency. Spingarn questioned the propriety of such a procedure.

Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee, did not show up to hear Spingarn. The CIO News was informed Phillips was present at the huddle in which agents of Standard Oil of California and the California-Texas Co. participated.

ALTHOUGH Phillips later denied that the hearings were conducted in secret, Acting Chairman Cotton (R. N.H.) told Spingarn that he knew nothing of the meeting.

When Phillips reported the bill cutting FTC funds to Congress, however, he referred to Spingarn's testimony, misrepresented him as saying that "accountants from industry" had been "placed in the Federal Trade Commission," and then denied this misstatement of what had taken place. He did not refer to the fact that oil company representatives sat in at an Appropriations Committee meeting on the bill.

Phillips concluded his remarks with a threat to further "investigate" FTC — something the oil lobby has been demanding for some time.

Although the FTC today has a smaller staff than it had in 1918, it is now called upon to regulate more than four million business establishments whereas 35 years ago the number was only two million.

FORMER Pres. Truman asked $5.5 million for the FTC, and even this amount was termed inadequate by the commission. The committee, however, cut the amount to $4.2 million.

The effect of this cut will be to "repeal by inaction" many of the anti-trust laws FTC is called on to administer. The commission already has a large backlog of cases under the Anti-Merger Act of 1950, which it is unable to process.

Following Phillips' remarks, Spingarn released the text of correspondence with Cotton about the incident, including a copy of Drew Pearson's radio broadcast of Feb. 22 repeating The CIO News disclosures.

Cotton declared that he had looked into the matter and found that "no 'secret hearings' have been held regarding the Federal Trade Commission or so far as I can ascertain, any other agency of the government."

THE CIO News did not say that secret "hearings" were held but did say that the work of the businessmen was being conducted in secrecy. Besides Cotton, who told Spingarn he did not know of the secret huddle on the independent offices bill, none of the several Democratic members of the committee had heard of it before The CIO News disclosure.

Last week, The CIO News again checked with one of the ranking minority members of the committee. He had asked Robert E. Lee, the committee's chief investigator under whom the businessmen are working, to inform him who the people were who had been placed on the committee staff.

That request was made more than 10 weeks ago. The lawmaker is still waiting for what Reps. Phillips and Cotton say is "non-secret" information.

GOP 'Economy' Ax Hits New Dept. Of Health

THE REPUBLICAN "economy" ax was swung at still more agencies last week, and it bit so deeply that even a Dixiecrat lawmaker warned that the cuts threaten "the very existence of this country."

The new slashes, following the pattern set in the first appropriations bill, struck chiefly at government undertakings aimed at preventing monopoly and promoting the social welfare.

Most ironic were deep cuts for the new Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, which the GOP recently had created out of the Federal Security Agency.

Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby submitted a revised budget of $1.7 billion to run the 67 agencies in her department next year. That is $39,590,000 below funds for the current year and $62,784,000 below the amount asked by the Truman Administration.

HEAVIEST SLASHES were made in the Public Health Service, which had been put firmly under AMA control in the reorganization plan as the "price" of support of the doctors' lobby for the new department. Cuts here totalled over $51 million, including $15 million slices off both grants for hospital construction and research facilities.

Other agencies given the ax were the Office of Education (from $94,425,000 to $85,976,000), the Food and Drug Administration (from $5,663,000 to $5,648,000), the Children's Bureau (from $33,185,000 to $32,150,000) and Social Security Administration (from $1,376,275,000 to $1,374,223,000).

The reduction of nearly $8.5 million in funds for the Office of Education brought the immediate resignation of Earl J. McGrath, U. S. education commissioner, who called the cuts "indefensible." In a letter to the President, he declared:

"It does not seem to me wise public policy to reduce the quality of education of American children as has been done at a saving of such small sums while we continue as a nation to spend billions for other purposes."

The cuts for education included reductions of more than $4.6 million for vocational education, $3.5 million for payments to school districts, and $324,000 for salaries and expenses.

Sen. George (D. Ga.), a leading "economy" advocate, protested that vocational and technical education involves "the very existence of this country as well as its high living standards" and said that the cuts were "unsound, unsafe and overly drastic."

School Group Backs McGrath

The National Education Association, representing more than 950,000 teachers, expressed "shock" last week at the resignation of Earl McGrath as U. S. Commissioner of Education in protest against Administration cuts in funds for education.

"The NEA," said its executive secretary, William G. Carr, "is in full agreement with Dr. McGrath's stand against weakening the federal government's proper responsibilities for education.

"We congratulate Dr. McGrath for the position he has taken."

Food Chemicals Curb Proposed By Rep. Miller

THE SHOE would be on the other foot—and most people's stomachs in better order—if Congress approves a bill introduced last week by Rep. Miller (R. Neb.).

A physician and a member last year of the special House committee which investigated the purity of food, Miller wants to make it necessary for producers and processors using chemicals as preservatives to prove that their additives are harmless. At present, they can add chemicals to food, and the Food and Drug Administration has to prove that they are harmful before it can order their product off the market.

His bill would prohibit the use of any chemical in food processing until there is conclusive evidence it is harmless. The committee reported that more than one-third of the 704 different chemicals now being used in food aren't definitely known to be safe.

"There is always a certain unscrupulous group who would cut corners so they could put their product on the market at a cut rate," Miller said.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

FOOD PLANS, including the purchase of a freezer, have become very popular this year. They are *not* a wise investment for many families—especially city dwellers. Moreover, some food plans, if not actually shady, are certainly not to the advantage of the buyer.

Firm Nailed For Ad Claims

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered a big Washington appliance firm to take it easy on its ad claims for a "wholesale food plan."

FTC ordered Phillips, Inc., to stop claiming foods can be bought at wholesale prices and that the plan is for any other purpose than to promote sale of home freezers. The firm's officers agreed to end the misleading advertising.

Chief exaggeration is that a food freezer plan enables you to buy at wholesale prices. *Even if a food plan is operated honestly and does give you a discount for quantity purchases, the cost of buying and operating a freezer may well cancel all such savings and even add to your food bills.*

Owning a freezer admittedly is often an economy for families who grow some of their own food, or live in rural areas where they may be able to buy food cheaply for freezing. A freezer does offer certain conveniences, like bulk buying and fewer shopping trips. But for most families living in large towns, a large-enough refrigerator, perhaps with a full width freezer compartment, would be sufficient at much less expense.

COSTS OF OWNING a freezer are surprisingly high. They include amortization of the freezer itself, repairs, electric power, and packaging (which becomes quite expensive).

If you used only 360 pounds of frozen foods out of your freezer a year, your cost per pound might be about 28c besides the cost of the food itself, estimates Dr. Earl C. McCracken, U. S. Agriculture Dept. physicist. Even if you used 900 pounds out of the same box (by more frequent use and replacement of its contents) your additional cost would be 13c a pound.

Thus, much if not all of the potential saving of buying in bulk is wiped out by the costs of owning and operating the freezer, although for a larger family there may exist some possibilities for saving by buying meat at least during its "cheap" season for later use.

The gimmick used by the food plan salesman *(some of whom have been found to make as much as $1000 a week)* is to tell you that "food for a week" will cost you only, say, "$20 a week for a family of four." But this only includes meat and frozen produce. *It doesn't include the milk, cheese, eggs, cooking and table fats, bread, dry groceries, etc., that make up more than half of your food bill.*

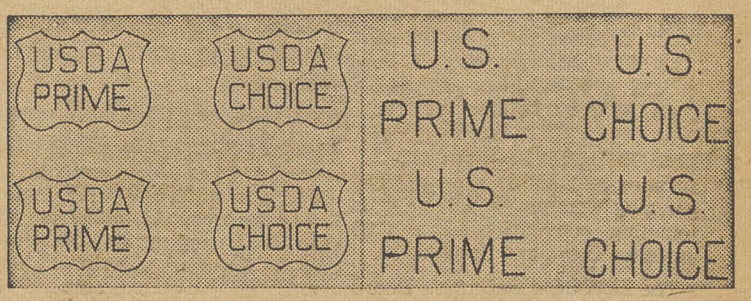
Buying a freezer on a "food plan" is especially dubious because you must also pay installment charges for buying the freezer on time, and in some "plans" you also pay an installment charge on the food. *The worst feature of some "food plans" is that you pay $600 for a freezer you could buy for as little as $400* in any of the reliable private brands, or from retailers.

ESPECIALLY AVOID ANY PLAN which makes a flat weekly price for the payment on the freezer and the cost of the food, and whose salesmen refuse to state how much the freezer itself costs. Not only may a high charge for the freezer itself be concealed in such weekly payment, but the savings on the food are dubious.

Many regular markets which do not require that you join a weekly "plan" offer similar prices on meat bought in bulk (like a whole lamb, cut up for the freezer), or a 10% discount on frozen vegetables and juices bought in dozen lots. Even the cut-rate specials the supermarkets run on frozen foods are close to the "bulk" prices for frozen foods, even in reliable food plans. For example, the 19c frozen vegetables sold by many stores are often cheaper than the food plans.

Too, there are seasons when you don't want to use frozen produce, when fresh produce is reasonable or fresh fish is in season and very cheap. You also want to be able to buy canned goods, which are generally cheaper than frozen foods at any season.

If you do feel a plan has advantages, then compare the plans offered by the larger retailers of appliances (Sears, Macy's stores, other department stores and independent retailers) with those of the specialty food plans. *And check your local Better Business Bureau to see if a particular plan is reliable;* in one large city, only some 20 out of over 200 "plans" being promoted at one period had no record of complaints against them.



WATCH FOR THIS—A new U. S. meat grade sign (left) has been adopted by Agriculture Dept. to replace stamp on right as sign that meat has passed an adequate federal quality inspection test.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

The National CIO Organization Dept. last week reported the following CIO representation election victories:

REG. DIR. ROBERT DAVIDSON reports that in a representation election at the K. D. Lamp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, the CIO Auto Workers were victorious by a vote of 141 to 57 for the UE. Intl. Rep. Joe White directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that the CIO Communications Workers won a run-off election at the Western Electric Co., Duluth, Minn., by a vote of 197 to 190 for the IBEW-AFL. Intl. Rep. Ed Sobak directed the drive.

State Dir. Ernest B. Pugh reports that the CIO Textile Workers won an important representation election at the U. S. Rubber Co., Scottsville, Va., by a vote of 132 to 66. Assistant State Dir. Murphy George, assisted by CIO Rep. D. W. Starnes, was in charge of this campaign.

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ACTING DIR. LORNE H. NELLES, CIO Organizing Committee, reports that the employes of the Swift & Co. branch at Wilmington, N. C., favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers by the following vote: eligible 35, UPWA-CIO 33, no union 1. UPWA Rep. Edmund Dumas and CIO Rep. Ray Schnell handled this situation.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election among office workers of the Hinde & Dauch Co., Gloucester, N. J., they favored the CIO by a vote of 18 to 7 for no union. CIO Field Rep. Ben Stahl conducted this campaign.

Organization Dir. Ralph Reiser of the CIO Glass Workers reports an important representation election victory at the Eljer Pottery, Ford City, Pa., where the workers favored the Glass Workers by a vote of 276 to 155 for AFL. Organizer Charles Wakefield was in charge of the drive.

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REG. DIR. LEE F. TUSKER reports that Palace Homes, Inc., Newport, Ark., a trailer manufacturing firm, recognized the CIO Auto Workers as bargaining agent for its employes without an election. UAW Rep. Jack Crump and UAW Area Dir. John Vinson directed this situation.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the CIO Clothing Workers won representation elections at the Ely Walker Co., St. Joseph, Mo., ACWA-CIO 52, AFL 45, no union 0; and the Rice Stix Co., Slater, Mo., ACWA-CIO 91, AFL 3, no union 43. The organizational work among both groups was under the direction of assistant Organization Dir. Jim Youngdahl.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Sinker Davis Co., Indianapolis, Ind., by a vote of 22 to 8 for no union. Intl. Rep. Harold Rassmussen was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Del Garst reports a CIO Shoe Workers victory at the Deb Shoe Co., St. Clair, Mo.

'Old' BLS Index Joins In Rise

THE OLD SERIES cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is going up along with the new. The reading for Mar. 15, announced last week, was 188.8, an increase of .2 from Feb. 15. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index also jumped up again—for the third consecutive week. The Apr. 28 figure was $6.42, equal to the 1953 high registered on Mar. 17, and up 4c from the previous week.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	189.2	(old index)	Oct. 15	191.5	
1953 monthly average	113.6	(new index)	Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
			1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
			Mar. 15	188.8	113.6

IAWOC Sets Convention

THE THREE-YEAR-old CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee will hold its founding convention as a CIO union at Cleveland June 10-12.

The IAWOC's Executive Board decided unanimously at a meeting in Philadelphia to become an autonomous union affiliated with the CIO.

A financial report submitted at the Philadelphia meeting indicated the committee is capable of financing its own operations. IAWOC Chairman Richard T. Leonard assured the board members that CIO would continue its past practice of close cooperation and assistance whenever necessary.

Rieve Urges U. S. Act On Wage Order

CIO TEXTILE Workers last week urged Sec. of Labor Durkin "to tolerate no further delay" in ordering a new $1.20 minimum wage in woolen plants making government goods.

In a letter to Durkin, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve urged issuance of an immediate order under the Walsh-Healey act, saying it "will certainly tend to stabilize competetive conditions in this industry."

The order was originally issued by former Sec. Tobin but was delayed when Durkin agreed to a request of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for a hearing.

AT THE HEARING, Rieve charged, only one industry witness testified and he introduced no new evidence. The industry witness, Vice Pres. E. Wilkinson, merely reiterated the testimony he has presented at the original 1952 hearings.

"Indeed," said Rieve, Wilkinson's position "is the same he has taken for the past 15 years."

Rieve charged the hearings were a mere delaying tactic on the part of the industry, interested only in "building a record" to be used as a basis for court action to fight the order. Industry officials, he continued, had shown no desire to be helpful and "demonstrated no constructive purpose."

RIEVE PREDICTED as "a practical certainity" that "any and every order issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey Act will be contested in court."

In urging immediate action, Rieve warned Durkin that "any further delay will only serve to create greater and even dangerous demoralization of labor conditions in our industry."

Shoe Workers' Leader Dies

Isidore Rosenberg, a New York City leader of the CIO Shoe Workers, died last week after a lengthy illness. He was 55.

Since 1937 Rosenberg had been manager of the USWA's New York Joint Council, representing 11,000 workers in eight locals. He also was USWA international representative.

McCarthy Finances Report Reprinted

Copies of the detailed report on Sen. McCarthy's financial operations can now be obtained from the Americans for Democratic Action.

The important report of last year's Senate subcommittee, which probed McCarthy's deals and raised a number of questions which the Justice Dept. has not as yet answered, is now unavailable from the usual government sources.

The ADA has reprinted the report, without deletion or editorial comment, and is selling it at $2 a copy. Copies can be obtained from the Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

HONORS FROM ISRAEL—New Jersey CIO Pres. Carl Holderman receives plaque from Golda Myerson, Israel labor minister, for efforts on behalf of the Jewish state at Israel bond dinner in Newark. At right is Max Greenberg, state director of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union and an Israel bond drive leader.

World of Labor—

ICFTU Hails Ike's Peace Plan, Warns Of Russ 'New Look'

A WARNING against hasty acceptance of the "new look" in Russian diplomacy was sounded last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a statement by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, the organization also lauded Pres. Eisenhower's initiative in offering world communism "a choice between a costly but futile arms race and honest cooperation in the only war worth waging, that is, against poverty and want."

"The free labor movement, which has had plenty of experience with sudden changes in Communist Party tactics, is not inclined to accept the new look in Soviet foreign policy at face value without practical demonstrations of good faith," said Oldenbroek.

"SPECULATION on the influence of new personalities on Kremlin policy is futile. The important thing is that Soviet leaders now show by their deeds rather than words that they are sincere in their recent peaceful protestations.

"The first such deed which the whole free world is awaiting is the conclusion of an honest armistice in Korea, which could have been achieved long ago if not for Communist obstruction.

"Release of thousands of trade unionists in prisons behind the Iron Curtain for devotion to the ideals of freedom would be a step that might incline the ICFTU to take Soviet utterances more seriously."

Oldenbroek maintained "we would only be fooling ourselves" if we believe that lasting world peace can ever be secure with half the world still subject to dictatorship.

He pledged the support of free labor unions for a "real" international attack on poverty, especially in the world's undeveloped areas.

Something New Under The Sun—

The Communists in Czechoslovakia have come up with a wonderful "new" cure for a major health hazard which is increasingly common among workers—exhaustion from overwork.

It's called "sleep therapy," according to the Prague newspaper Aufau und Frieden. The Red medical geniuses simply put the sufferer to bed for a few days or even weeks, after which he "awakes refreshed and ready to work again."

CIO Editors Elect Kranz

Harry Kranz, publicity director of the New Jersey CIO Council, is the new chairman of the CIO Press and Publicity Conference.

He was elected at the conference's semi-annual meeting in Washington, at which John V. Riffe, recent elected CIO executive vice president, spoke.

Other new conference officers are Ray Davidson, CIO Oil Workers publicity director, vice chairman; and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO News, reelected as secretary-treasurer. Al Herrington, of the CIO Communications Workers and outging chairman, joined the executive committee.

Reuther, Carey Send Greetings On May Day

FRATERNAL greetings of the CIO were sent to workers throughout the world on May Day by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In messages distributed to 10,000 publications on all five continents by the U. S. Information Service, they renewed the CIO's pledge of cooperation in the international struggle for peace and economic and social justice based on freedom and respect for the dignity of man. Their words went both to free workers and those behind the Iron Curtain.

Reuther in addition pledged support to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the United Nations, the fight against colonialism, rearmament and the struggle in Korea.

CIO In Drive For Ike Veto Of Offshore Oil Grab Bill

THE CIO last week urged Pres. Eisenhower to veto the offshore oil giveaway bill when it comes from Congress. It opened a campaign to get him to turn down the measure.

The campaign was undertaken by the National CIO Political Action Committee. In a letter to state and local PAC units throughout the country, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll wrote:

"There is no doubt that this issue will be a major one in the next year's congressional campaign and any efforts that are made now will be valuable in that respect."

The CIO-PAC has an opportunity to perform "a great public service" by making the facts clear to the people, he added, as well as a responsibility to act in the national interest.

"If we can get the facts of this proposed steal of the nation's offshore oil and gas resources—together with the implications it contains with respect to our timber, mineral, water-power and other wealth—to a sufficient number of people in the amount of time we have available we can prevent it," he said.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Greasing the Skids

Meanwhile, convinced that they had accomplished their objective of "alerting" the public, the liberal Senators who had talked against the measure for more than four weeks agreed to limit debate and vote May 5.

"The people may not understand all the technical provisions of the bill but they are beginning to suspect something is wrong," Sen. Anderson (D. N.M.) declared.

ANDERSON has been a key strategist in the battle against the bill giving to three states national oil and gas resources estimated to be worth up to $300 billion. He pledged that opponents would undertake to act on amendments "expeditiously."

Foes of "the biggest giveaway in history" then agreed to limit debate on each amendment to four hours, with the added stipulation that at 2 p.m. on May 5 all remaining amendments and the bill itself would be voted on.

High point of the "educational campaign" was a 22-hour-and-26 minute speech—longest in Senate history—by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.). Pointing out that it is an "abnormal situation" when up to $300 billion rightfully belonging to the whole nation is "given away," he said "extraordinary procedures" were needed to remedy it.

Morse kept emphasizing that the transfer of the submerged lands to state control would deprive the nation's schools of sorely needed revenues for educational purposes.

That apparently had no effect on the "give-away" Senators. A few days later 56 of them, in a key test vote, voted to table the Anderson-Hill substitute bill. Thirty-three Senators supported the measure, which would have continued federal control over offshore oil lands and earmarked revenues for schools in all 48 states.

THE VOTE, in general, followed party lines with 38 Republicans and 18 Democrats joined against the Anderson-Hill Bill and 25 Democrats, seven Republicans and one Independent supporting it. All but two of the Democrats opposed were from the South.

The Senate then rejected, 26 to 58, an amendment by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) which would have limited state claims to three miles offshore and given the federal government control over the rest of the continental shelf.

Under the bill backed by the Republican Administration, Texas and Florida boundaries would be set 10.5 miles out. Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) predicted that if an exception is made in the seaward limits of these states, other states will ask Congress for the same consideration.

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) bitterly assailed a parliamentary move by Majority Leader Taft which prevented a separate vote on the "oil for education" amendment sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

He said that Taft's stand, which required the vote to be on the combined Anderson-Hill substitute, buried the Hill proposal "in the same coffin." Some Senators who favored use of the offshore oil revenues for education were opposed to Anderson measure, he pointed out.

A dozen additional amendments were slated for consideration before the final vote.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE of CIO Railroad Workers is addressed by Pres. John Green. Some 125 attended meeting in Washington. At left is URRWA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Eugene Attreed.

CIO Hits Business Power Over Atomic Development

CIO LAST WEEK publicly protested the Eisenhower Administration's proposal to give big corporations a hand in development of atomic energy.

In voicing its opposition, the CIO went on record as against "any weakening of government ownership, operation and control in the atomic energy field."

CIO's protest was filed with Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission by Chairman O. A. Knight of the CIO's Committee on Regional Development and Conservation. Knight, a CIO vice president, is president of the Oil Workers.

Knight noted that when atomic energy was first made available "the government, the scientists and the general public saw that its importance and its dangers were such that public ownership of mines, minerals and facilities would be essential."

"INDEED," Knight added, "we based our international program for the control of atomic energy on that very theory. We urged on the Soviet Union and others through the United Nations that a program of public ownership, which would make inspection feasible, should be adopted everywhere."

This position, Knight said, has had CIO support in the past and "we continue to support those policies."

He charged that control of atomic energy "by the big monopolies may well mean frustration and limitation of peacetime development" of atomic energy.

Knight said development of this resource under private auspices would require "immense government subsidies, direct or indirect," adding the responsibilities entailed in development of atomic energy "cannot be entrusted to the big companies; the responsibility belongs to the government."

Power Funds Slashed By House Vote

CRIPPLING slashes in funds for public power, public lands and other natural resource development were voted by the House last week in passing the $406 million appropriations for the Interior Dept.

Democratic House Leader Rayburn called the move "the entering wedge to killing public power in the United States."

The measure was $201 million below Truman Administration budget estimates and represented a cut of more than $136 million from funds for the current year. It was nearly $80 million less than Pres. Eisenhower requested.

A SOLID Republican majority defeated, 212 to 167, a motion by Rayburn to send the bill back to committee. It also beat back every effort of public power advocates to restore more than $40 million the House Appropriations Committee had cut from money for transmission lines and other power facilities.

Rep. Kirwin (D. O.) said the question involved was "whether we are going to deny 150,000 farm families the right to have electricity on their farms."

The only partial restoration of funds voted was $1,217,104 for continued operation of a plant for experimental extraction of gasoline from coal shale at Rifle, Colo. Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) charged that the committee's slash looked like a "pay off." **(See also Page 10.)**

Here's Senate Test Vote On Oil Lands

Here is the key Senate roll call on Apr. 27, 1953, by which the Senate rejected federal control over coastal oil lands.

The vote came on motion of Sen. Taft (R. O.) to table the Anderson Bill for federal control as modified by the Hill Amendment for "oil for the lamps of learning."

The vote to table was 56 to 33. In this chart, W means a wrong vote to table, R a right vote against tabling, X paired wrong, Z paired right, A absent. The vote:

ALA., Hill (D)	R	**ME.,** Payne (R)	W	**OHIO,** Bricker (R)	W
Sparkman (D)	R	Smith (R)	W	Taft (R)	W
ARIZ., Goldwater (R)	W	**MD.,** Beall (R)	W	**OKLA.,** Kerr (D)	A
Hayden (D)	R	Butler (R)	W	Monroney (D)	R
ARK., Fulbright (D)	R	**MASS.,** Kennedy (D)	R	**ORE.,** Cordon (R)	W
McClellan (D)	R	Saltonstall (R)	W	Morse (Ind.)	R
CALIF., Knowland (R)	W	**MICH.,** Ferguson (R)	W	**PA.,** Duff (R)	W
Kuchel (R)	W	Potter (R)	W	Martin (R)	W
COLO., Johnson (D)	R	**MINN.,** Humphrey (D)	R	**R. I.,** Green (D)	Z
Millikin (R)	W	Thye (R)	X	Pastore (D)	R
CONN., Bush (R)	W	**MISS.,** Eastland (D)	X	**S. C.,** Johnston (D)	W
Purtell (R)	W	Stennis (D)	W	Maybank (D)	W
DEL., Frear (D)	R	**MO.,** Hennings (D)	R	**S. D.,** Case (R)	R
Williams (R)	W	Symington (D)	R	Mundt (R)	W
FLA., Holland (D)	W	**MONT.,** Mansfield (D)	R	**TENN.,** Gore (D)	R
Smathers (D)	W	Murray (D)	R	Kefauver (D)	R
GA., George (D)	W	**NEB.,** Butler (R)	W	**TEX.,** Daniel (D)	W
Russell (D)	W	Griswold (R)	R	Johnson (D)	W
IDA., Dworshak (R)	W	**NEV.,** McCarran (D)	W	**UTAH,** Bennett (R)	W
Welker (R)	W	Malone (R)	A	Watkins (R)	W
ILL., Dirksen (R)	W	**N. H.,** Bridges (R)	W	**VT.,** Aiken (R)	R
Douglas (D)	R	Tobey (R)	R	Flanders (R)	W
IND., Capehart (R)	W	**N. J.,** Hendrickson (R)	W	**VA.,** Byrd (D)	W
Jenner (R)	W	Smith (R)	W	Robertson (D)	W
IOWA, Gillette (D)	R	**N. M.,** Anderson (D)	R	**WASH.,** Jackson (D)	R
Hickenlooper (R)	W	Chavez (D)	Z	Magnuson (D)	R
KAN., Carlson (R)	W	**N. Y.,** Ives (R)	W	**W. VA.,** Kilgore (D)	R
Schoeppel (R)	W	Lehman (Dem. Lib.)	R	Neely (D)	R
KY., Clements (D)	W	**N. C.,** Hoey (D)	W	**WISC.,** McCarthy (R)	W
Cooper (R)	R	Smith (D)	W	Wiley (R)	A
LA., Ellender (D)	W	**N. D.,** Langer (R)	R	**WYO.,** Barrett (R)	W
Long (D)	W	Young (R)	R	Hunt (D)	W

CIO Protests To Eisenhower On Firings

CIO LAST week told Pres. Eisenhower that it is "deeply disturbed" over the recent peremptory dismissals and changes in officials of several government bureaus and urged him to "intervene personally."

"We consider that these changes have been made for political purposes and under the pressure of selfish interests and that they injure the public welfare," CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight wrote Eisenhower. Knight, who also is president of the CIO Oil Workers, is chairman of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

KNIGHT referred specifically to the dismissal of Marion Clawson as director of the Bureau of Land Management, the attempted discharge of Allen V. Astin from a similar post in the National Bureau of Standards, and the removal of Albert M. Day as head of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

"If it turns out that men like Clawson, Astin and Day are to be eliminated from their public responsibilities because selfish special interests want them out of the way, or for political purposes, great harm will be done to the public interest and your administration will be seriously discredited," Knight wrote.

Oil Give-Away Up To Ike

—See Page 3

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CIO Warns Of Big Business Hatchet Job On Social Security

—See Page 2

BEWARE "wolf-in-sheep-clothing" proposals which would endanger social security. That warning was voiced last week by CIO Social Security Committee, pictured here, to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, newest Cabinet member. Seated (from left), Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, secretary; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union, chairman; B. J. Schafer, Oil Workers; standing, Joseph Childs, Rubber Workers; George Maher, NABET; Richard T. Leonard, Insurance Workers. (Story of committee action, warning big business proposals endanger future of Social Security, on Page 2.)

Profits Going Up—

How's Business? Big Firms Are Full Of Cheer

HOW'S BUSINESS? There's no cause for complaint from big business on how it's doing under the GOP Administration.

Earnings reports on 1953's first quarter—roughly coinciding with Pres. Eisenhower's "first 100 days" — are coming in. They are highlighted by reports of record sales and record profits by some of the nation's biggest basic industrial firms—U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, General Electric, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., etc.

"The first reports are full of cheer," Business Week magazine in its latest issue headlined a profits roundup on the '53 first quarter. Covering some 164 big firms, it reported sales climbed 19% and earnings 21% on the average.

A wider sample of 386 firms, reported by Labor Press Associated, listed profits as 10% higher than a year ago. And it pointed out that the predicted end of the excess profits tax on June 30 will mean another windfall for industry. Aircraft, food, railroads and utilities showed the largest gains.

Here is a digest by industries of earnings reports issued in the past fortnight:

Auto: General Motors Corp. announced a record $2.5 billion in sales during the first quarter. That was a $800 million increase over the previous year. Earnings climbed from $127 million to $151 million for the latest quarter. On a share basis, the increase was from $1.42 to $1.70.

Steel: Bethlehem, Republic and other basic steel producers joined U. S. Steel Corp. in reporting sizable profits increases.

Bethlehem—the industry's No. 2 producer—set new production and shipment records. Net income climbed from $18.9 million to $30,961,033 for comparable quarters. Per share earnings rose from $1.80 to $3.06.

Republic Steel Corp. boosted its sales 12% and its earnings 17% in the latest quarter. The earnings gain: from $11.7 million or $1.92 a share a year ago to $13.7 million or $2.26 a share. Jones & Laughlin Steel upped its quarterly dividend from 45c to 50c.

Electrical: Giant General Electric Co. reported the best quarter ever as '53 began. Sales jumped 39% to $777 millions, and profits jumped 58%. Earnings climbed from $29 million or $1.01 a share to $45 million or $1.59 a share.

Other big firms in the electrical industry were doing well, too. Sylvania Electric increased its earnings from $1.9 million or 87c a share a year ago to a record $3.6 million or $1.38 a share in the latest quarter. Westinghouse Electric climbed from $15.4 million or 96c a share to $16.8 million or $1.04 a share.

Utilities: A.T.&T.—the Bell System telephone holding company—upped its quarterly earnings by 17%, with officials saying "we have not been lax in going after rate increases." A.T.&T. earnings for the 12 months ending Mar. 31 were $373 million, compared with $333 million for the previous fiscal year.

On the same fiscal year, the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago upped its earnings from $28 million or $2.03 a share to $34 million or $2.29 a share.

Oil: Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. increased its quarterly net earnings from $41 million to $44 million. Gulf Oil and Texas Co. reported steady earnings. Standard of N. J. reported a $6 million drop in estimated earnings.

Rubber: U. S. Rubber Co. reported net earnings climbed from $6.2 million to $7.1 million, or $1.10 a share.

Aircraft: North American Aviation climbed from $68 million or 49c a share to $149 million or 77c a share. Curtiss-Wright Corp. reported a profit increase from $1.7 million to $2.4 million.

Textiles: The Cone Mills Corp. reported earnings climbed from $2 million or 58c a share to $2.7 million or 78c a share.

Chemicals: Quarterly earnings of E. I. duPont climbed from $48 million or $1.06 a share to $56.9 million or $1.19 a share.

CIO Warns Of Hatchet Job By Big Business On Social Security

THE CIO last week lashed out at "wolf-in-sheep-clothing" proposals by big business groups which would endanger social security benefits now and in the future.

It also urged Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby, of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., to appoint to key positions people "committed to public service rather than front men for organizations hostile to social security and to a decent governmental health program."

THE CIO statement, outlined in a telegram to Mrs. Hobby, was issued following a day-long meeting in Washington of the CIO Social Security Committee. The new committee chairman is CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran, who is also president of the National Maritime Union and a CIO vice president.

The CIO committee expressed "alarm" at recent developments in the social welfare field and Curran called upon Mrs. Hobby "to take courageous leadership against . . . insidious attacks upon the social security structure."

Curran detailed some of these attacks as follows: "Suggested abolition of federal grants to states and localities for public assistance, for hospitals, for maternal and child care, and for other welfare programs . . . reductions in budget requests and appropriations . . . for federal support for tuberculosis control and for research on cancer, heart disease and arthritis."

These slashes, the CIO committee said, "would cause vast distress and be a disastrous backward step in the long struggle for advancing human dignity and happiness."

In objecting to cuts in appropriations for medical research, Curran's wire observed:

"Money spent for medical research, for improving the nation's health, and for assisting young people to grow under constructive conditions should be considered an investment which is more than repaid by the results."

Other attacks have come from the Chamber of Commerce, whose latest proposals would put the social security fund into the middle of politics, resulting in foreseeable lower pensions.

Referring to the vacant positions of Commissioner of Social Security and of special assistant to the Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, key positions in the new Cabinet-rank department, Curran said:

"The American Medical Association, the private insurance companies, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, or the National Association of Manufacturers—all four of which have consistently opposed the fundamental purposes of your department—are not apt to provide candidates for these offices who will instill public faith in the future of these social welfare programs."

THE TELEGRAM told Mrs. Hobby she has a "tremendous opportunity . . . to advance the interests of the people of America and to promote more effective leadership within the domain of your department. We hope you will meet this challenge. We know that this challenge cannot be met by appeasement of longtime foes of your department's program."

CIO, AFL Leaders Talk Pact To Prevent Raids

TOP OFFICIALS of the CIO and AFL, meeting last week in Washington, agreed "in principle" on a pact that would outlaw "raiding."

The meeting was the first held by a sub-committee of top officers of the two organizations appointed several weeks ago when first unity conferences were held in Washington. Next session of the full CIO-AFL group will be on June 2.

Leading the sub-committees were Pres. Walter P. Reuther for the CIO and Pres. George Meany for the AFL.

At the Apr. 7 meeting of the CIO and AFL unity committees, the six-man subcommittee was set up "to study the possibility of eliminating raiding between affiliates of the two organizations, as a prerequisite to achieving labor unity."

Following last week's meeting, it was reported that during the two-hours session both sides were agreed "in principle" on abolition of raiding.

A pact, which would bar attempts by one union to oust another as bargaining agent, will be presented to the next full unity conference.

OTHER problems which the subcommittee was named to study include "the structure and jurisdictional lines of the affiliated unions of the two organizations."

CIO members of the subcommittee are Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald. AFL representatives are Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schneitzler and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll.

Sen. Ives Proposes Bias Bar As Amendment To T-H

A PROPOSAL to outlaw some racial and religious discrimination in employment, through the machinery of the Taft-Hartley Act, was introduced in the Senate last week.

Sponsored by Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.), who was joined by all members of the Senate Labor Committee except Sens. Taft (R. O.) and Hill (D. Ala.), the measure would make such discrimination an unfair labor practice, whether the employer or a union was the offender.

Under the Ives proposal, the NLRB would determine whether discrimination had been practiced. The New York senator called it "a new approach" and "important in itself." But, said Ives, the measure should not be considered a substitute for full FEPC which he has sponsored.

Sen. Taft immediately objected, telling reporters, "I don't think it should be part of this bill."

MEANTIME, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called for public hearings on proposals by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), committee chairman, who would exempt public utilities from the national labor relations law.

"I would consider it grossly unjust," Beirne wrote Smith, "for you to even consider your bill in committee without having the benefit of public hearings."

Big Steel Parleys Set

WAGE negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and big steel are scheduled to begin in Pittsburgh on May 14.

U. S. Steel, kingpin of basic steel, has agreed to begin negotiations on that date. Sessions will be held at the William Penn hotel.

The USA-CIO had earlier served notice on the industry that it desired to reopen wage negotiations, following a Wage Policy Committee meeting which voted to seek a general wage increase now and joint discussions on the guaranteed annual wage and improvements of present health and pension plans.

USA-CIO spokesmen said the union expected to begin negotiations shortly with other major producers, including Republic, Bethlehem and Jones & Laughlin.

Runaway Plants Protested By Springfield Delegation

A DELEGATION of New England CIO unionists—led by the CIO Electrical Workers—came to Washington last week in an effort to save more than 6000 jobs in the Springfield, Mass., area.

Five firms in the area have announced plans to move sections of their plants elsewhere, mostly to the South.

MOST SERIOUSLY affected will be members of IUE-CIO. Some 2500 IUE members will be jobless when Westinghouse moves its refrigeration work to Columbus, O., and American Bosch transfers its magneto production to Columbus, Miss.

The local CIO leaders said Westinghouse got a tax "write-off" certificate for the Columbus plant by representing it would make jet engines.

The plan to move the Ludlow Mill, near Springfield, to the South will throw 700 CIO Textile Workers on the street. Other plants in the area also have announced plans to move elsewhere.

The score of CIO and community leaders presented to their congressmen and government officials a program calling for:

- Ceasing to issue "certificates of necessity"—tax write-offs—to build new plants for defense progress when the new establishments are intended for civilian good production.
- Repealing the Fulbright Amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act which permits lower minimum wage rates on government contracts to be set in the South and West, and allows the courts to stop application of the minimum rates.
- Ceasing to issue trainee permits for hiring workers at 60c an hour and amending the Wage-Hour Act to boost the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour.

The delegation was led by Pres. Herman Greenberg of the Western Massachusetts CIO Council, which represents 30,000 workers.

Senate Votes Give-Away—

Oil Men Collect On GOP Campaign Promises

By MILTON PLUMB

THE COASTAL oil give-away is up to Pres. Eisenhower for decision.

After nearly five weeks of debate, the Senate last week passed the Administration-sponsored bill giving away the nation's offshore oil and gas deposits variously estimated to be worth from $50 billion to $300 billion.

The vote was 56 to 35—with enough opposed to uphold a Presidential veto should it be forthcoming.

A similar "give-away" bill passed the House earlier and Republican leaders predicted that the Senate version would be accepted. Speaker Martin said he expects the Senate bill will go to Pres. Eisenhower for his signature this week.

ALTHOUGH only a veto can now prevent what has been called "the biggest federal give-away in history," Eisenhower promised to sign such a bill during his campaign and has since made it a "must" in his legislative program. When Congress passed similar measures last year and six years earlier, they were successfully vetoed by former Pres. Truman.

Thirty-five Republicans and 21 Democrats, mostly from the South, voted for the bill. Twenty-five Democrats, nine Republicans and one Independent were opposed.

On the final vote, two Democratic Senators—who had voted "right" in the earlier effort to substitute the bill by Sens. Anderson (D. N. Mex.) and Hill (D. Ala.) to use offshore oil revenues for federal aid to education—shifted to support the give-away bill. They are Sens. Frear (Del.) and McClellan (Ark.)

BEFORE the bill was passed, one of Eisenhower's fellow Republicans, Sen. Aiken (Vt.), said the transfer of the oil lands to the states will lead to "raids" on other natural resources.

"Pres. Eisenhower is going to be put under greater pressure to permit the raiding of natural resources than has been put on for a generation," Aiken declared. "I hope that God will give him strength to resist."

Sens. Murray (D. Mont.) and Morse (Ind. Ore.) served notice, however, that the group of Senators who have fought the tidelands give-away will continue to fight against measures giving away other parts of the public domain. These include timber lands, grazing lands and the oil and gas deposits of the continental shelf seaward of the three and 10.5-mile limits set by the Holland Bill.

Morse said his record breaking 22-hour, 26-minute speech against the tidelands bill would be "just a start" toward what will happen if the Administration brings out another measure "to give away the natural resources of this country to the selfish economic interests."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) called the give-away bill "preposterous" and warned its backers that "there will be a day of reckoning when the American people realize we have only legalized the scandal of Teapot Dome on the floor."

The bill which the House approved earlier is broader than the Senate bill. The latter, gives the coastal states title to submerged oil lands extending offshore three miles in all cases except Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida, where the limit is 10.5 miles. The House bill also provides for federal development of the submerged land beyond these limits.

BOTH measures thus ignore three Supreme Court decisions which held that the federal government has "paramount" rights over the offshore deposits.

Enactment of the give-away bill will almost certainly bring suits to have the legislation ruled unconstitutional.

Gov. William Marland of West Virginia last week pledged a court fight to prevent the people of his state from being "robbed" of their stake in the offshore oil, by a "misguided" Congress. He ordered the State's attorney general to "take whatever action is necessary" to see that the interests of the state are protected.

IN ARKANSAS, Atty. Gen. Tom Gentry announced he is moving to file a test suit against the "tidelands" bill. Rhode Island earlier took preliminary steps to fight the give-away in the courts.

Right up until the final vote, opponents of the Holland Bill sought unsuccessfully to amend the measure to reduce the extent of the give-away. More than a dozen amendments, several of which sought to divert revenue from the offshore lands, to reduce the public debt, aid health, education and the blind and veterans programs, were overwhelmingly defeated.

A proposal by Sen. Kefauver to take the "highly explosive issue out of the area of politics" by setting up a commission to study the problem was defeated 59 to 32. The Senate rejected even more overwhelmingly proposals by Sens. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and Neely (D. W. Va.) which would have kept the lands under federal control and earmarked revenue for a variety of welfare projects.

SEEKING to "let all the states share in this grand giveaway scheme," Sen. Green (D. R. I.) offered an amendment calling for the appropriation of an educational fund equal to the amount of money the coastal states will receive in offshore oil revenue. The Senate shouted it down in a voice vote.

The closing debate was followed closely by Govs. Allan Shivers of Texas and Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, representing two of the three states getting most of the multi-billion dollar handout. Kennon's lobbying even took him to the floor of the Senate at one point.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Oil Of Texas Is Upon You

—Herblock in Washington Post

"Sorry, But We're Awfully Hard Up For Money"

What Logjam?

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has forced the Associated Press to admit it distributed false reports about the lengthy debate on the oil give-away bill.

The AP had reported the offshore oil debate "has been blocking consideration of other important legislation."

When the Post-Dispatch demanded a list of this "other important legislation," AP several days later conceded there was no logjam of legislation.

Quote

"We're here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry."—Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay at U. S. Chamber of Commerce meeting.

THE CIO last week strongly condemned the coastal oil give-away as the "biggest steal in the history of America."

That charge was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, speaking in Chicago at a Catholic Labor Alliance forum.

Noting that CIO has said it will support the Eisenhower Administration "when it is right and fight it when it is wrong," Reuther continued:

"We think it is wrong on the tidelands. If Jesse James were around, he would look like a reformer in comparison to the tidelands deal."

Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay last week announced the Administration's first major decision on power development—and it favored a big private utility.

AFTER clearing with Pres. Eisenhower and his Cabinet, McKay gave the nod to the Idaho Power Co. on its plans to build a series of low-level power dams along the Snake River in the Pacific Northwest.

McKay's action, in effect, pigeon-holed plans of the Interior Dept. under the Truman Administration to build the Hell's Canyon Dam, a high level structure even bigger than Hoover Dam. Hell's Canyon would have provided, directly and indirectly, 1.4 million kilowatts of power for the power-short Northwest. The Idaho Power dams will provide only 520,000 kilowatts.

McKay said the Administration's policy is "to let private industry build dams and develop power wherever it does not interfere with the orderly development of our natural resources." **(See Willard Shelton's column, Page 5.)**

'Watchdog' Group Urged To Guard U. S. Resources

CREATION of a "watchdog committee" to guard the nation's natural resources has been urged by Rep. Heller (D. N. Y.).

In a resolution introduced recently, Heller said the committee is necessary because "we do not want to have a situation where these businessmen who are working in the interests of the Government and the people, will find the means and the loopholes to take away that which rightfully belongs to the public and turn it over to private interests for their personal profit and then resign from the job."

By failing to guard the nation's resources, Heller said, "we shall be encouraging the schemers and the ill-intentioned, if there be any among this business cult (holding high posts in the new Administration), who may be planning the diversion of the public domain into private channels."

HELLER cited the huge give-away of offshore oil lands to the states; proposals to hand over U. S. public lands for exploitation by private interests; proposals by ex-Pres. Hoover and other Republicans to hand over federal power projects to private utilities; and the Eisenhower proposal that private rubber companies get the government's synthetic rubber plants.

The big questions arise, Heller said: "Is a big field day being planned for private business and will the country be shortchanged in the long run? Who, eventually, will be giving whom the business?"

A Vote To Remember Election Day

Here is the final Senate vote on May 5, 1953, approving the coastal oil lands give-away.

The vote was 56-to-35 to approve the Holland Bill.

In this chart, W means a wrong vote for the bill, R a right vote against the bill, X paired wrong, Z paired right, and A absent. Here is the vote:

ALA., Hill (D)	R	**ME.,** Payne (R)	W	**OHIO,** Bricker (R)	W
Sparkman (D)	R	Smith (R)	W	Taft (R)	W
ARIZ., Goldwater (R)	W	**MD.,** Beall (R)	W	**OKLA.,** Kerr (D)	A
Hayden (D)	R	Butler (R)	W	Monroney (D)	R
ARK., Fulbright (D)	R	**MASS.,** Kennedy (D)	R	**ORE.,** Cordon (R)	W
McClellan (D)	W	Saltonstall (R)	W	Morse (Ind)	R
CALIF., Knowland (R)	W	**MICH.,** Ferguson (R)	R	**PA.,** Duff (R)	W
Kuchel (R)	W	Potter (R)	W	Martin (R)	W
COLO., Johnson (D)	R	**MINN.,** Humphrey (D)	R	**R. I.,** Green (D)	R
Millikin (R)	W	Thye (R)	W	Pastore (D)	R
CONN., Bush (R)	W	**MISS.,** Eastland (D)	W	**S.C.,** Johnston (D)	W
Purtell (R)	W	Stennis (D)	W	Maybank (D)	W
DELA., Frear (D)	W	**MO.,** Hennings (D)	R	**S. D.,** Case (R)	R
Williams (R)	W	Symington (D)	R	Mundt (R)	W
FLA., Holland (D)	W	**MONT.,** Mansfield (D)	R	**TENN.,** Gore (D)	R
Smathers (D)	W	Murray (D)	R	Kefauver (D)	R
GA., George (D)	W	**NEB.,** Butler (R)	A	**TEX.,** Daniel (D)	W
Russell (D)	W	Griswold (R)	R	Johnson (D)	W
IDA., Dworshak (R)	W	**NEV.,** McCarran (D)	W	**UTAH,** Bennett (R)	W
Welker (R)	W	Malone (R)	Z	Watkins (R)	W
ILL., Dirksen (R)	W	**N. H.,** Bridges (R)	W	**VT.,** Aiken (R)	R
Douglas (D)	R	Tobey (R)	R	Flanders (R)	W
IND., Capehart (R)	X	**N. J.,** Hendrickson (R)	W	**VA.,** Byrd (D)	W
Jenner (R)	W	Smith (R)	W	Robertson (D)	W
IOWA, Gillette (D)	R	**N. M.,** Anderson (D)	R	**WASH.,** Jackson (D)	R
Hickenlooper (R)	W	Chavez (D)	R	Magnuson (D)	R
KANS., Carlson (R)	A	**N. Y.,** Ives (R)	W	**W. VA.,** Kilgore (D)	R
Schoeppel (R)	W	Lehman (Dem. Lib.)	R	Neely (D)	R
KY., Clements (D)	W	**N. C.,** Hoey (D)	W	**WIS.,** McCarthy (R)	W
Cooper (R)	R	Smith (D)	W	Wiley (R)	R
LA., Ellender (D)	W	**N. D.,** Langer (R)	R	**WYO.,** Barrett (R)	W
Long (D)	W	Young (R)	R	Hunt (D)	W

Bob Wagner

Death has robbed America of another of the great figures of the New Deal era—75-year-old former Sen. Robert F. Wagner of New York.

An early associate in the New York Legislature of Franklin Roosevelt and Al Smith, Bob Wagner based his philosophy on the belief that government should help the people rather than the special interests. He was a strong right arm of FDR all during the New Deal, and his name kept bobbing up on a series of bills to strengthen New Deal programs.

The National Labor Relations Law—much better known as the Wagner Act—was the legislation that most popularized the Wagner name. But it was only one of many social laws sponsored by the New York Senator that have helped to improve America.

The Social Security Act was one; the first big federal slum clearance act was another; he fought for better health and better education for the children of the country.

Every worker whose union has won him better wages and working conditions; every family freed from the misery of slum living; every elder citizen to whom even modest pensions bring a measure of security—all of them owe a direct debt to Bob Wagner of New York.

We mourn his loss; and we shall not soon forget his great humanitarian record.

Hot Water, Hot Oil

The Senate has voted, 56-35, to give away the oil reserves off the nation's coast-lines to the various states. The give-away is of tremendous proportions.

Resources whose value runs at least into hundred of billions have been taken from the people as a whole and handed over to three states; the real beneficiaries will be private interests which will pick up the rights of exploitation and make a "slaughter" in profits.

This is the states rights doctrine gone mad. Sure as shooting it will get us in trouble with other countries—for Congress in effect has "repealed" the international doctrine that the seas are free beyond the three-mile limit. Now, that doctrine applies everywhere but Texas and Florida—which go 10.5 miles off the coast. Russia or China have a precedent that they will certainly use against us some day soon.

The only silver lining on this beclouded Senate vote is the fact that the vast Continental underground shelf, which extends in some places hundreds of miles out, has not also been turned over to the states. But there is yet no guarantee that those vast areas may also be turned over to the states and the private interests at some future time.

Tidelands give-away bills have been passed by Congress before—and been vetoed. Pres. Eisenhower should be asked to veto this one, too. At the moment, he clearly favors the legislation, to which his party was pledged in its platform.

Both the bill and the platform will put the GOP in hot water, if not hot oil, when the size of the give-away and the effect on the country's resources, are fully realized. The best preventative would be a strongly-worded veto. Will we get it?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The Rigging Crew

In Other Words—

'Old New Dealer' Sees No Crash

Thurman Arnold, veteran New Dealer and trust-buster in the Justice Dept. from 1938 to 1943, believes there will not be another depression in our lifetime. Here is a digest of his recent article in Collier's Magazine:

By THURMAN ARNOLD

EVERY ONE OF US who has any sense wants an honorable, durable end to the hot war in Korea, and the cold war everywhere; but many at the same time are contemplating fearfully the economic consequences of a sharp falling off in war and defense expenditures.

I am an old New Dealer, who lived through the depression of the 1930s, took a small part in the efforts to get the American productive machine going again, participated in some errors but gained a lot of experience, and came through it all with faith in America's productive capacity and dedicated to the free-competitive-enterprise system.

My experience and faith convince me we will not have another great depression. We do not have to relive that experience. We know enough not to.

Neither you nor your children need fear that you will ever have to stand in bread lines, or sell apples—as tens of thousands did during the great depression of the thirties. If Americans will learn to understand the economic revolution which has come about in this country during the last few years, and if they will heed the lessons that it so clearly teaches, we can continue as a prosperous land, with an ever-increasing standard of living.

We Know Better Now

The vast economic pressure generated by our tremendous and accelerating production will force open new markets at home and abroad. We now know better than to shut off production in an effort to get our plants going again. We know better now than to deny credit when it is most needed, and to those who must have it if they are to remain assets to our economic system.

What I am saying is not intended as a commentary on any administration, present or past. I am talking about a thesis more fundamental than the policy of any political administration—the American economic ideal; and I am also talking about the vitality of the American economic system of free, competitive enterprise. This system is our distinctiveness and our strength. Neither socialism or cartels has a place in it.

What will happen when the war market is gone? Must we abandon the competitive ideal of the free enterprise system? Must we again run our industrial plant at half speed to avoid overproduction? Must the government continue spending to keep men employed? What is going to take the place of the Western frontier? The answer to all these questions is that America has before it other frontiers whose markets have no foreseeable limits.

After all, what is it that creates the frontiers which the world has grown rich in exploiting? Certainly not the mere existence of underdeveloped countries. New frontiers slowly emerge from great and unpredicted supplies of goods and labor at home, not from vacant spaces abroad. Sooner or later, the pressures of our expanding production will burst the narrow confines of old markets that have grown too small.

Optimism For Future

The economic pioneer in the frontiers of the 20th century will be its great business organization.

The reason is that 20th century business organization is the real wealth of nations today. In the 19th century, so-called capital goods—machinery, ships, railroads—were the principal assets of a nation. They no longer are. Our vast productive capacity comes primarily not from material things but rather from the modern art of industrial organization. That art is America's distinctive contribution to the 20th century industrial revolution.

My optimism for America's economic future is based on the outstanding fact that our national production is increasing in leaps and bounds in spite of the fact that we do not clearly see how that production can be sold when war spending ends. This attitude is the opposite of our former depression psychology, which led to shut down production to avoid a so-called ruinous surplus in terms of anticipated markets. American businessmen now realize that the standard of living is rising, that the luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today, and that the new markets at home and abroad are without limit.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TWO BIG "GIVE-AWAYS" in a single day is a new high for Old Guard Republicans, but they made the grade when Sec. of the Interior McKay killed the public power program the same afternoon the Senate passed the offshore oil bill.

When he abandoned the proposed Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Oregon and Idaho, McKay refused to admit frankly that this was his pattern for the future—that his Interior Dept. will not build any great multipurpose dams furnishing flood control, irrigation, navigation and recreational values, and low-cost public power.

This was, however, the unmistakable meaning.

The immediate issue was this: The Interior Dept. under former Sec. Oscar Chapman had recommended a tremendous dam on the Snake, and the privately-owned Idaho Power Co. didn't like the idea.

Idaho Power belatedly came up with a proposal to build a low level dam at about the same site as Hells Canyon and asked the Federal Power Commission for leave to seize the site through a permit for the low dam. Chapman intervened and opposed Idaho Power's request before the FPC.

McKay reversed Chapman and abandoned opposition to the private utility's demands. In a news conference—hectic in atmosphere—the new Interior Secretary made two extraordinary statements about the attitudes that guided him:

1. The Interior Dept., McKay claimed, is not a *"policy-making"* body in deciding where and what kind of hyrdoelectric dams shall be built. The "policy-making" authority, he said, has been vested by Congress with the Federal Power Commission.

2. In deciding not to continue opposition to Idaho Power, McKay admitted under questions, **he did not even consider the difference in price to the ultimate consumer as between cheap power from a publicly-operated Hells Canyon project and the rates that might be charged by Idaho Power Co. This issue also, he said, was solely for FPC consideration.**

★

There are two comments to make: It is preposterous to pretend that the weakling Power Commission is the real "policy-making" body on river dams and hydroelectric programs.

The FPC has no legal authority to build and finance multipurpose publicly controlled dams. Congress is the "policy-making" body that must authorize and appropriate money for such projects—and McKay's Interior Dept. is supposed to make recommendations to Congress about them.

McKay compounded the blunder by disregarding the fact that Hells Canyon public power, cheaper than Idaho Power Co.'s rates, would give the underdeveloped areas of Southwestern Idaho and Eastern Oregon a better chance for industrial expansion—new businesses paying taxes, new workers spending money and paying taxes, enterprises that are needed by the West.

If the Interior Dept. under Harold Ickes and Oscar Chapman across 20 years had taken this attitude, the great dams of the Columbia River would never have been built. A similar philosophy would have prevented construction of the great Tennessee Valley system.

Irrigation needs would have been financed by Hells Canyon power revenues. There are vast phosphate beds near the site that can be made into cheap fertilizers, urgently needed by Western farmers, with low-cost public power. The project would have been largely self-liquidating: it would have repaid to the federal government most of its cost, with interest.

It is sheer waste, not "economy," to abandon the dam project—but McKay in effect consented to let Idaho Power, offering neither irrigation help nor low-cost power, seize the site forever.

★

Dammit!

Pres. Eisenhower still hasn't had a really good day at Burning Tree Country Club, carefully guarded private golf course of the Capital's top politicians, lobbyists and publicists.

He plays twice a week, hasn't "broken 90" yet. Gov. Dan Thornton of Colorado, playing with the President once, may have agonized him by shooting in the low 70s.

● ● **The offshore oil bill** as it passed both House and Senate contained sections against which both Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell and State Dept. officials had argued, saying they would mess up national policy on the three-mile limit and freedom of the seas. Ike refused to support them.

● ● **I reported** last week that one Republican publicist was suffering financially because his "accounts," assuming they could get what they wanted for nothing from the New Administration, wiped him off their payrolls. **Correction:** Various kinds of new "accounts" are approaching him now—but in the dark interim he gave up his offices and client-impressing staff. *Problem: How to do his new job without a trained staff?*

● ● **It isn't easy** for a Cabinet officer with a big family to solve the Washington housing problem. Attorney Gen. Brownell and family finally bought a six-bedroom place, but first they had to live 10 weeks in a $75-a-day hotel suite, rent a house briefly, then return to the hotel suite pending alterations and redecoration of their new residence.

Better Health Care—

'Stunted Lives Are The Price Of AMA Scare Drive,' CIO Says

"STUNTED LIVES, needless deaths, and untold heartbreak" are the price that America is paying for failure to provide adequate medical care in the form of national health insurance

That's what the CIO *Economic Outlook* said in its current issue on "Union Action for Health."

The monthly review of the CIO Education & Research Dept. strongly condemned the American Medical Association for its high pressure campaign against health insurance as "socialized medicines," observing:

"After the smoke of AMA propaganda clears away, the basic health problems that cry for positive remedies still remain."

"Human lives," said the *Outlook*, "are the nation's most precious possession—the basic purpose for which our institutions exist. Good health, like education, must be made available to all the people.

Gap Is Too Great

"Medical knowledge is continually developing new marvels, and great strides have been made in providing better health protection for our (union) members.

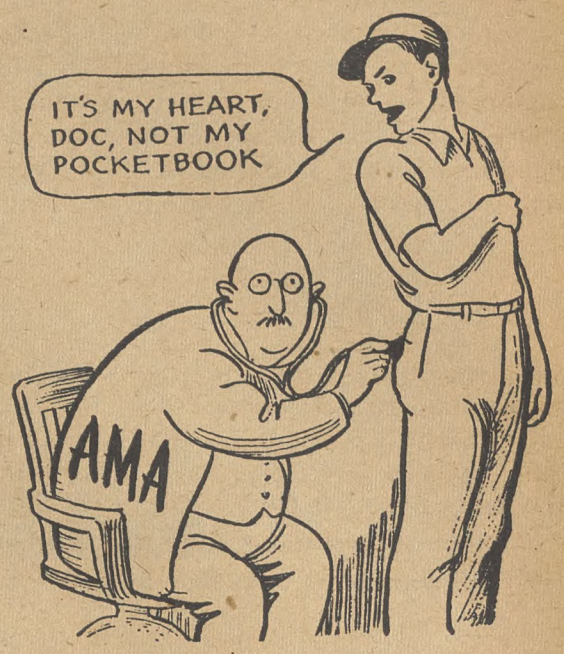
"But the gap throughout the United States between present arrangements and a really good health program is far too great. The price is paid daily in stunted lives, needless deaths and untold heartbreak."

Forecasting CIO's continued fight for health protection "available to all the people," the *Outlook* tabulated the gains made for CIO members and their families through union efforts.

"Higher wages have brought better diets . . . shorter hours, control of the speed-up and safer working conditions have helped maintain the health and vigor of American wage earners," the CIO publication said.

To these achievements, the *Economic Outlook* added the major gains achieved in contracts providing hospitalization and surgical insurance for workers and their families.

"But much remains to be done," the CIO said, citing the report of the Truman Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation on which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther served.



"We in the CIO must continue the struggle for better health on many fronts. Under present political conditions, the greatest hope for progress lies through collective bargaining, but our accomplishments through that channel do not lessen the need for government action," the *Outlook* said.

It listed some of the gains which could be won through collective bargaining, including healthier and safer working conditions; improved protection against the costs of hospitalization and medical care; extension of existing plans to cover more workers with similar coverage for dependents, plus extension and improvement of cash sickness payments.

But there would be no relaxation in CIO's fight for national health insurance, the *Outlook* made clear, concluding:

"A national social insurance system in the field of health, along the lines labor has been demanding, remains the sound approach in spite of political difficulties."

Washington Window—

Headaches Ahead On Housing

By Public Affairs Institute

THERE ARE FORCES at work in Washington right now deciding the price of the roof over your head. Congress is removing many controls and protections which the home owner and the tenant had enjoyed since World War II. They say that controls and federal aid interfere with the housing market.

Without these controls and aids, the supply of houses will largely set the price. A shortage will raise it and a good supply could reduce it.

The lower and middle income groups will be hardest hit. Those are the areas of greatest shortage. Luxury housing is plentiful.

At a time when most other prices, including construction materials, are dropping or leveling off, the price on housing is likely to rise generally.

Interest Boost Cited

Much of this is due to the recent 30% increase in interest rates on the last issue of government bonds by the Treasury Dept. Already this has made home loans more costly. Here is a general survey of the housing field:

Low-cost housing ($6000 to $10,000): Good, low-cost housing is still difficult to obtain. Builders find high-cost housing more profitable to build. Construction costs have leveled off near their all-time peak.

Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration home loans have become more costly as interest rates rise. Small builders will leave the building industry as government support of FHA and VA loans is withdrawn.

Medium and high-cost housing ($10,000 and up): High-cost luxury housing continues to be plentiful. The supply of medium-cost housing is on the increase, but still short.

Older homes: The New York Journal of Commerce reports that average prices for older homes have dropped from 5% to 15% in the last year. It calls prices still "stratospheric compared with pre-war prices." Cost of increased interest on home purchase loans will lessen savings to prospective buyers.

Public housing: In 1949 Congress authorized the building of 135,000 low-cost public housing units each year for lower income families. Congress cut this figure to 50,000 in 1951 and 35,000 in 1952.

This year Pres. Eisenhower asked for 35,000 units. The House refused to provide money for any new public housing starts. It is predicted, however, that the Senate may vote for the 35,000 units and the final compromised figure should be about 20,000 or 25,000.

Pushed Out Of Picture

Almost unnoticed is the fact that most of the 640,000 starts already contracted for will be completed. *Still, public housing is steadily being pushed out of the picture.*

Slum clearance: Most low-cost and public housing construction is made possible through the federally assisted program of urban redevelopment and slum clearance. The House has voted to reduce these funds 28% to $1.5 million. The Senate is expected to restore some but not all of the cut. *Slums won't be cleared rapidly.*

Rents: The 1950 census listed 19 million rental housing units in this country. During World War II tenants in 16 million units had rent and eviction protection. Last year it was 5.5 million. Several cities and states have controls.

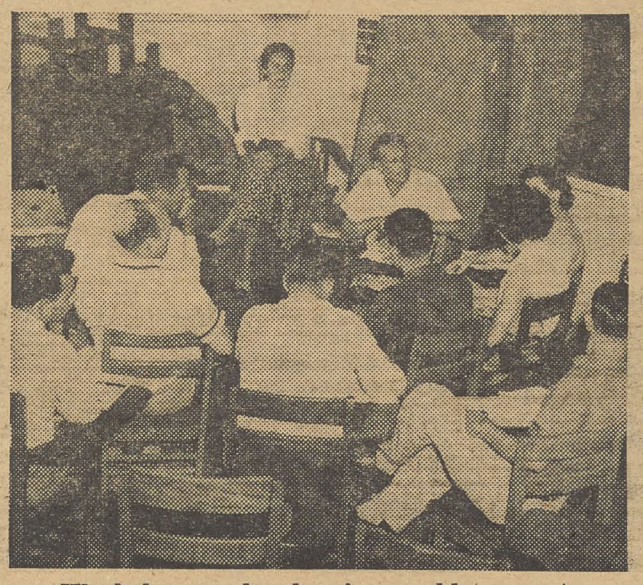
The new rent control bill just passed by Congress will end controls on 4.3 million ordinary defense housing units July 31. In theory, all critical defense rental housing controls will be continued until Apr. 30, 1954. This covered 1.3 million units in 1952.

There is a "sleeper" in this act. Controls are removed from rental units either constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947. The Office of Rent Stabilization says this will affect many of the 1.3 million units but it doesn't know exactly how many.

Biggest Program—

CIO Summer Schools Help Build Unions

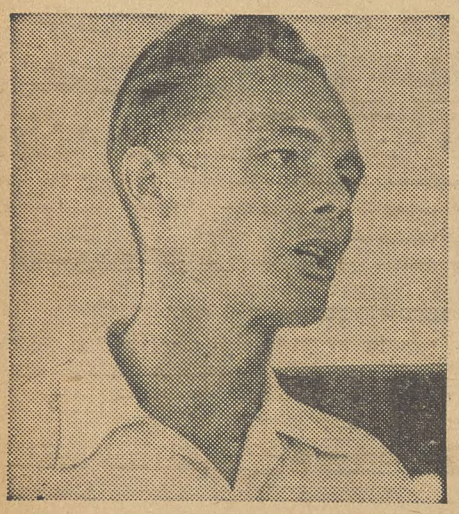
Registration is rush time at CIO school.



Workshop on local union problem meets.

Some classes at school are held outdoors.

There is no discrimination here.



Schools teach public speaking.

SCHOOL DAYS soon will be over for children, but they're just beginning for hundreds of CIO union members.

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research, in cooperation with state CIO Councils and several international unions, has planned the most ambitious program of CIO summer schools ever undertaken.

Between 800 and 1000 CIO'ers are expected to attend the 15 schools that will be held throughout the U. S. The first of the schools is being held this week at De Haven North Star Camp, Marcelle, Minn.

Eleven schools were held last summer with 450 CIO members in attendance.

In addition to CIO international unions recruiting students for the schools, four unions are doing special recruiting jobs for 12 schools which they are cooperating in conducting. Two international unions aided last year in operating five schools.

The CIO Textile Workers are cooperating in conducting the Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and North Carolina schools. The Rubber Workers are urging members to attend Alabama, Tennessee and New Jersey sessions.

The Communications Workers are recruiting for the Oregon-Washington, Rocky Mountain, California and Oklahoma-Arkansas schools, and the Clothing Workers are calling on members to be present for the Missouri classes.

Classes are held on a wide range of general subjects, including labor history, national legislative issues, community relations and state legislative problems.

"Most of the delegates go away from the schools with the feeling that it is extremely important to build stronger unions," said George T. Guernsey, associate director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in charge of education.

"They also learn that unions must work not only on collective bargaining issues but also have a basic political and community relations job to do."

Full information on the schools may be obtained by writing the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Here's Schedule

Here is the list of CIO summer schools:

Minnesota, May 10-15, De Havens North Star Camp, Marcelle, Minn.

Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, May 17-23, Camp Maç, Talladega, Ala.

North Carolina, May 31-June 6, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Tennessee, June 21-27, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Connecticut, July 12-19, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

Maryland, Virginia, July, Brethren Service Center, New Windsor, Md.

Massachusetts, July 26-Aug. 1, Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

New Jersey, Aug. 2-8, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Oregon, Washington, Aug. 9-15, Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Iowa, Nebraska, Aug. 23-29, YWCA Camp, Boone, Ia.

Rocky Mountain Area, Aug. 23-29, Association Camp, Estes Park, Colo.

Missouri, Sept. 13-19, Trout Lodge, Potosi, Mo.

California, Sept. 13-19, California Hot Springs, Calif.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 20-26, Place to be announced.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

UN principles are taught.

Sports are daily feature.

Judging by raised hands, students at CIO schools know the answers to the question.

Schools conclude with the awarding of diplomas.

H.S.T. Heads Advisers To Murray Memorial

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and the late PHILIP MURRAY

EX-PRES. TRUMAN

FRANK P. GRAHAM

ARCHBISHOP HAAS

Five public leaders are among 13 distinguished Americans named to the Public Advisory Board of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

LED BY Former Pres. Truman, a group of 13 distinguished Americans will aid the newly-created Philip Murray Memorial Foundation.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President, will also be a member of the Public Advisory Board to the foundation, Chairman Emil Rieve announced last week.

On the six-month anniversary of the death of the late president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, Rieve also announced that the foundation has received in payment or firm commitments the full million-dollar fund established as its goal.

The money came from the National CIO, from affiliated CIO unions and their members, and from individual contributions.

Rieve, who is also a CIO vice president and president of the Textile Workers, said that a combined meeting of the board of trustees, comprising CIO officials, and the new public advisory board, will be held in Washington on June 3.

THE 13-MAN Public Advisory Board is comprised of:

Former Pres. Truman.

Cyrus S. Ching, former director, Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service.

Frank P. Graham, former president, Univ. of North Carolina and former U. S. Senator.

Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, archbishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. Averill Harriman, former administrator, Mutual Security Administration.

Judge William H. Hastie, U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Eric A. Johnston, business executive and former administrator, Economic Stabilization Agency.

Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist.

Thomas E. Murray, commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission and former business executive.

Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, bishop of Episcopal Diocese in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor and former member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, former U. S. Representative to the United Nations General Assembly.

Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, K.A.M. Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

The board of trustees is headed by Rieve and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also president of the IUE-CIO, is the foundation's secretary-treasurer. Other trustees are the executive officers and vice presidents of the CIO.

IN ANNOUNCING the members of the Public Advisory Board, Rieve said:

"The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation is now ready to function as a living and constructive tribute to one of the great Americans and one of the great labor leaders of the 20th century.

"The memory of Philip Murray will always be in the hearts and minds of American workers, for his endeavors to build a strong, free, democratic trade union movement and his contributions to the general welfare of America, were of prime magnitude.

"The officials of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation will seek to use this organization to carry on the great work to which Philip Murray so ably devoted his life. We seek, in ways to be defined, to create a truly living memorial — one whose good and constructive work will help all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or economic position. Ours is a broad charter.

"We shall dedicate to the task that faces us in directing the Foundation all the experience and knowledge at our disposal. We are hopeful that in the years ahead, the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation will come to be regarded throughout the nation and the world as an instrument for the promotion of liberty, justice and the welfare of all mankind."

Wagner, One Of Democracy's 'True Believers,' Dies At 75

FORMER Sen. Robert F. Wagner, one of the nation's staunchest liberals and father of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, is dead.

The doughty New York Democrat, who served as U. S. senator for 23 years until ill health forced his retirement in 1949, died on May 5. Death came at the New York City home of his son, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., president of the Borough of Manhattan.

Sen. Wagner's death at 75, his son said, was due to "heart fatigue."

A Roman Catholic in his later years, the senator received the last rites of the church shortly before his death.

THE NAME of Robert Wagner was completely identified with the whole series of social welfare laws enacted during the New Deal.

A confirmed liberal and a staunch supporter of democratic unionism, Wagner was the architect of much of the New Deal. He was the living symbol of the better America created by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his close friend, whose causes he championed in many a public battle.

Except for the fact that he was born in Germany, coming to this country at the age of eight, Wagner would have been a serious candidate for President on the Democratic ticket.

Handicapped by language difficulties and by family circumstances which forced him to sell papers on the street when most youngsters were playing baseball, Wagner nevertheless rose to the highest office the voters of New York could offer him.

AS SOON as he reached voting age, he entered politics. In 1904 he was elected to the State Assembly. Four years later, the voters promoted him to the State Senate where he served until 1919. Then he was elevated to the New York Supreme Court where he served until 1926 when he went to the U. S. Senate.

ROBERT F. WAGNER
Former senator and New Deal fighter dies at 75.

It was as a U. S. senator that the name of Robert Wagner became a household word throughout America. The first National Labor Relations Act, the first Social Security Act, housing acts, health insurance measures—legislation designed to better the standard of living of working America—all went into the Senate under his sponsorship.

He often explained his profound interest in social legislation with this remark:

"My boyhood was a pretty rough passage."

BY JUNE 1947, when the reactionary 80th Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over Pres. Truman's veto, thus wrecking the great labor law which Robert Wagner had fathered, the aging New York senator was too ill to participate in the debate. His health made it impossible for him to even cast a vote to sustain the President's veto.

In November 1948, the CIO paid tribute to the New York liberal when its Community Services Committee presented him with the annual Philip Murray award. The senator, too ill to attend the presentation ceremony, was represented by his son.

In making the presentation, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray said that "almost every socially progressive bill in the Congress during the past 16 years bears a trademark: the name of Wagner. That in itself is a guarantee that the legislation has been drafted to help the citizens of America."

It was in recognition of that great record that the CIO executive officers said "no man in recent American history more deservedly won a reputation as a friend of the working people of this nation, as a staunch supporter of democratic unionism, as a true believer in the fundamental spirit of democracy."

Typical of the tributes paid the senator was that of the CIO Clothing Workers:

"He helped fashion a new life for countless millions of American workers, helped elevate their wage and working standards and helped them regain their dignity and self-respect."

FORMALLY representing CIO at the Senator's funeral were a ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council, and Pres. Michael J. Quill of the New York City CIO Council and of the Transport Workers.

CIO Praises Wagner As A 'Fighter For Common Good'

Following is the text of a telegram sent to Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of the late Sen. Wagner, by the CIO Executive Officers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Exec. Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey:

PLEASE ACCEPT the heartfelt condolences of the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations upon the death of your illustrious father, Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

No man in recent American history more deservedly won a reputation as a friend of the working people of this nation, as a staunch supporter of democratic unionism, as a true believer in the fundamental spirit of democracy.

He won the people's affection not only through his sponsorship of the National Labor Relations Act but through the identification of his name with a whole series of legislative proposals in the fields of health, housing, education and social security.

Robert F. Wagner was known to every American working man and working woman as their champion and as an honest, dynamic and effective fighter for the common good.

Our American will be the poorer through the loss of Robert F. Wagner. We mourn his passing, but we know that his name will long live as a symbol of the best, the most humane thinking in American life.

In The Legislatures—

Lawmakers 'Wink At Bosses' $5 Million Jobless Pay Dodge

CRIES OF "chiselers on unemployment insurance" are an old, old story to organized labor in California, as in many other states.

Every time the Legislature is about to meet in Sacramento, the daily press blossoms out with big headlined "exposes." Employer groups come up with varying claims that working people are chiseling from $20 million to $35 million a year in fraudulent benefits.

It's all part of the state-by-state drive of business groups to cut down on present unemployment, workmen's compensation or disability insurance benefits and to block any and all improvements necessary to bring them into line with present-day living costs.

But when organized labor has a factual story of "chiseling" by employers in evading their unemployment insurance contributions, that's another matter.

The California Legislature just isn't interested in hearing about such matters, even when the loss amounts to at least $5 million.

Such was the situation that developed recently before a special committee of the California Assembly investigating fraudulent claims. The committee flatly refused to listen to evidence of chiseling by employers prepared by Anthony Ramuglia, State CIO Council research director. The committee's excuse was that it could consider only employe frauds.

ON THAT point Ramuglia's statement said "the State CIO Council deplores any and all chiseling (we of the CIO are not only workers, we are citizens too)" and added it wanted "to help bring about a situation where thieving either by fraudulent claims or tax evasion can be minimized if not totally eliminated."

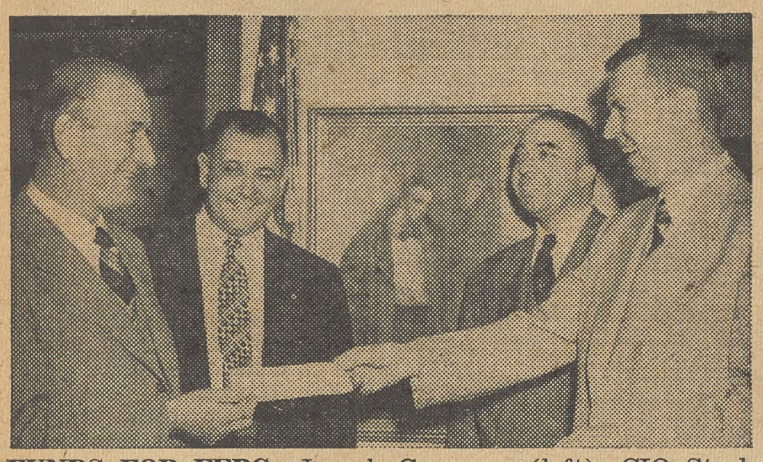
Citing figures from the State Dept. of Employment, Ramuglia then pointed out:

"Figures obtained from the department tax collection division show employer accounts were delinquent at the end of 1952 in the amount of $4,932,424. They also reveal a total of 6297 delinquent tax cases at the end of 1952."

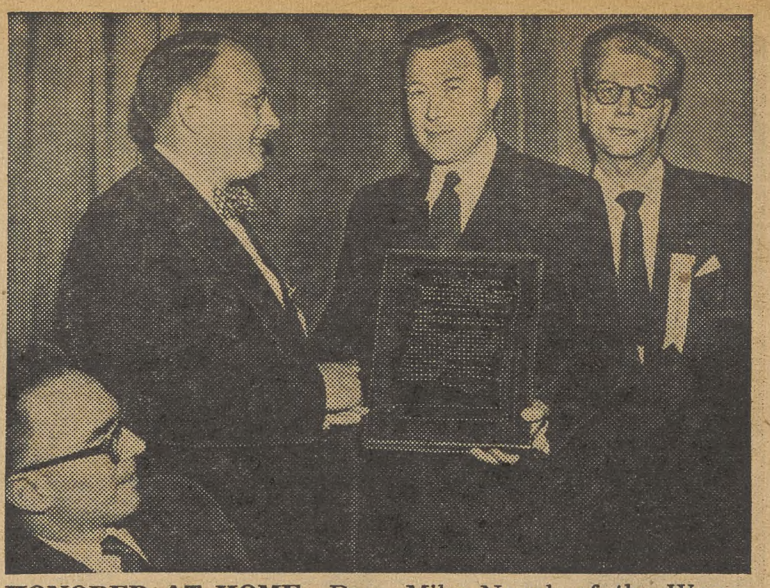
THESE FIGURES were based on random checking of California business firms by the state's 240 auditors—less than one auditor per 1000 employers.

"The actual cheating by employers," the CIO aide estimated, "may run into $30 million per year."

But that wasn't considered pertinent by the legislative investigating committee in California.



FUNDS FOR FEPC—Joseph Germano (left), CIO Steelworkers Dist. 31 director and Illinois CIO Council president, presents check for $1000 to Co-Chairmen Frank McCallister and H. W. McGee of Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities. At left, John Alesia, State PAC director.



HONORED AT HOME—Pres. Mike Novak of the Wayne County CIO Council (left), presents CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther with plaque at dinner honoring Reuther at his home town, Detroit. Others are Judge George Edwards (left, seated) and Council Sec.-Treas. Al Barbour.

Reuther Honored At Dinner Given By Wayne County CIO

"WE HAVE won material gains, but more important we have established the basis so that democracy can flourish in the industrial world. We have given the phrase 'human brotherhood' substance and meaning."

That's what Walter P. Reuther said at a dinner given by the Wayne County CIO Council in Detroit.

The affair was in honor of his election to the CIO presidency and the completion of 17 years as an officer of the CIO Auto Workers, of which he has been president since 1946.

SOME 700 persons attended, including labor, religious, civil rights, civic and government leaders.

Reuther predicted the UAW-CIO will win the guaranteed annual wage because paying workers by the hour and the piece "is not suited to our dynamic economy." He said the guaranteed annual wage is needed to end the double standard which finds executives paid by the year but workers by the hour.

Toastmaster George Edwards, judge of Wayne County probate court, set the tone of the testimonial dinner by referring to Reuther as a person "who has made good not for himself, but for our city, for the working people of the nation and for the whole world."

Speakers included John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president; UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, and R. J. Thomas, assistant to Riffe and a former UAW president. Wayne County CIO Pres. Mike Novak was chairman of the event. Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins represented the Michigan CIO Council at the speakers' table.

GOP Scuttles Civil Rights Proposals In Legislatures

REPUBLICAN campaign promises on civil rights are being forgotten by Republican lawmakers running most of the state legislatures.

In California, a CIO and AFL-supported bill for an effective state Fair Employment Practices Act was killed by a 7-to-6 vote of an Assembly committee.

All Republican members of the committee voted no, despite a recent State GOP declaration in support of equal opportunity legislation. All Democrats voted for the bill.

Another bill to outlaw discrimination in hiring of school teachers was defeated in committee.

In Ohio, the House Labor Committee rejected two effective fair practices bills but approved a compromise measure introduced by GOP Assemblyman Burton of Cleveland. The vote was 8-to-7, with all Republican committee members opposing even the modified measure.

Citing the GOP no vote, the Ohio CIO Council predicted "even the none-too-robust, mild Burton FEPC bill will have no daisy path to tread in this session of the Legislature."

IN NEW JERSEY, the State CIO Council charged the Republican caucus of the State Senate with "promoting continued segregation and discrimination" in 36 public housing projects.

Arthur Chapin, State CIO civil rights director, said the GOP caucus had blocked a bill giving the State Division Against Discrimination "power to enforce the ban on such segregation" now existing in 21 New Jersey cities.

A recent federal court decision upholding segregation in public housing will be challenged in the U. S. Court of Appeals by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

IN MISSOURI, a committee of the State House of Representatives has approved two bills ending segregation in all public schools—elementary, high and colleges. Various civic, religious and Negro groups supported the measures, and no opponents testified at the hearings.

In Cleveland, the local CIO and AFL Councils have formed a Labor Committee for Human Rights to improve the work of the labor movement in this field. Secs. James C. Quinn of the CIO Council and William Finnegan of the AFL Council are serving as co-chairmen of the joint group.

Auto Union Backs NAACP Campaign

"Full cooperation" of the CIO Auto Workers has been pledged to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its drive for 300,000 new members.

The pledge was voiced by UAW and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Similar support on behalf of the CIO was offered recently by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Reuther said the UAW "wholeheartedly" supports the NAACP "in the great task ahead of abolishing second class citizenship and establishing equality of opportunity for every American."

High Court Hits Bias Voting Bar

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional another Southern device to bar Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. On a suit brought by five Negroes, the court tossed out discriminatory voting procedures followed by the Jaybird Democratic Association in Fort Bend County, Tex.

Grass-Roots PAC Problems Studied By Georgia CIOers

GRASS-ROOTS political education has been on trial in Georgia and the response from Georgia CIO members has been enthusiastic, State Council Pres. W. H. Crawford reports.

In a series of five political education institutes, 92 CIO members from all over the Cracker State got the low-down on state and national politics.

National CIO and National CIO-PAC provided discussion leaders, who joined with Georgia CIO leaders in conducting the sessions. They were held at Savannah, Moultrie, Rome and Atlanta.

David S. Burgess, executive secretary of the Georgia CIO Council, said the sessions were divided under two basic headings—political issues and political techniques.

Under the first heading, the students discussed the "giveaway" tactics of the majority in Congress, Point Four and forworkmen's compensation law, anti-union statutes and other restrictive and inadequate laws.

THE SECOND section was devoted to techniques of conducting PAC dollar drives, registration campaigns and ward and precinct organization.

Student reaction to the sessions was summed up by John Davis of UAW Local 10 in Doraville, who said, "I feel that I will be more able to go back to my local and get across the necessity for political action."

No Appeal Loyalty Rule Is Criticized

THE MAN who has headed the government's loyalty program for the last three years has condemned a big gap—denial of the right to appeal—in the sweeping revision recently announced by Pres. Eisenhower.

He is Hiram Bingham, head of the outgoing Civil Service Loyalty Review Board and a Republican.

The new security program was extended from a few major U. S. departments to all government agencies. And there is no provision for appeal.

"With no appeal for the employe outside his agency under the new program," Bingham said, "it's just not the American way of doing things.

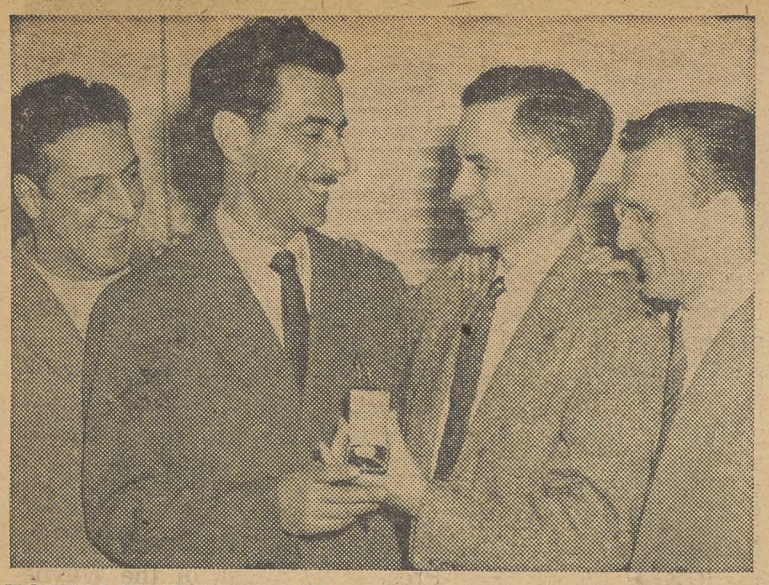
"It is a lack of knowledge of human nature to think that the heads of 60 agencies making individual decisions will always do justice to the individuals."

IN PENNSYLVANIA, the CIO-opposed state loyalty oath was declared constitutional by Judge Curtis Bok of Philadelphia Common Pleas Court.

Judge Bok declared he acted reluctantly and only because the U. S. Supreme Court had approved similar laws in other states.

"Were it not for the federal cases, we would unhesitatingly strike down this act," the jurist said in his opinion.

"If our basic liberties, forged when the enemy was on our soil, were good enough to bring our country to birth and make it great, they should be good enough so long as America shall endure."



TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey receives a medal given CIO for its work to strengthen the international labor movement by the workers of Trieste. Livio Novelli, head of delegation of Trieste workers visiting U. S., makes the presentation.

Ike Whacks Foreign Aid And GOP Plans Deeper Slashes

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week announced deep slashes in the budget for defense and for foreign aid and then began a battle against threats of even deeper cuts by Republican congressional leaders.

The President trimmed $1.8 billion from former Pres. Truman's request for military and economic aid abroad. At the same time, defense officials announced plans to reduce U. S. armed forces by 200,000 men for a $1 billion slash in the military spending program. Another cut of $1.1 billion was scheduled in military procurement.

Overall, the new Administration's reductions in the Truman budget for all government operations amount to a claimed $8.5 billion.

IN A message to Congress, Eisenhower emphasized that his $5.8 billion foreign aid budget was the bare minimum this country must spend to bolster the defense efforts and economies of its allies. Administration spokesmen told a joint hearing of the House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees that "it would be imprudent and dangerous" to vote less.

Said Sec. of State John Foster Dulles:

"It is the judgment of the President and his Cabinet and of the National Security Council, after the most intensive investigation, that the program here presented is, on the one hand, within the capabilities of the U. S. and consistent with moving as rapidly as possible toward a balanced budget, and, on the other hand, that anything appreciably less would be dangerous to our peace and security."

DULLES added that the mutual security program "will produce more real security for the people of the U. S. than we could get by spending the same amount of money on a purely national program."

The President's request was also backed by Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen and Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey. All said that any further reduction would be a serious blow to national security.

In spite of these warnings, Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.), chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, said that Congress will take a "rather merciless attitude" toward the foreign aid program. And Chairman Taber (R. N.Y.), of the House Appropriations Committee, predicted the final total may be as little as $4 billon.

Leading Democrats indicated they would go along, at least tentatively, with the President's cuts on condition that the Reciprocal Trade Act be extended.

DEMOCRATS also expressed misgivings about the projected military cuts, but withheld specific comments until the President submits the new figures.

Sen. Symington (D. Mo.), who was the nation's first air secretary, said there is no justification for a cutback in military spending and that there is a real possibility that more—not less—should be spent.

It is "wrong," he said, to "try to fit armament into a predetermined dollar figure."

The Secretary of Defense, Symington added, should not try to be a "Secretary of Economy" and no one "at any level has the right to place solvency above security."

RESIGNS. — Paul M. Herzog, for eight years chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, has resigned. Pres. Eisenhower, accepting the resignation, praised Herzog for "performing a difficult task ably and well."

World Of Labor—

Vic Reuther Challenges Reds At Free Berlin Rally

A SIMPLE test to determine how sincere the Communists are in their current "peace" talk was given half a million German workers at a May Day rally in West Berlin by Victor G. Reuther, CIO Representative in Europe.

"If the Communists allow workers in East Berlin and other cities behind the Iron Curtain to organize in free trade unions instead of regimented Red Fronts," he said, "and if they allow the people in the East to decide their own fates in free elections, then the miracle has happened—the peace offer is not a cold war maneuver."

However, he added, it will take some time to separate the truth from Communist trickery.

"Out of past bitterness," he said, "we know that it would be fatal to slacken our vigilance."

Canada

The Canadian Congress of Labor has filed a brief with the House of Commons Industrial Relations Committee approving a pending bill to prevent discrimination in employment. However, it proposed several revisions aimed at making the measure more realistic, including one which would provide a program of public education on fair employment practices.

The CCL also supported a pending bill authorizing the voluntary, revocable checkoff. The labor organization described the "meagre additional status" as "the least contentious form of union security," and said it would contribute greatly to stable industrial relations.

ILO

The hope that lessening defense needs may mean more help for the world fight against poverty, especially in the underdeveloped countries, was expressed by David A. Morse, director-general of the Intl. Labor Organization, in his report to the 36th ILO conference.

"The world's needs for expenditure on economic development and for the raising of living standards among the lower-income groups are limitless," he said. "We have indeed cause for thankfulness if needs for arms expenditures turn out to be limited."

Britain

The British Trades Union Congress—like the CIO several years ago—has had trouble with subsidiaries similar to industrial union councils getting into the hands of the Communists.

It has just completed setting up a new London Trade Council, to replace a predecessor from which recognition was withdrawn because of Red domination. The new council represents 212,000 members in 28 unions.

The new council is pledged to "reestablish the prestige and authority of the organized trade union movement and to guard against any attempt to divert the council from its proper functions." Robert Willis, TUC General Council member, was elected chairman. G.N.L.

Aid Urged For Korean Teachers

The National Education Association has reactivated its Overseas Teacher Fund to provide aid to impoverished teachers in Korea.

Some 50,000 teachers, still carrying on in fields or in damaged buildings, are not eligible for relief because they are employed, but their salaries remain at pre-war levels although the cost of living is 50 times greater.

High Tariff Advocates Get Concessions At Hearing

THE ADMINISTRATION made three major concessions to high-tariff congressmen last week in a move to win extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act pending a full-scale study of U. S. foreign trade policies.

1. Sec. of State John Foster Dulles pledged the Administration to end the bipartisan character of the Federal Tariff Commission by promising it would not oppose the addition of one Republican member. This would give the GOP a majority. The commission has always been bipartisan, six-man group.

2. Dulles pledged that if the law is extended for a year, no new reciprocal trade agreements will be negotiated.

3. Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks pledged the Administration not to bar substantial changes in the law at some time in the future.

The pledges were given to the House Ways and Means Committee, dominated by Republican economic isolationists. They came during hearings on a bill sponsored by Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.), to extend the act for a year beyond its June 12 expiration date. The bill also would seriously weaken the trade agreements program.

Dulles and Weeks, along with Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen, presented the Administration's case against the Simpson Bill. All asked for extension of the present law for a year while the study is being made.

THEIR PLEAS were buttressed by a letter, a few days before, from Pres. Eisenhower to Vice Pres. Nixon and Speaker of the House Martin in which he formally proposed a bipartisan committee to make "a thorough reexamination of our whole economic policy."

The President proposed that Nixon and Martin each name three members of the body, while he would name five citizens to complete it.

'German Workers Like Voice In Industry'

GERMAN workers covered by the co-determination law like a voice in management and feel it has benefited them, according to Matthias Foecher, vice president of the German Federation of Labor (DGB).

Foecher is visiting the United States under the State Dept. exchange program, and expects to remain for six weeks. Accompanying him is Karl Pottman, of the DGB foreign office. They conferred with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey on a visit to National CIO headquarters.

At a luncheon in Washington given in his honor by the CIO International Committee, Foecher explained that Germany's iron, steel and coal industries, where the co-determination law applies, had grown so arrogant they showed no concern whatever for the human rights of their employes.

"Now things are changed," Foecher said. "The workers have a voice in management. The personnel director, one of three top executives, must be a union member or designee. The union has representation on the board of directors equal to that of management, with a neutral member to break ties.

"The workers feel that for the first time the human being is recognized. They feel more secure, they work with more satisfaction than before, and absenteeism has been cut considerably. And the workers in other industries want co-determination."

Foecher, a leader of the former Christian union movement before the non-political, non-religious DGB was organized after World War II, discounted reports of growing differences between Christian and Socialist elements in the German unions.

They are caused by extremists on both sides, he said, and have practically no support among the rank and file. The DGB, he said, has made its position clear to the Catholic bishops and to the papal nuncio, Bishop Alois J. Meunch, of Fargo, N. D.

TWUA Wins At 9 Mills

THE CIO Textile Workers have defeated the AFL textile union at nine Fieldcrest mills in North Carolina by a vote of 1414 to 1230 in a run-off election.

R. J. Ramsey, Bi-County joint board manager, called the result "a real victory for all southern textile workers."

"It shows," he continued, "that the men and the women in one of the oldest and strongest centers of textile unionism want the kind of a union TWUA is."

William Pollock, TWUA executive vice president, took part in the final stages of the TWUA campaign.

You And Your Money—

Bankers Get Another Windfall As Home Loan Interest Climbs

"THE BIG SQUEEZE" against the nation's consumers and wage earners is on. Starting last week, it will cost you more—plenty more—to raise a mortgage, to buy a home or to finance a car on an installment contract.

The cause: Long-predicted increases in interest rates were put in effect by the government and by big financing corporations.

Both boosts were direct consequences of the deflationary "hard money" policy proclaimed by the Eisenhower Administration and begun a few weeks ago in refunding part of the national debt. That action—a new $1 billion bond issue bearing 3.25%—*will cost U. S. citizens as taxpayers an additional $225 million in higher interest rates over a 30-year period.*

Last week's action extended the interest boosting bonanza—called by CIO *"nothing more than a heavy windfall for the banking community"*—to the fields of housing and consumer purchase. The developments were:

• The Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration boosted interest rates on mortgages insured by those agencies. The VA's rate on GI home loans went from 4 to 4.5%. The FHA increase was from 4.25 to 4.5%, with an additional .5% service charge.

The two agencies estimated the interest boosts would cost home buyers from $1.50 to $2.43 monthly on $10,000 mortgages. Figured over a 20-year-loan, however, it has been estimated that the interest boosts will cost home buyers an additional $1000 for higher interest payments.

• The big three auto finance companies—CIT Financial Corp., General Motors Acceptance Corp., and Commercial Credit Co.—have hiked their rates by .5%. For the average car buyer, interest cost in dollars and cents will be up some 9%. *(Commercial Credit earnings were $5.4 million or $1.20 a share in the first quarter this year, $4.5 million or $1 a share a year ago.*

The higher cost of home financing comes at a period when more homes are being built than are being sold.

THE CIO Economic Policy Committee recently pointed out that the deflationary interest boosts come at a time when "there are indications that unless great care is exercised, present high levels of economic activity can quickly change to a growing economic recession."

CIO supported moderate interest rates which "would help small businessmen, home owners and consumers generally" and warned:

"Ill-conceived deflationary policies, based primarily on the needs of bankers rather than of the community as a whole, can have the same evil results as similar policies did in 1920 and 1929." W.M.

(See also "Washington Window" on Page 5)

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THIS DEPARTMENT has received many questions about television sets, many asking specifically about the value and quality of certain brands.

In general, these points will help you select good value in a set:

Avoid too heavy an investment, especially in a big console set. You'll pay $20-$70 more for the same set in a console cabinet which may be a loss in case radical improvements make a set obsolete.

Also, a smaller screen probbly would be easier and less costly to convert to color when color television does arrive, technicians advise.

Generally speaking, there are two grades or qualities of TV sets. There are the so-called "metropolitan" receivers with 16-18 tubes which often give satisfactory reception if you live less than 15-20 miles from the broadcasting center. The more expensive "full-quality" sets necessary when receiving conditions are more difficult, generally have 22 or more tubes.

The number of tubes is not the only factor in the quality of a television set. Compare for yourself the clarity and steadiness of the pictures received, and watch out for distortion, especially at the edges of the screen. Listen carefully to the sound reception. It ought to be at least as good as your radio, not only for enjoyment but because that's another clue to the quality of the entire set.

ARRANGE for a home trial if possible to make sure the set can resist interference in your location. Because your neighbor gets good reception is no guarantee you will. Also, one make may provide better reception in a certain area than another.

In areas where telecasting is just starting there is often a rush among all kinds of stores to sell sets. There have also been reports that poor-quality models which failed to sell in established television centers have been shipped to new areas to take advantage of the scramble for sets.

In these areas particularly it's advisable to buy a set only from a reliable, established dealer who specializes in radio and other electronics equipment and who can help back up the guarantee on the set.

The most widely-sold make of television set is now the Admiral, which offers outstanding comparative values in good-quality sets. Admiral 21-inch sets cost no more than 17-inch sets in some brands. Another outstanding value is the Emerson 17-inch set for about $170 in a leatherette-covered table model, which is about $20 less than other full-quality sets of this size. RCA sets are also considered to be high quality.

AMONG the highest-quality sets, according to television technicians, but also among the costliest, are Hoffman, DuMont, Fleetmaster (with remote cable for turning the set off and on) and Andrea. Servicemen say Hoffman sets stand up exceptionally well.

Other makes often mentioned as good quality include Philco, Zenith, Stromberg, Carlson, Westinghouse, Motorola, GE, Sentinel, Pilot and Tech Master. Philco dealers are closely supervised and reported to give good service if sometimes a little slow.

Note that these national brands are widely available at discounts. Many independent retailers including neighborhood radio and TV stores give 20-25% off on television sets. A 25% discount on the Emerson 17-inch set brings it down to below $130.

'Butterleggers' Face Checkup

Uncle Sam is getting ready to crack down on restaurant "butterleggers" who serve oleomargarine under the guise of butter.

The Food & Drug Administration, in a recent test case, obtained a $10 fine against a Pawtucket, R. I., lunchroom proprietor who served oleo without labeling it, as required by a 1950 law.

In the past year, FDA found some 3300 eating places were serving oleo and calling it butter—at butter prices.

Shelley Asks Lowered Age For Widow's Pension Pay

THE AGE at which widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers covered by social security are eligible to receive survivors' benefits would be reduced from 65 to 55 under a bill introduced by Rep. Shelley (D. Calif.).

Urging Chairman Reed (R. Ill.) of the House Ways and Means Committee to act on his measure at this session despite the Republican leadership's announced intention of delaying any broadening of social security benefits, Shelley declared:

"It seems to me that the distressed situation of an elderly woman suddenly deprived of companionship and support by the death of a husband or child is so perfectly clear as not to require the lengthy 'study' which has been advanced as the reason for failing to act on social security bills."

Shelley pointed out that few women of 55 who have spent most of their lives as homemakers are qualified for more than the most menial of jobs. "Women over 40, regardless of experience, are given short shrift when it comes to applying for work," he said.

In many cases brought to his attention, Shelley said, the women involved have had to seek public assistance.

"I don't believe that this should be necessary for a woman who has spent her best years making a home for the breadwinner of her family," he declared.

Senate Unit Kills Housing Fund Cut

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee last week restored funds for 35,000 public housing units which the House had cut from the appropriations bill. The action went to the entire committee.

"MESSENGERS OF HOPE"—Poster children of United Cerebral Palsey fund drive meet with Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin as national drive for $7.5 million begins. They're Patricia Sprofera, Maureen Jameson and Jimmy Eischen. Durkin heads labor section of palsey fund campaign.

Handicapped Budget Cut Is Protested

A STRONG protest against GOP Administration cuts in the budget for the Bureau of Employment Security has been filed with the chairmen of House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Paul A. Strachan, AFPH president, called upon Congress to expand rather than contract the appropriations. He pointed out that the Administration cuts, if sustained, will result in "less employment of handicapped workers."

"Consequently," he added, "there will be greater demands for public assistance, the cost of which will far exceed what is appropriated for special services to handicapped in the Employment Service."

MEANWHILE, bills creating a new independent Federal Agency for the Handicapped and making 14 other major provisions to aid disabled workers has been introduced by Rep. Wier (D. Minn.) and 11 other congressmen, including Reps. Withrow (R. Wis.), Rhodes (D. Pa.), McCormack (D. Mass.), Chudoff (D. Pa.), Kelley (D. Pa.), Perkins (D. Ky.), Tollefson (R. Wash.), Celler (D.-Lib. N. Y.) and Doyle (D. Calif.).

Wier's bill, now before the House Labor Committee, is similar to one which the committee approved by a 13 to 12 vote in 1948. It would set up a comprehensive program of rehabilitation, training and aid to the physically and mentally handicapped, including grants to the states for the establishment of workshops, direct help and safety programs.

A $10 million revolving loan fund would be set up from which states could borrow money for vocational rehabilitation whenever their own funds were exhausted.

CIO Urges Full U. S. Grant To UN Children's Fund

CIO HAS urged Congress to vote the full U. S. contribution for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, calling it "one of the most effective agencies in the United Nations."

The request was voiced by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee and Dir. Nathan E. Cowan of the CIO Legislative Dept. in joint letters to Rep. Taber (R. N. Y.) and Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.), appropriations committee chairmen of the two houses of Congress.

Pointing out that "every other country has come through with its pledge," the CIO spokesmen said that "both humanitarian and practical considerations should determine U. S. policy on this important matter." UNICEF, they added, is better known in many countries of the world than even the UN itself because of its "consistently fine" work.

Millions of hungry, ill-clad and sick children have been provided with food, clothing, medicine and other forms of assistance by the fund. The U. S. share is $9.8 million.

"The withholding of the United States' share of appropriations for the UNICEF would in effect destroy the program," Potofsky and Cowan said.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

DURING the last 10 days, the writer has been conducting a series of meetings around the country with CIO regional directors and staff representatives. Meetings have been held or are planned for Washington, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver and San Francisco.

The purpose of these meetings is to revamp the set-up of the Organizational Dept. so that we can better do the primary job of the CIO—organize the unorganized.

Sometime during the coming week we plan to announce the complete details of this new organizational program which we are convinced will make for a more efficient and effective operation.

Today there are millions of unorganized workers who need and want the benefits of unionism. It is our job to give them the leadership and help they want so they too will win the great advances CIO members have achieved over the years.

Organizing the unorganized workers was the great goal of our beloved Philip Murray and our equally beloved Allan Haywood. Doing that job, effectively and efficiently, is the best tribute we can pay their memory.

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SEC. TREAS. AL HARTNETT, of the CIO Electrical Workers, reports the following IUE representation election victories: Jek Manufacturing Co., Alliance, Neb., IUE-CIO 41, no union 24, challenged 6; GE Supply Co. (Warehouse), Long Beach, Calif., IUE-CIO 3, no union 0; Knight Die, Inc., Lynn, Mass., IUE-CIO 17, no union 4, AFL 1; Arnel Co., South Hackensack, N. J., IUE-CIO 64, no union 1, AFL 46; Kruse & Slattery, Camden, N. J., IUE-CIO 39, UE 14, no union 5; General Electric, Anniston, Ala., (runoff) IUE-CIO 715, no union 587, challenged 2, void 3.

Pres. Morris Pizer, of the CIO Furniture Workers, reports organizational progress by the UFWA-CIO, including the following representation election victories:

Kaplan Furniture Co., Boston, Mass., UFWA-CIO 41, AFL 28, no union 1; Mason & Parker Co., Gardner, Mass., UFWA-CIO 82, no union 43; N. D. Cass Co., Athol, Mass., UFWA-CIO 137, no union 61; Chesterfield Furniture Co., New York, N. Y., UFWA-CIO 38, no union 0; Royal Walden Corp., Walden, N. Y., UFWA-CIO 21, no union 11.

Sumter Plywood Co., Sumter, S. C., UFWA-CIO 97, no union 12; Colonial Cabinet Co., Chicago, Ill., UFWA-CIO 11, no union 0; The Davis Co., Memphis, Tenn., UFWA-CIO 46, no union 12; Jonas Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 20, no union 11; Virtue Bros., Los Angeles, UFWA-CIO 271, no union 181; Forging Corp., Cleveland, O., UFWA-CIO 27, Moulders-AFL 8.

IUE Wins At Big GE Plant In Alabama

By JOHN THOMASON

THE CIO Electrical Workers racked up one of CIO's largest election victories in the South in recent months when 1500 employes at the Anniston, Ala., General Electric Tube Works voted "yes" in an NLRB runoff election.

The results of the bargaining election on Apr. 30 were 715 "yes," 587 "no," 3 challenged and 2 void.

The AFL Machinists were eliminated in the first election on Apr. 16 when the result was 551 IUE-CIO, 525 no union and 266 IAM-AFL.

IUE-CIO overcame GE's letter and newspaper ad campaign by sticking to the issues — wages and working conditions in the Anniston GE plant far below those won by the IUE elsewhere in the GE chain.

The victory was the result of the combined efforts of a hard-working shop committee aided by CIO and Southern Organizing Committee staff members, IUE-CIO representatives and volunteer assistance from organizers of other international unions stationed in the Anniston area.

The success of the IUE-CIO campagin has opened the entire area to other CIO internationals. Campaigns are getting under way in textile, clothing and steel plants in the city.

CWA Signs Another Pact

ANOTHER agreement was reached last week by the CIO Communications Workers with a unit of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The pact covers 16,500 Western Electric exchange equipment installers in 43 states and provides increases averaging 8.5c an hour.

Workers with 5.5 or more years service receive increases of 13c an hour. Other gains include two additional paid holidays in three areas, reclassification of job clerks and arbitration of discharges for employes with more than six months' service.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was polling the CWA executive board for authority to call a strike, effective on his discretion, against another AT&T subsidiary, the Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

Rep. Withers Is Dead From Stroke

Funeral services were held last week at Dixon, Ky., for Rep. Withers (D. Ky.), who died suddenly from a stroke while working in his office on Capitol Hill. He was 69.

Withers was elected to Congress in a special election last August and re-elected in November, with CIO-PAC support. Earlier he had been appointed to the Senate to serve out the unexpired term of former Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley.

3 Top Assistants To Riffe Named

ORAL GARRISON

R. J. THOMAS

C. A. McPEAK

APPOINTMENT of three top assistants to John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, was announced last week.

They are:

R. J. Thomas, named an assistant on organizing.

Oral Garrison, a pioneer of the CIO and formerly of the CIO Organizing Committee in Atlanta, named an assistant on organizing.

Carl A. McPeak, Texas state CIO director, named an assistant in charge of field administration and councils.

The appointments are part of a program, now being developed by Riffe and CIO national officers, to strengthen the Organizational Dept.

Anthony Wayne Smith, who had served as assistant director of CIO councils and as executive secretary of the CIO Regional Development and Conservation Committee, will continue in the latter post.

GARRISON'S labor career parallels Riffe's in many ways. Both first were members of the Miners and then of the Steelworkers. And when Riffe was director of the CIO Organizing Committee in the South in recent years, Garrison was the committee's secretary-treasurer.

Garrison was born in the southern Illinois mine country of a union family. In 1920, Garrison became secretary to Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and continued in that and other UMW posts for 20 years.

In 1935, he was among the unionists who participated in the initial meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization and joined in all of the early meetings leading to the birth of the CIO.

IN 1936, Garrison served as comptroller of Labor's Non-Partisan League in the campaign for re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. During World War II, he represented the Miners with war agencies.

In 1949, Garrison was named by the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee in the South. Garrison is a member and a staff representative of the CIO Steelworkers.

R. J. "Tommy" Thomas is a past international president of the CIO Auto Workers and has been a CIO national officer for many years.

In 1946, he was named CIO assistant director of organization, serving with the late Allan S. Haywood. In 1951 he also became chairman of the Department Store Workers Organizing Committee.

Born in 1900 in East Palestine, O., Thomas studied at Wooster College, worked briefly for the Bell Telephone Co., went to Detroit and worked as a welder in the Cadillac and Chrysler plants.

Thomas was a leader in the first organization of local unions of automobile workers, and participated in the founding convention of the UAW, at which he was elected a vice president. In 1939, Thomas became UAW-CIO president, a post he held until 1946, when he was succeeded by Walter P. Reuther.

McPEAK, Riffe's new assistant in charge of field administration and councils, comes to the national CIO after long service in the labor movement in Texas and other southwestern states.

Born in 1905, he was a railroad worker at the age of 12 and was blacklisted after a strike in 1922. McPeak moved on to the Oklahoma oil fields and in the early Thirties helped in the rebuilding of the Oil Workers Intl. Union.

After the last war, McPeak served for two years as Southwestern director for the CIO Political Action Committee. In 1947, he became assistant state director in Texas for the CIO Organizing Committee and in 1950 became state director.

Reuther Hits GOP Drive For Sales Tax

CONGRESS will remove the excess profits tax on big corporations and enact a federal sales tax which will hit workers and consumers hardest.

That prediction was made last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a speech before the CIO Shoe Workers convention in Atlantic City.

Reuther said such action by Congress would save corporations billions of dollars and the tax burden would be "shifted to the little guy."

Calling the much-discussed Reed bill, for an 11% across the board tax reduction, "a smoke screen," Reuther predicted it would not be adopted.

(Full reports of Shoe Workers' convention will be published in the next issue of The CIO News.)

House Increases Anti-Trust Top Fine To $50,000

THE HOUSE has passed the bill by Rep. Celler (D.-Lib. N. Y.) which would boost from $5000 to $50,000 the maximum fine for each violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Action came by voice vote after the House Judiciary Committee reported that the measure would "enable the judge to make the punishment more appropriately fit the crime."

The committee said that the present penalty is so low that the Justice Dept. reported seven years ago that "violation is regarded by businessmen as a good business risk."

Austrian Reds Say 'Thanks Joe'

The Austrian Communist weekly "Die Union," of Vienna, last week published an editorial entitled "Thank you, Mr. McCarthy."

The editorial expressed Communist gratitude to the Wisconsin senator for "uncovering the fact that the U. S. State Dept. is subsidizing the German and Austrian press."

UPWA Asks Wage Boost For 130,000

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers are seeking wage increases for 130,000 members.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein last week notified the packing industry's Big Four that the union wants "early negotiations" under wage reopening clauses of existing contracts. The Big Four are Swift, Wilson, Armour and Cudahy, who employ some 80,000 UPWA members.

A UPWA spokesman said the negotiations are expected to set a pattern for an additional 50,000 union members who work for smaller packers.

Some 400 delegates from locals throughout the country will attend UPWA's second biennial national wage and contract conference in Chicago May 15-17. Policy on wage demands and medical and hospital coverage will be set for pending negotiations.

Story Of A Strike—

'New South' In Palatka Needs Your Help

By JULES WEINBERG

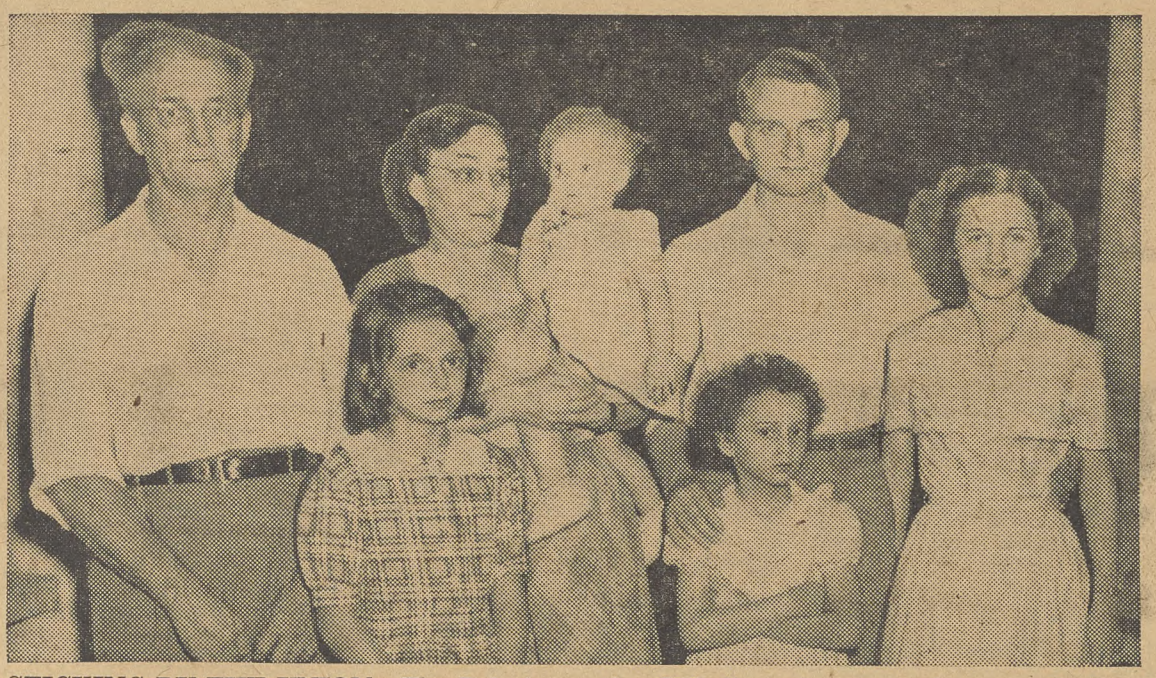
AN ELDERLY man in work-worn overhauls came to the back of the County Court House bandstand and called Bill Smith, CIO assistant regional director in Florida.

He pressed a quarter into Bill Smith's hand, closed Bill's fingers and said *"God bless you."*

He was one of 600 townspeople of Palatka, Fla., who had come to an open forum in defense of 130 furniture workers on strike against Florida Furniture Industries, Inc.

ALONG WITH other workers who poured on to the bandstand to contribute, the elderly man was typical of a new spirit in the South where workers—despite all the pressure of union-busting managements and their lawyers—are rallying to the CIO.

Other workers in the town, and merchants and professional men, too, came up to contribute. *For the CIO furniture strikers of Palatka have won the goodwill of the entire community.* They have taken what appeared to be a hopeless situation and made it into an exemplification of the spirit of CIO.



STICKING BY THE UNION—The Palatka furniture strike is a family affair for the Rigdons. Father Rigdon spent 11 years at sweatshop wages, Mrs. Rigdon helps run the CIO Commissary, and young Garland Rigdon walks the picket line. They're all counting on CIO for strike assistance to help continue their fight for decent wages.

Palatka is in northern Florida, an area of anti-union sentiment. Industries there have counted for years upon the prejudices aroused by a bigoted coalition of politicians and management to keep the unions out. *Yet Palatka may one day be a monument to the crusading spirit of CIO in the South.*

The workers of Florida Furniture Industries have suffered for years under conditions that would shock a sweatshop operator. Their wages are the bare legal minimum of 75c an hour. A few highly-skilled people earn as much as 90c and an absolute top of $1.35. They work a 50-hour week, but even with the legal overtime it's impossible for them to keep body and soul together.

No promises of "pie in the sky" brought the Palatka workers to the picket lines. The appeal to the strikers was the old-fashioned crusade of CIO:

Remember that you fight first for the right to call your soul your own, and material benefits will come out of winning this battle.

John Ramsay of the National Religion & Labor Foundation went into Palatka and talked to everyone he could buttonhole—editors, radio station managers, ministers. They knew the plight of the strikers but the question was would they treat them fairly.

The publisher of the Palatka Daily News, despite many sharp differences with the CIO, considered the union's case a fair one. He made a personal attempt to bring the company to the bargaining table in good faith.

The operator of the local radio station joined in the effort. The mayor of the town voiced his sympathy. *The people of Palatka were aroused to a realization that they had a stake in the victory of their neighbors on strike.*

Close teamwork between Charles Cowl, Florida state CIO director, and Smith built the picket lines from a few scattered strikers into demonstrations of the workers' will to win.

THE AFL unions in the Palatka area walked the picket lines with their CIO brothers. Some gave money. CIO opened commissaries so that workers could be fed. *But the struggle is not yet won.*

Because the furniture strikers of Palatka have placed their faith in the brotherhood of the CIO, Ramsay issued this appeal:

"We call now upon every union across this nation to make their strike a memorial to the new spirit of the South. We ask that every CIO union, and AFL union, too, consider the cause of these people and give what they can so that the Palatka strikers can go back in that plant as free men in CIO and not in hunger and want."

NMU Asks Pay Hikes As Talks Near

WIDESPREAD revisions of two major contracts which expire next month have been prepared by the CIO Maritime Union for presentation to employers associations when negotiations open next week.

The proposals are based on recommendations received by the union during the past year from rank and file members, crews of vessels, and union officials.

They will be presented to the deep sea cargo and passenger ship companies operating out of East and Gulf Coast ports, and to the owners of deep sea tankers. Contracts with both groups expire in mid-June.

NMU PRES. Joseph N. Curran said every effort will be made to bring the two deep sea agreements and the lakes and rivers contract to a common June 15 expiration date.

The proposals include unspecified general wage increases; higher overtime and penalty rate provisions; increases in subsistence rates, traveling rates, pension and welfare contributions, maintenance and care rates, rates for supplying own tools or uniforms, and rates for serving special meals.

The union also wants wage inequities eliminated, and the language and rates in various overtime clauses revised. Clarification of working rules in all departments will be sought.

Auto Union Wins GM Plant

THE LAST non-union stronghold in the General Motors industrial empire, the Rochester Products Div. at Rochester, N. Y., has fallen to the CIO Auto Workers.

"This overwhelming victory, which saw 2222 votes cast for the UAW-CIO as against 1137 for no union, completes the full circle of UAW-CIO organization in all GM manufacturing plants throughout the United States and Canada," said Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, head of the UAW-CIO General Motors Dept.

The latest victory raises to 108 the number of GM locals within the international union. The Rochester plant was the only one not represented at the union's recent Atlantic City convention.

Livingston said the victory has special significance, as GM had always given the Rochester workers the same gains won by the union through collective bargaining for other plants.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

The general lack of legislative activity during the opening months of the 83rd Congress did not make it feasible to publish The CIO News "Keep Your Eye on Congress" column prior to this issue.

Because of the many requests, this feature is now being resumed in a slightly different form. Instead of listing most major bills in which the CIO has an interest, it will be limited to a weekly listing of pending bills which should have immediate attention from the people back home.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
CIO program for amendment of Taft-Hartley Act.	Restores workers' rights denied by T-H Act.	Before House and Senate Labor Coms.	Write to Representatives and Senators urging support for CIO program.
Economic Controls. S. 1081	Gives President power to order 90-day freeze of wages and prices.	Senate scheduled to take up bill May 14	Urge Senators to refer back to committee for a new comprehensive stand-by controls bill.
Public Housing	House-passed appropriations bill eliminates all public housing in 1954.	Before Senate Appropriations Com.	Urge Senators to vote funds for at least 35,000 public housing units.
Tidelands Oil S. J. R. 13 H. R. 4198	Gives away to three states offshore oil and gas resources worth billions.	Passed House and Senate.	Urge Pres. Eisenhower to veto the measure.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

UAW Urges Inquiry On GE Scabbing

THE GENERAL Electric Corp. is using public funds for strike-breaking purposes at its jet-engine plant in Evendale.

That charge was made last week by the CIO Auto Workers Executive Board as they demanded a Senate Labor Committee inquiry.

Noting the jet engine plant is "taxpayer financed" and "produces jet engines solely for the government," the UAW urged an immediate investigation.

The board urged the committee to "take immediate action to prevent General Electric from passing the cost of its strike-breaking activities on to the Federal government through cost-plus or renegotiated contracts."

The Evendale strike, now seven weeks old, began when GE refused to bargain in good faith and rejected arbitration proposals of the Federal Conciliation Service. The union had accepted the proposals.

UAW LOCAL 647 is seeking wage rates on a par with the rest of the jet industry, standard seniority protection, a standard arbitration clause and other regular benefits already in effect in other GE plants.

GE's present practices, which the union insists must be halted, even penalizes workers who lose time for illness or injury stemming from their job and permits the company to cancel all job rights of some veteran employes ill or injured for more than six months.

The UAW-CIO continued its offer to arbitrate the issues in dispute as the Conciliation Service had suggested. GE continued to refuse.

Veto Oil Bill, Stop Raid On Resources, Reuther Urges Ike

—See Page 3

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Everything's Up To Date

. . . in the modernistic, glass-front architecture of Lever House, the New York City headquarters of Lever Brothers Co. But the same can't be said for labor relations policy of the big British-Dutch soap firm, which has forced CIO Chemical Workers on strike. Some 1000 members of UGCCWA Local 336 are out at Lever's Hammond, Ind., plant. They're also picketing the New York company office. On the picket line (inset photo upper left) are Winifred Downing (left) and Fred York of Local 336, with Marion Bacigal of the international. Pickets at the Hammond plant are at left. Wages and seniority are major issues in the strike. (Story on Page 2.)

Reuther Approves Merger Plan Of CIO Retail Union And DPO

NATIONAL CIO approval of a proposed merger of two unions in the retail-wholesale field was announced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Involved are the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing & Office Workers.

Reuther made his announcement after a conference in Washington with RWDSU Pres. Irving Simon, DPO Pres. Arthur Osman and other officials of the two organization.

The proposal to merge the two unions into a unified CIO affiliate—with an estimated total membership of some 130,000—would be brought before conventions of the two organizations in October. If ratified, a joint convention would be held and a new organization would be chartered by CIO.

IN APPROVING the merger proposal, Reuther predicted a single union would "bring the full benefits of democratic CIO unionism to the workers in the retail, wholesale and department store fields who constitute one of the large remaining areas of lack of organization in our economic society."

Arrangements for the proposed merger were handled for National CIO by Louis Hollander, CIO Clothing Workers vice president and New York State CIO Council president. He was assisted by R. J. Thomas, assistant to John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

The CIO officials expressed hope that Local 1-S of the CIO United Department Store Workers—representing several thousand R. H. Macy's employes in the New York area—would move to join the unified organization.

Pending the amalgamation, the DPO is a separate CIO affiliate, Reuther's announcement said.

IN HIS ANNOUNCEMENT (see adjoining column), Reuther noted that in the past "the policies of the DPO strongly appeared to be in support of the Communist Party line" but that "for approximately two years, however, a major change in the union's structure and ideology has been developing."

"Intensive study by leading CIO union officials in the New York area," Reuther continued, "resulted in a conclusion that the officers of the DPO had sincerely and irrevocably broken with the Communist Party, and the Communist Party has been vigorously critical of these men for the past year or more."

The CIO president released correspondence with officials of the DPO, in which he had spelled out CIO's constitutional rejection of communism and all other totalitarian political groups as anti-union organizations. He cited specifically constitutional provisions banning Communist-dominated organizations as CIO affiliates.

REUTHER further released a statement by the DPO National Executive Board, adopted at a May 8 meeting in Atlantic City, which said in part:

"DPO repudiates the Communist Party, its principles and purposes, and regards them as sinister, disruptive and incompatible with the spirit, aims and objectives of a free democratic trade union movement such as CIO."

The so-far successful negotiations for a merger of RWDSU and DPO were praised by Retail Workers Pres. Simon in a letter to Reuther, predicting the new international union "will effectively exploit the possibilities in our jurisdiction."

Simon voiced thanks of the RWDSU Executive Board for the work of Hollander and Thomas in effecting the merger agreement.

★

Reuther Statement On Merger

Here is a statement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on the pending merger of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and the unaffiliated Distributive, Processing & Office Workers:

I AM PLEASED that merger discussions between the CIO Retail, Wholesale, & Department Store Union and the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of America have been successfully concluded.

The unified organization will be in a strong position to carry on the work of organizing the unorganized in the jurisdiction covered by that union.

In the interim period before the merger Convention, DPO will become part of the CIO, pay per capita obligations to National CIO, join in the various CIO regional bodies and participate in the CIO jurisdictional disputes plan.

Accordingly, we welcome the DPO into the ranks of CIO at this time, and pledge them our fraternal support.

THE MERGED UNION will have the full support of the CIO and its affiliates in its future organizing efforts. We are convinced that a basis has been established to bring the full benefits of democratic CIO unionism to the workers in the retail, wholesale and department store fields who constitute one of the large remaining areas of lack of organization in our economic society.

An important factor throughout these merger discussions was the question of the past history of the DPO. For some years, the policies of the DPO strongly appeared to be in support of the Communist Party line. *For approximately two years, however, a major change in that union's structure and ideology has been developing.*

Intensive study by leading CIO union officials in the New York area—men who have had great experience in combatting the Communist problem—resulted in a conclusion that the officers of the DPO had sincerely and irrevocably broken with the Communist Party; and the Communist Party has been vigorously critical of these men for the past year or more.

The attitude of the CIO officials who have investigated the DPO on behalf of the National CIO was further confirmed by a number of independent labor experts who have closely followed the activities of this union.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD of the DPO has implemented its anti-totalitarian position by a statement of policy which pledges that the DPO, both by word and deed, "will manifest an aggressive, affirmative support for democracy and democratic institutions and at the same time vigorously oppose and distrust all forms of totalitarianism and all forms of outside interference in the conduct of union affairs."

The Executive Board of the DPO has also fully endorsed the provisions of the CIO Constitution explicitly denouncing Communist infiltration.

Under these circumstances, we have confidence that the DPO will provide a constructive and useful function in the unified organization. Thus, we give our approval to this merger and pledge our support to the new organization, whose final merger action will take place at a joint convention next October.

THREE-WAY handshake was exchanged (from left) by Pres. Irving Simon of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. Arthur Osman of Distributive, Processing & Office Workers after announcement of CIO approval of merger of the two unions.

Time For Lifebuoy—

Chemical Strikers Battle Lever Brothers

THE CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers think it high time that Lever Brothers Co. used a little Lifebuoy to clean up its labor relations.

About 1000 members of UGCCW Local 336 have been on strike at the Hammond, Ind., plant of the company, a subsidiary of the British-Dutch soap and margarine trust.

Their picket line has foamed over from Hammond to New York City, where two strikers have been picketing the ultra-modernistic glass tower, Lever House, which contains the firm's general offices. *(Pictures on Page 1.)*

THE UNION went on strike Mar. 20 after negotiations for a new contract broke down over wages — both amount and method of application—and restrictions on seniority.

Their walkout halted production at the Hammond plant of such household commonplaces as Lifebuoy, Rinso, Lux toilet soap and flakes, Silver Dust, Swan, Breeze, Surf, Spry shortening and Good Luck oleomargarine.

For two years before the strike, the union and the company had agreements which provided cost of living wage increases, but no improvement factor.

"The technological advancement of the industry, and more particularly of this plant, has been very substantial," declared Pres. Robert E. Jones of Local 336, "and it is for recognition of this fact by management that we are basically striking."

THERE WAS no disagreement over an employe benefits program that included both contributory and non-contributory life insurance with a face value of $6 million, and hospital-surgical-medical insurance covering all workers and their families.

But the company, in its drive to break up the union, discontinued its share of this coverage after its employes walked out—first time a firm has done this in the highly industrialized Chicago-Northern Indiana area.

To protect the members against possible hardship, the local has taken on the burden of financing the premium payments to the tune of $2845 a week—a major task for a local of 1000 members.

HOWEVER, this added load ate so quickly into what was a substantial strike fund when the walkout began that the local has been forced to appeal for help.

The pickets who have been parading in front of the company's New York headquarters are Winifred Downing, a soap inspector with 18 years' service with Lever Brothers, and Fred York, a warehouse checker with 10 years' seniority.

They frequently have been accompanied by Marion Bacigal, of the international union, and were looking forward to entertaining on their picket line UGCCW members from New York locals, who work for such firms as Richard Hudnut, Squibb & Co. and Helena Rubenstein.

Pay Hike Urged For Congressmen, Federal Judges

THE SENATE Judiciary Committee last week approved a bill boosting the pay of all members of Congress and virtually all federal judges.

The measure would hike the salaries of congressmen and senators from the present $12,500 a year, plus $2500 expenses, to a straight $25,000. No change was proposed in the $40,000 now paid the speaker of the House. The raise, first since 1946, would give members of Congress about the same purchasing power they had in 1939, the committee said.

In the courts, the bill would raise the salaries of federal district judges from $15,000 to $25,000 a year; circuit judges from $17,500 to $27,500; associate justices of the Supreme Court from $25,000 to $35,000, and the chief justice from $25,500 to $40,000.

Phone Union Gets Hike In 2 More Pacts

THE CIO Communications Workers have won contracts with two more units of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., bringing wage increases and other benefits to more than 23,000 employes.

The agreements cover 17,000 CWA members at Michigan Bell, and 6500 others in Western Electric warehouses and repair shops throughout the country.

With the signing of these contracts, CWA has reached agreements with eight AT&T subsidiaries employing 70,000 — about a fifth of the union's membership.

Wages were not an issue in Michigan since agreement had been reached on raises from $2 to $3 a week. As a result of the CWA's strike authorization, the firm agreed to upgrade several towns and to cut the progression schedule by six months to bring these items in line with other pacts signed this spring.

CWA obtained increases of 7c to 9c hourly for the Western Electric warehouse workers, with upgrading bringing the boost to 17c in certain units.

More than 5000 CWA members went on strike last week at three WE plants in North Carolina after a 20-hour negotiating session broke up without agreement on a new contract. The plants are at Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington.

Reuther Urges Ike To Veto Give-Away

CIO LAST WEEK urged Pres. Eisenhower to veto the congressionally-approved costal oil give-away bill as a measure "from which the public will receive little benefit and the corporations great profit and other advantages." The appeal was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther after the House approved the Senate's oil lands bill by a 278 to 116 vote and sent it on to the White House.

Terming the give-away measure a "hasty and ill-considered deal" reversing conservation policies established by past Republican Administrations, Reuther emphasized in his letter to Eisenhower:

"More than oil is involved in the principles underlying this piece of legislation.

"SPECIAL interests which have long looked greedily at the great public land domain regard this bill as a precedent to end federal ownership or control of great areas of grazing land, of recreation facilities, and of timber lands and mineral deposits.

"If the offshore oil bill becomes law, these forces will be encouraged to launch a stronger and accelerated campaign to take from the people of America these great areas of public land Thus, the oil lands bill represents a first step—but a long and probably decisive one—in turning America away from its splended, historic, bi-partisan conservation program."

Reuther also wrote the President that his signature to the bill would "cause great apprehension on the part of the American people generally" because it would reverse past U. S. Supreme Court decisions tht the coastal oil resources "are the property of all the people."

Under the bill voted by Congress, Reuther continued, "there is no question that the exploitation of these submerged lands will benefit a tiny minority of the American public and, most specifically, certain corporate interests which are eager to exploit these natural resources for their own private profit."

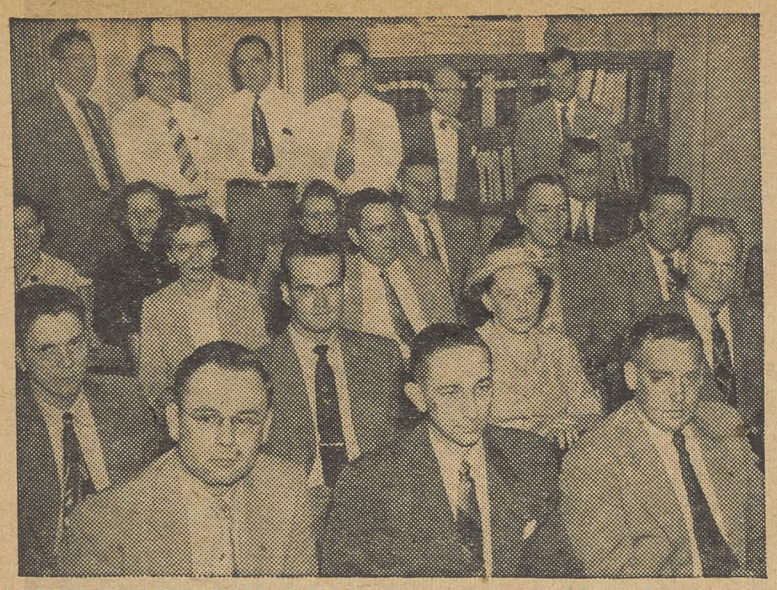
In approving the Senate bill granting states title to coastal oil lands to their "historic" boundaries, the House avoided the usual conference procedure for compromising measures voted by each body.

REPS. CELLER (D.-Lib. N. Y.) and Feighan (D. O.) opposed the refusal to send the bill to conference. They pointed out that the Senate has refused to act on federal control of the outer continental shelf.

Shortly before approving the Senate measure, the House passed a separate bill authorizing federal development of the oil, gas and mineral resources in the shelf beyond the area turned over to the states. The vote was 309 to 91.

Republican Leader Hallock, supporting the two-package approach, assured the House that Senate GOP leaders have promised to enact legislation dealing with the outer shelf in a seperate bill. Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), who had also favored the give-away bill, said passage of the second measure put it "squarely up to the Senate to live up to assurances" it will enact outer shelf legislation.

During debate on the give-away bill, Senate Majority Leader Taft promised that such action would be taken, "within two weeks."



TELL THEIR CONGRESSMEN—Group of CIO Communications Workers meet with CWA international leaders in Washington before going to Capitol Hill to talk with lawmakers on Sen. Smith's (R. N.J.) proposed Taft-Hartley amendment leaving utility workers at mercy of states. In rear (center) is CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

CWA Leaders Visit Capital

SOME 25 local officers and staff representatives of the CIO Communications Workers went to Capitol Hill last week to protest the proposed Smith Bill to amend the Taft-Hartley Act.

They came from Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D. C. The Smith measure they opposed would weaken federal labor regulation, strengthen the states' powers in that field, and exempt many utility workers from present coverage of the National Labor Relations Act.

They "buttonholed" 62 senators to urge them to press for public hearings on the Smith proposal and to support fair revision of T-H, as pledged by the Eisenhower Administration.

Before going to the Hill, the delegation was briefed by CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who objected to the Smith Bill when it was introduced. Ben Blankenship, CWA-CIO legislative director, accompanied the group.

Ike Slashes TVA By $63 Million

Pres. Eisenhower has cut from the budget more than $63 million requested by former Pres. Truman for the Tennessee Valley Authority for next fiscal year.

Most of the cut, $61 million, came from funds for the construction of power facilities. Biggest individual reduction was the elimination of $30 million for two units of a steam power plant near Memphis.

All State CIO Councils were alerted last week to urge Congress to restore the full $178 million TVA appropriation. Anthony W. Smith, CIO Regional Development & Conservation Committee executive secretary, said "the full original appropriations" should be voted. (More on TVA, Page 9.)

Steel Wage Parleys Get Under Way

THE CIO Steelworkers, led by Pres. David J. McDonald, opened negotiations for 1953 wage increases at a series of bargaining sessions last week.

The first meetings were held May 14 with U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh, with McDonald leading the USA-CIO bargaining committee. Acting for the world's largest steel producer, which ordinarily sets the industry's wage pattern, was a group headed by John A. Stephens, vice president in charge of industrial relations.

The company agreed to hear arguments supporting the union's proposal for a joint study of a guaranteed annual wage.

ON THE SAME DAY, the union, represented by other negotiating committees, began sessions with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. at Youngstown, O., and the Inland Steel Co. at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

The following day the first session was held with Jones & Laughlin in Pittsburgh.

This week initial meetings were to be held with the Republic Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The USA-CIO went into negotiations without having spelled out the amount of the general wage increase it was authorized to seek at a meeting of the Intl. Wage Policy Committee in Atlantic City last month.

IN A PRELIMINARY statement made as the negotiations with U. S. Steel began, McDonald said the union hoped "to arrive at a speedy and equitable agreement."

The Steelworkers need a general wage increase now, he declared. They are entitled to it because of the continually increasing productivity of the industry, he continued, while the growing earnings of the producers, including U. S. Steel, make it possible.

Those profits were boosted substantially by price increases imposed by the industry over the last few weeks, especially in extra charges for product processing. U. S. Steel's net profit for the first three months of 1953 was equal to $1.60 a share; it paid out a 75c dividend.

Shipbuilders' Chief Defeats Gang Attacks, Elected Hoboken Mayor

THE CIO'S John J. Grogan, onetime pipefitter who rose to the presidency of the CIO Shipbuilding Union, was elected mayor of Hoboken, N. J., last week after one of the most turbulent campaigns in that city's tumultuous political history.

Grogan campaigned on a pledge of clean government and good government, and a promise to clean up a racket-ridden waterfront which has shared in the charges of corruption hurled at pier operations throughout the Port of New York area.

He drove out of office Mayor Fred M. De Sapio, cousin of Carmen De Sapio, New York Tammany leader, by a vote of 11,303 to 9359. And Grogan carried in with him seven of the nine members of the City Council. One De Sapio supporter was elected to the council, while the victor in the remaining contest will be decided in a runoff election.

BOTH GROGAN and De Sapio are Democrats. There was no Republican candidate. Two independents finished far behind the top vote-getters.

Grogan's victory was hailed by a cheering throng of his supporters who staged an impromptu parade into Hoboken's City Hall and greeted him in his office.

"I'm deeply appreciative of the opportunity to serve the people of Hoboken," he said. "My running mates and myself will do everything in our power to keep faith with the citizens and to carry out the pledges we made to build a better city."

The election climaxed a long, determined fight by organized labor and other responsible elements among the people, led by Grogan, to restore decency to Hoboken, a city of 50,000.

It started in 1947, when Grogan and his political allies ran a fusion ticket that unseated a City Commission that owed its allegiance to the old McFeely machine, which worked closely with that of former Mayor Frank Hague in neighboring Jersey City.

GROGAN and De Sapio both were elected commissioners, the latter becoming mayor.

Over the years Grogan and De Sapio split. The latter built up a powerful machine, which Grogan refused to join.

The big split came last year when Grogan headed a campaign to replace the city's commission form of government with a mayor and council elected directly by the people.

JOHN J. GROGAN

THE FIGHT was bitter. De Sapio repeatedly went to the courts to block Grogan's campaign to put the issue to the voters for a decision, but was beaten back at every turn. The election was finally held last November, and resulted in a thumping victory for the Grogan-led forces.

The election for city offiicals last week was the first held under the new system, with the winners due to take office July 1.

The campaign was marked by considerable violence as Grogan, with the full support of organized labor, turned his vaunted political oratory on the corrupt waterfront and De Sapio's alleged tie—which he has denied—to it.

STONES were hurled through the windows of Grogan's campaign headquarters, his campaign workers' cars were overturned and damaged and billboards were fired. Gangs tried to break up rallies, but this strongarm tactic ended when husky shipyard workers and other Grogan supporters adopted protective measures.

Grogan, who worked as pipefitter in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. Hoboken yard, is the son of a longshoreman. He has a long record of activity both in his union and in politics. He was elected vice president of IUMSWA-CIO in 1944 and served until he became president in 1951. He has been a member of several CIO committees.

Brewers Out In Milwaukee

The CIO Brewery Workers went on strike last week against six big Milwaukee breweries, halting production in one of the country's biggest brewing centers.

The walkout started after negotiations for a new contract broke down over wages and the 35-hour week. The vote to halt work was 6652 to 108, or better than 60 to 1.

Smaller Unions Growing

The recent convention of the United Shoe Workers offers a good reminder that the smaller unions of the CIO, as well as the big outfits like auto and steel, have been steadily growing in size and influence.

The Shoe union started off small; it has often been harassed by reactionary employers and fly-by-night operators; and it, like other unions, has felt the sting of Taft-Hartley.

Yet the Shoe Workers membership is now up to about 65,000. It has done a substantial amount of new organizing. Its organizing activities have forced many open shop employers to raise wages and increase benefits.

The Shoe Workers can thus be proud of their record. And the CIO can well be proud of the record of the Shoe Workers and its other smaller unions, which have carried the message and creed of CIO to hundreds of thousands of American workers.

Quick, Herman, the Cop!

Herman Stichman is Tom Dewey's housing commissioner for the state of New York.

The other day Mr. Stichman took some community leaders on a tour of Brooklyn slums. They were bad, very bad.

The Republican official had an "explanation." He said the trouble was inadequate and inefficient enforcement.

That may be part of the truth. But the whole truth is that New York's slums, and the slums of every other big city, won't be eliminated by more cops and sanitary experts.

Slums will be cleared out by a long-range, intelligent program of building decent homes for low-income families. That costs money, which antagonizes GOP economizers—but it also ends slums, which police and health inspectors, no matter how many you have, simply cannot do.

It's A New South

A Negro citizen has been elected to the school board in Atlanta, Ga., by a big majority over the white incumbent. Two Negroes were elected to the Democratic Party's County Committee in the same Atlanta election.

This is something new in a section that prides itself on being the "new South." Such elections results would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. The people of Atlanta should take pride in the fact that color is no longer an automatic bar to public office.

The Atlanta elections will not get much space in the newspapers of Moscow—we're willing to bet a buffalo nickel to a paper rouble on that one. The Communists have pretended to be the friend of the non-white races, not in order to help them but to help emphasize the frictions that plague our democratic society.

The people who believe in democracy fight for Negro rights so that the Negroes may achieve full justice in our society, which will in turn strengthen our democracy still more.

Those believers in democracy have scored a win in Atlanta, and Moscow will do its best to keep it a secret.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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In Other Words—

Answer To The Book-Banners

The developing censorship campaign in America was condemned by James T. Farrell, well-known novelist, in this recent statement to the Minneapolis Star.

By JAMES T. FARRELL

BEHIND THE Iron Curtain in Berlin and Vienna, I have lectured on American literature and American life. I have spoken of our freedom and have taunted the Communists.

I have pointed out that the fundamental distinction between our democratic society and Stalin's slave land of totalitarianism lies in the basic fact that we possess rights, the rights to freedom of speech, press assembly and worship. I have emphasized that we have freedom of access to information and to culture.

Abraham Linclon described our country as "the last best hope" of the world. Now more than ever, his words are pregnantly true. And our democracy, our freedom, our way of life is and will depend largely on what we think of ourselves, on how we value, use, cherish and defend our liberty.

Freedom Is Indivisible

Cultural freedom, the right to free expression, the freedom of choice on the part of the reader of books, is an integral part of our freedom. It is indivisible with our other freedoms. But again and again in this country, it has been menaced by censors, by pressure groups, by sundry persons and organizations which falsely hold that a serious, honest and realistic fiction is obscene, blasphemous, immoral, a danger to the youth and even to the very foundations of this republic.

Again and again, such groups have attempted, by unconstitutional means, to ban and to censor honest and serious books. Almost every serious American novelist of this country has been the victim of this kind of unconstitutional, unfair and prejudiced type of action.

Such action is based on fear and distrust. It treats the citizens of this nation as citizens incapable of making up their own minds and unable to read without becoming demoralized and depraved. It treats youth as though the young people of this nation were still in swaddling clothes and unable to bear facing a simple representation of the facts of life. It puts the honest efforts of literary artists in the category of vice and depravity.

This is unfair. It violates the basic spirit of fair play which has so often been one of the most praiseworthy aspects of our life here in America. It is unconstitutional and substitutes private censorship, private prejudice and private pressure for constitutional action.

Now I understand that this is happening in Detroit and in some cities of Minnesota. In the past, it has happened in other parts of the country. It has failed to achieve the claimed benefits which censors want to achieve.

Fear And Apprehension

The effort to censor serious books has not helped to eliminate vice; it has not lessened or reduced the incidence of juvenile delinquency; it has not rid the land of poverty; it has not conquered disease; it has not reduced the number of dope addicts; it has not caused a lowering of the venereal disease rate; it has not saved souls from perdition.

It has only created confusion, fear, apprehension. It cannot contribute to our social and moral progress because it is a threat to our freedom, and it cuts at the very nerves of honest expression.

I have no objection to anyone telling people not to read my books. I ask no one to like them. Nobody puts a gun to the head of anyone and forces him to read "A World I Never Made" and "Gashouse McGinty." But some people want to use all forces of the law and order to prevent American citizens from access to these and to other books, if they so wish. This is unfair.

As an American writer, all I have ever asked for is liberty. I have boasted and asserted with pride, in this country, in Europe, and behind the Iron Curtain, that I come from a country where there is liberty. But we have here a tendency which will seriously limit our liberty, if it is successful. I am convinced that this kind of censorship will fail now, as it has in the past.

Our great task in America is to be free. Our job is to make democracy work. But we are failing in our task, and neglecting it, when we sidetrack ourselves with book-banning, with unfair, unwarranted and wholly unnecessary attacks on our American literature.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ALL IS NO LONGER beer and skittles between the Eisenhower "new team" and the businessmen who lined up practically unanimously for the Republicans last year.

The "new team" leaders now under severe criticism by some business spokesmen are the ones who originally made the best impression on official Washington—Treasury Sec. George Humphrey and his deputy, Randolph Burgess.

To the auto manufacturers of Detroit, the Humphrey-Burgess policy of forcing up interest rates threatens their mass markets. *As interest rates rise — for houses, auto loans and everything else—people have less money left to spend on Detroit's products.*

The influential McGraw Hill magazine, Business Week, almost violently attacked Humphrey in an editorial *"Time to Ease the Money Squeeze."* Humphrey has moved too fast and too far toward what the economists call a *"hard money"* policy, Business Week argued.

WE'VE HEARD a lot of mumbo-jumbo in recent years about how high prices could be better discouraged through manipulation of credit policies than by direct price controls.

But Business Week now admits that it is easier to stop "inflation" by credit controls and manipulation of interest rates than to reverse the ruinous "deflation"—meaning panic, joblessness, and destruction of the mass purchasing power that is the foundation of American business sales and profits.

No one has a greater stake in a "sound dollar" than ordinary working people.

Wages historically lag behind rising prices during an inflation. Many unions have fixed-sum agreements on retirement and welfare funds. Workers have individual fixed-sum insurance policies and retire on fixed-sum Social Security payments; they get fixed-sum payments in unemployment compensation.

But it's a dangerous thing for Humphrey deliberately to "deflate" the economy by raising interest rates sharply while the government is also following other "hard money" policies such as cutting the budget. So, at least, think many businessmen who once thought all their troubles would be ended if they got rid of the Fair Deal.

★

THERE IS A CURIOUS GOP theory about government workers—a theory most recently revealed when Miss Bertha Adkins, of the Republican National Committee, triumphantly claimed that in this glad new day federal workers in the District of Columbia are rushing to work half an hour earlier than they did under the Democrats.

The implication, one supposes, is that the lazy wretches loafed under the Democrats but are being driven to work hard by the "efficient" Republicans.

Several Cabinet members—Benson in Agriculture, McKay in Interior, Brownell in Justice—began their careers by ordering "full hours," etc. Morning "coffee breaks" were curtailed; the White House ordered lowly file clerks to stop smoking in their offices; a general policy of lecturing and hectoring federal workers was ushered in.

Private business has spent big money to learn by "research" that "coffee breaks" and decent, fair treament improve employe morale and actually increase productivity. *The "business administration" seems to have forgotten all this when it suddenly finds itself in control of rather badly-paid federal workers.*

For the record, Miss Adkins was wrong in her claim that capital workers were "30 minutes earlier" than they used to be.

Official District of Columbia traffic checks, at standard points, show almost no change in the "peak hour" of the morning traffic jam between typical months in 1951 and 1952 and comparable months this year.

★

● ● **The President's** last trip on the yacht Williamsburg was to Williamsburg, Va., where he was privileged to view the original of the Virginia Resolution of Independence, predecessor of Declaration of Independence of all the colonies. For the occasion, Williamsburg borrowed the precious document from the National Archives in Washington—*about three-quarters of a mile from the White House.*

● ● **Sen. Taft's triumph** in the area of military policy is even bigger than originally reported. He successfully got Ike to throw out the present Joint Chiefs of Staff, in whom the Senator had declared "non-confidence," and to make Adm. Radford, an Asia-firster and fight-Red-China fire-eater, chairman in place of wise Uncle Omar Bradley.

Even Air Force budget cuts do not challenge the Taft thesis that U. S. ground troops should really stay out of Europe and this country function as a base for sea and air power and a "mobile reserve" for defense of the West.

Air Force cuts will reduce our tactical air-power—the capacity to give close ground support to troops—but not our strategic power to strike in retaliation with long-range bombers if Russia moves in Europe.

Pardners

Pres. Eisenhower was guest of honor at the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents Association.

Wisecrack of the night came from Bob Hope, one of the entertainment stars, who put on a 10-gallon hat and drawled:

"We Texans don't need the tidelands. We've discovered the Republicans."

'What's Labor Looking For?'—

'We Want A World Of Peace And Social Justice,' Says Reuther

THE GOALS of the American labor movement were spelled out for some 900 members of the Catholic Labor Alliance of Chicago last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther, principal speaker at the Alliance's John A. Ryan Forum, spoke on "What's Labor Looking For?"

"We're looking for precisely the same thing that men of good will everywhere are looking for," he said.

"We want a world where the children of God can live in peace with each other, as He meant them to; a world where we can supply all the needs of the people, where we can apply a full measure of social and economic justice.

"The American labor movement is conscious that the future of free labor is woven together with the future of other people. We have come to realize that we can solve our own problems only by joining with other men of good will to help solve our common problems."

Reuther's speech marked the 10th anniversary of the forum, named for the late Msgr. John A. Ryan, distinguished Catholic educator.

3 Goals Of Labor

The American labor movement has before it three basic tasks, Reuther said. These are:

"To complete the tremendous job of organizing the unorganized so they can act together with the rest of their fellow-workers for the good of all."

"To organize the organized," because "millions of union members are still just card-carriers who think their responsibility ends when they pay dues."

"To work hard with other groups in the community to solve the broad problems that affect all of us, because only to the extent that we can share in the common effort can we find the solutions that will be lasting and will be right."

The task of organizing the organized will be simplified, Reuther said, if current merger negotiations between CIO and AFL are successful. The meetings that have taken place so far, he said, are a "hopeful sign" for a united labor movement.

He stressed the need for finding a formula to end raiding, and indicated that progress was being made along those lines in the negotiations that are under way.

The job of "organizing the organized" calls for broader trade union education programs, he said.

Weapon Against Communism

"We must make our members realize," he went on, "that their union is not just a set of tools they can use to work together to solve their economic and social problems, and to contribute to solving the problems of the community. We have to make people understand that they get out of organized labor only what they put into it."

Reuther called for a renewed and vigorous effort to strengthen moral and spiritual values both for the betterment of the United States and the world, and as a counter-weapon against Communist propaganda.

The current drive of some CIO unions for the guaranteed annual wage is one expression of this, he added, explaining it is being pushed not only as one means of attaining full employment in peacetime, but "as a matter of economic justice."

"Our wage structure is as antiquated as the ox-cart is in the field of transportation," he maintained. "We have to re-evaluate the whole scheme of wage payments, and the guaranteed annual wage is one means of bringing them up to date."

Washington Window—

The Fight Over Power Resources

By Public Affairs Institute

ELECTRICITY directly affects practically everyone. Cheap electric energy has made big industry possible. It has provided new metals, radio, TV and new machines. It means freedom from backbreaking labor on the farm, in the factory or home. It is the basis for a better life.

Demand for electricity in this country is ever growing. It doubles every eight years. In rural areas it doubles every four years. Such expansion is essential to a healthy, prosperous country.

The power issue, now developing in Washington, revolves around just how we must fill today's and tomorrow's need for low-cost electricity.

One group would give the big power sites on our rivers to private utilities and let them produce all the power.

Belong To All The People

The other group contends that the rivers belong to all the people. They advocate many public projects to serve multi-purpose ends such as flood control, power production, irrigation and navigation.

The public power group says that only gigantic projects such as government alone can build can serve these inseparable purposes. And such projects also establish a cost yardstick, keeping charges low and allowing widest possible use of electricity.

The new Administration is proposing to Congress that some 89 public power projects in 38 states be either slowed up or stopped. In setting this new policy, Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay is reversing his predecessor's action on constructing the big Hell's Canyon project in Idaho.

There has been considerable opposition to this. Some point to the report last year of the President's Materials Policy Commission to show that in the years ahead we cannot afford to lose this power. The report stated:

"Shortages of electricity and rising costs would impede economic growth; they could throttle the nation's effort in the event of war."

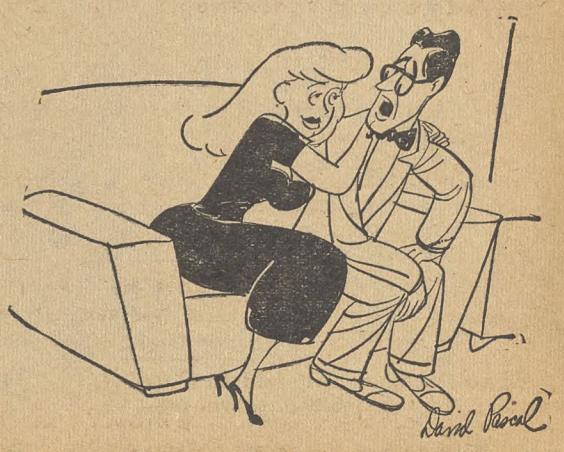
Actually our power load is pretty close to capacity now. In 1951 we had only 7% reserve and last year 9.5%. A reserve less than 15% is considered critical.

The United States is divided into eight power regions. In 1952 this 15% reserve was attained in only three. In the Pacific Northwest power shortage became so critical due to drouth that the government had to limit consumption of electricity.

U. S. agencies estimate that we must increase our generating capacity 9.5 million kilowatts this year just to meet current needs. Even with all the tax write-offs and other inducements to private utilities, we increased our capacity in our biggest year, 1951, by only 7 million KW. In that year public projects generated less than 12% of all power in the U. S.

Advocates of government power contend that we cannot possibly reach the generating capacity needed in the years ahead unless both private companies and the government build plants as rapidly as possible.

Without this added capacity many of our heavy industries such as aluminum plants will be forced to curtail operations. And a prosperous fully-employed America in the years ahead is conditioned on a continued expanding economy. Cutbacks in the program for low-cost electricity can seriously impair such expansion.



"Inflation, international unrest, taxes—and all you can think of is love!"

In Shoe Factories—

Grandmothers Are Good 'Union Guys'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SHE WAS sitting in the hotel lobby talking to a group of men and women delegates when she was pointed out to me that first evening of the CIO Shoe Workers convention—a bright-eyed, smiling little lady with short-cropped curly white hair brushed back from a smooth tranquil face.

Mrs. Mae Young, of Lynn, Mass., was one of the five women members of the USWA's General Executive Board, who with some 40 other women came as delegates to the convention at Atlantic City.

Altogether more than 300 men and women delegates — representing a total membership of around 65,000, about 60% of them women — attended the USWA convention.

You could not call Mrs. Young a "typical" woman delegate exactly, for she and all the other women there had very distinct personalities and stories of their own. But Mae did represent several things common to most of them.

Long Records

The greater part of them were married, quite a few of them were grandmothers; they had long work records in the shoe industry, and they were warm and active union members, giving a great deal of their time to activity in their locals.

Talking to these women, you got a strong impression of what a big part the factories they work in and the union they belong to play in their lives. A good part of them work for the older, well-established shoe companies such as International Shoe, Florsheim, and Brown, and have spent their working lives with the same firm. Others work for small, less known companies.

Together with the men delegates, they represented shoe locals in 26 states, in the East, Midwest, South and as far away as California.

For long service both in the shoe industry and in union activity, Mrs. Young topped the list among the five women on the GEB. She has worked 43 years in shoes and joined her first union when she was 14. As she recalls it, this was the United Shoe Stitchers & Buttonhole Operators.

The Stormy Years

Later she joined other early unions that rose and fell in New England in those stormy years, and when the Lynn shoe workers, together with other groups in the area, joined the CIO in '37, she was elected to the USWA's first general executive board.

It was not until '51 that she again sat on the GEB, to finish out the unexpired term of a resigned member, but she was active in union legislation work, serving on a Government board, as well as holding office in her local during the intervening years. In 1952 she was elected to a two-year term on the present GEB.

Mae Young was born and has lived all her life in Lynn which is the oldest shoe center in the country. Her grandparents, who came from Ireland many years ago, settled in Lynn and the family has lived there ever since.

Mrs. Young comes by her unionism naturally, for both her father and mother were shoe workers and belonged to the old Knights of Labor. She remembers that her mother, an ardent unionist, was active in the famous strike of 1902-3 in Lynn.

Next in length of service in the shoe industry among the women of the GEB is Mrs. Harriet Morin of Chicago who works for the Florsheim Shoe Co. She doesn't show it, but she has spent 35 years in the industry, 19 of them at Florsheim (recently taken over by International Shoe).

A Union Veteran

Harriet has dark hair rippling high over her forehead and dimples when she smiles. She has been on the GEB since 1947, and has attended every USWA convention since 1946 when her local was organized.

About 3000 workers altogether are employed at the three Florsheim shoe factories in Chicago. Harriet's shop, which makes women's shoes, has about 450 workers, a large part of them women. She is a fitter, working on shoe uppers.

Mrs. Estelle Beigler of Columbus, O., a third woman member of the GEB now serving her first term, has worked 26 years for the Godman Shoe Co., makers of girls' shoes. She is a treer—that is, she puts shoes on a last and irons out wrinkles, etc.

Tough On The Feet

Behind her horn-rimmed glasses, Estella's eyes have a friendly look and she gives you a warm smile. Asked what was the hardest thing about her job, Mrs. Beigler said it was standing on her feet all day, as her particular work requires.

The noise the different kinds of machinery make can get on your nerves sometimes too, she said, but you get used to that and most of the time hardly notice the bang, rattle, roar, clang, click and chatter the various machines make.

The other two women members of the GEB, Mrs. Florence Lynch of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Waunita Long of Los Angeles, Calif., both have worked in the shoe industry for 20 years. Florence works in a leather heel plant of the International Shoe Co., which at present employs about 250 workers, at least half of them women.

Hired in '33 as a temporary worker, Florence has been there ever since, and has belonged to the union since '41 when the USWA won an election at her plant. This is her second term on the GEB.

Average pay for women is around $1.40 an hour. Mostly women have their own particular kind of jobs, but if a woman is put on work usually done by a man, she gets the same rate of pay as a man, Florence said. Her factory, which makes all the leather heels for International Shoe, has been working full time for about a year and a half.

New Industry Trend

Not long ago, International Shoe in St. Louis was broken up into five small units scattered in and around St. Louis, an example of a "decentralization" trend now going on in the industry which is creating difficulties for the union.

Mrs. Long, who is serving her first term on the GEB, is a stitcher in a Los Angeles shoe shop. Originally from Missouri, where she went to work in a shoe factory at 16, Waunita moved to California six years ago, and got a job in the same industry there.

Mrs. Alice Krejci, a delegate from the same local in Los Angeles as Mrs. Long, has worked in the shoe industry 35 years. She came from Massachusetts where she started to work as a table girl in the Regal Shoe Co. plant.

Two women delegates from the New York shoe center, also with exceptionally long service in the industry, were Mrs. Ann Brown, with 41 years to her credit, and Mrs. Minna Lopez, with 30 years.

From the New England shoe area came white-haired, dark-eyed Mrs. Margaret Duard of Spencer, Mass., who works at the Kleven Shoe Co., an all-union shop, and has been in the industry about 25 years. Her husband works at the Brown Shoe Co. in nearby Worcester.

In addition to a long work record in the shoe industry, Mrs. Duard expressed another outstanding thing which most of the women delegates to the shoe convention seemed to have in common. They like to work.

What Union Gained

This wasn't always true in her case, Mrs. Duard said. At first it was pretty hard, and she worked then only because she had to, but now the union has improved wages and conditions and it is much easier. Besides that, she likes the sociability of her job and her union activities which take up much of her time.

She gets lonely when work is short and she has to stay home. At such times she looks forward eagerly to going back to the shop. She admits, however, that there are times when things go wrong, such as having to listen to a woman worker who "yaketyyaks" in her ear all day with petty complaints. (Mrs. Duard is on the local grievance committee, and some people expect the union to perform miracles, she said.)

The women delegates to the USWA convention make up only a small segment of millions of working women in this country who help make the shoes, textiles, clothes, canned and packaged foods, autos and countless other consumer goods essential to our everyday living.

But it was surprising to find how well they illustrated trends hidden behind dry statistics and rather dull factual studies.

Today women are a powerful economic factor in our economic life whose important role is as yet not fully realized. Their influence in industry is tremendous.

THE CIO SHOE Workers union has the distinction of having five women on its General Executive Board. They are (from left): Mae Young, Lynn, Mass.; Harriet Morin, Chicago; Waunita Long, Los Angeles; Florence Lynch, St. Louis; Estelle Beigler, Columbus, O. Women comprise about 60% of the Shoe Workers' membership.

FORTY-THREE years in the shoe industry is the record of Mrs. Mae Young of Lynn, Mass.

Brophy Urges Contributions To Free World Labor Fund

CIO SHOE Workers were told that they, like other American union members, have a deep obligation to help build democratic union organizations in other parts of the world.

Urging the shoe union to contribute to the CIO's Free World Labor Fund was John Brophy, who is in charge of the CIO fund-raising drive for the CIO's International and Community Services Committees.

Mutual Security and Technical Assistance programs by the government to help people in under-developed areas are fine, Brophy said. But they must be supplemented by "a trade union Point Four program."

"We must help to create a strong and independent democratic trade union movement in affiliation with the ICFTU in the Far Eastern countries and other under-developed areas," Brophy told the Shoe Workers convention.

"Through informed trade union centers, the workers there can be prepared to take steps to foster the economic and social development of their respective countries."

"BROTHERS of the Brush" says the lapel badge of bearded Henry Hartzell, Shoe Workers' delegate from Edgerton, Wis., which is marking centennial.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a good joke, judging by the grins of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center) with Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell (left) and Pres. Russell Taylor at the CIO Shoe Workers convention in Atlantic City.

Shoe Workers At Top Membership, Plan Organizing, Pension Drives

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

STEADILY GROWING, and at the highest membership peak in its 17-year history, the CIO Shoe Workers last week set plans for greater organizing of the unorganized and for a pension welfare program.

At a busy four-day convention in Atlantic City, N. J., union officers reported the USWA's membership had reached approximately 65,000 and is steadily moving upwards.

Pres. Russ Taylor, marking the first anniversary of his election to the union's top post, and veteran Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell both reminded the 400 convention delegates that they cannot afford to rest on the laurels of the last two years.

A KEY POINT in the union's hopes for added membership is the Pennsylvania shoe manufacturing area, where a number of runaway plants have moved in recent years. A special organizing committee financed by the CIO and the shoe union has been active there for several months, under the direction of Walter Harris of the CIO staff.

Harris' leadership of the organizing campaign there won the convention's praise, and it moved to establish the drive on a "permanent basis" with all possible support from the union.

Pres. Taylor's report noted that the shoe industry has been "fortunate" during the past several months, having enjoyed one of its best years of steady employment in most sections.

Although the Pennsylvania organizing drive is in its early stages, he noted that it had already brought major benefits.

At 15 plants where the union passed out leaflets, Taylor said, wages have been raised by 5% and 10%, paid holidays have been granted for the first time, life insurance and hospitalization programs instituted, and vacations-with-pay given to employes.

"THIS HAS all been done by the manufacturers in order to keep the workers from signing cards in our union," Taylor said—but he predicted it would fail as an anti-union move because workers are realizing the USWA is directly responsible for the better conditions.

Pensions of $100 a month for older workers were established by the convention as a goal in coming contract negotiations with employers. The needs of shoe workers for health, welfare and pension benefits are "immediate and compelling," a resolution said.

A highlight of the convention was the first appearance of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther before the union.

Taking note of USWA's gains, Reuther pledged the help of CIO to "make your union grow into one of the strongest unions in the CIO.

Praising the great accomplishments of the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood, Reuther said the best "living memorial" that CIO can build in their name is to organize the unorganized, and to "unionize and educate the organized."

TOO MANY union members in America, the CIO president pointed out, "have the mistaken notion that when you pay your dues, your responsibility is finished. But the union is not a slot machine; it is a set of tools with which workers have to build. You get out of your union exactly what you put into it."

Reuther described the CIO as "the most potent force in America trying to make democracy work."

"We've got a super de luxe jet-propelled production machine in American industry, he told the shoe workers, but we also have "a broken-down, worn-out system of distribution.

"We're the only country in the world that is 'smart' enough to go hungry when there is too much to eat."

THE CONVENTION paid tribute to the memory of Murray and Haywood, and to two leading figures in the shoe union who have died since the 1950 convention.

They were William E. Thornton, who died while serving as president of the union, and Isidore Rosenberg, for many years head of the USWA joint board in New York City, who died just two weeks before the delegates met.

Pres. Taylor and Sec.-Treas. Mitchell had words of praise, in their report, for the work of the union's territorial representatives. Their activities in the field were directly linked to many of the union's gains, the national officers said.

Union Card And Shoes To Boot

CIO Pres. Reuther picked up another union membership last week—when he received an honorary life-time card in the United Shoe Workers.

The honorary membership was voted him by convention delegates. He also received a gift of two pairs of shoes for himself and a pair for Mrs. Reuther.

"When I'm dancing the light fantastic with Mrs. Reuther this summer, we'll remember that you people made the shoes we dance in," the CIO head promised the delegates.

ReutherWarns Of Drive To Cripple UN

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther called on the whole CIO last week to get into the fight against efforts of "reckless individuals and organizations" to destroy the faith of Americans in the United Nations.

The summons went out in a letter to the presidents of CIO international unions, to CIO regional directors and to all CIO councils. In the letter, Reuther recalled that the CIO participated in the founding of the UN in 1945, and has since reaffirmed support at each convention.

"We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the efforts of a few misguided and unscrupulous organizations to undermine the faith of the American people in the United Nations," he wrote. "It is clear that there are groups in America who aim to destroy the UN, if they can, in a burst of isolationist nationalism."

Wide-Open Border—

Wetback Patrol Funds Slashed

THE REPUBLICAN Administration, which favors continuation of the $2.7 million annual subsidy to big corporation farms for importation of low-paid Mexican workers, says $94,000 is too much for effective air patrol of the Mexican border.

Officials estimate that 4.5 million aliens are illegally entering from Mexico each year. Subversives and criminals are among them, and traffic in dope and contrabrand is flourishing. Less than half are being caught.

Former Pres. Truman asked Congress to increase enforcement officers along the southern border by 335 men and to replace four of the 12 airplanes which have proved one of the most effective weapons for spotting wetbacks crossing the Rio Grande.

THE NEW Administration, however, not only eliminated the request for an increase but it cut the present staff by 11 men. And it completely eliminated funds for the plane spotting service, which costs only $94,000 a year.

There was no consultation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service before the budget cuts were made. Officials of the Budget Bureau said the logic they followed in making the cuts was that Congress has shown no interest in tightening the Mexican border, so they might as well oblige.

In contrast, the appropriations bill just reported out by the House Appropriations Committee will increase total funds for the Immigration Service next year by over $1.8 million. This will be used to enforce the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act along the East and West Coasts.

But figures just released show that these sea boundaries are a comparatively minor patrol problem. Last February and March a total of 135,589 illegal aliens were taken into custody throughout the entire U. S. by the Border Patrol. All but 1317 apprehended were Mexicans. Only 3% of the total were picked up along the two coasts.

'Twistems'—A Gyp That Failed

Large scale farm operators of the Southwest who have shortchanged about 100,000 low-paid Mexican contract workers of between $500,000 and $1 million are going to have to pay up.

Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin ruled that charging them for "twistems," paper covered wires used to tie carrots, is illegal. The treaty with Mexico requires employers to furnish them to workers without charge.

Workers in the Salinas Valley of California have had $3 a week or more deducted from their wages for "twistems."

World of Labor—

CIO Urges U. S. Purchases To Aid Bolivian Tin Miners

PLEAS on behalf of two groups of Latin American workers were addressed to the State Dept. last week by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee.

At the request of the executive board of the General Confederation of Bolivian Workers, the CIO spokesman urged the U. S. to resume purchases of tin from Bolivia through the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

"The communication from the Bolivian workers," Potofsky wrote John M. Cabot, Assistant Sec. of State for Inter-American Affairs, "informs us that there has been a suspension of tin purchases, which had resulted in an economic crisis which threatens actual starvation for workers."

The CIO believes that resumption of the purchases "will strengthen the democratic tendencies in that country and prevent the outright victory of totalitarian forces," he added.

In a second letter to Cabot, Potofsky asked that the State Dept. use its good offices to convey to the government of Venezuela "the resentment of American workers" at the recent imprisonment of Ramon Guijada.

Guijada, national agricultural secretary of the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela, has been acting president of the organization since the elected leader, Perez Salinas, was jailed by police of the Venezuelan dictatorship.

The CIO letter pointed out that the arrest of Guijada was keenly disappointing to free labor throughout the world in view of earlier developments which indicated that free trade unions might again function in Venezuela without government interference.

ICFTU

Union leaders representing the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will protest to the U. S. government against the pending proposal to give military and economic aid to Spain "while human rights are denied the Spanish people as a whole and trade union rights to Spanish workers."

The action was announced by a subcommittee of the ICFTU at a meeting in Brussels. The group also announced it will file a formal complaint with the United Nations on the suppression of union rights in Spain, as was done last year with relation to Russia.

Britain

The Labor Party took 350 seats from their Conservative holders in recent elections for town and borough council posts throughout the country, regaining some of the ground it had lost in previous comparable elections.

However, the Conservatives—Prime Minister Churchill's party—polled a heavier total vote.

'The Things He Stood For—'

Reuther Dedicates Philip Murray Homes

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A WORTHY memorial to a worthy American has been dedicated out on the prairie in the southeast corner of Chicago.

There the great and the small met on May 6 to pay honor to the memory of Philip Murray, and to give his name to a new 500-unit low-rent housing project where the working people for whom he lived and died might find shelter fit for bringing up their children decently.

Many of the residents of the adjoining Altgeld Gardens, named in honor of the late liberal Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, turned out for the brief ceremony—wondering, perhaps, what neighbors would join them in the Philip Murray Homes.

THE BAND from Carver High School—named in memory of one of America's greatest figures, the Negro scientist George Washington Carver—supplied the music. The pastors of the community churches said prayers. Locals of the CIO Steelworkers, which Murray headed along with his job as president of the CIO, sent delegations. Other workers were present, and so were the great from Chicago's civic life.

"He'd have been glad to have his name associated with this magnificent project," said Murray's successor as president of the CIO, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, "and glad to have it adjoin Altgeld Gardens, for both of them were fighters for human decency and dignity."

"There could be no more fitting memory to Philip Murray and the things he stood for than the Philip Murray Homes," declared Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

"It is a great tribute that this great project should be known as the Philip Murray Homes," said Joseph Germano, USA-CIO district director in the Chicago area.

John L. Yancey, treasurer of the Chicago Housing Authority and a member of the National CIO Social Security Committee, presided. He expressed the hope that "the name of Philip Murray will be in the hearts and minds of the people who live here."

THE SAME note was touched by Pat Greathouse, UAW-CIO regional director, in a brief address.

"It is the hope of all," he said, "that you who dwell here—and all Chicago—may live according to the principles of Philip Murray, and that the time may come when all of those principles can be put into effect."

Frank Cronin, CIO regional director, presented to Mrs. Anthony Chenault and her four-year-old daughter, Charleen, a certificate from the Chicago Industrial Union Council attesting that they were the first family to move into the project. Mrs. Chenault's husband is a member of UAW-CIO Local 551, at the Ford Motor Co.

In his speech, Reuther stressed the need for more and better housing for the millions of Americans who are forced to live in substandard dwellings.

"PHILIP MURRAY understood that the home is the foundation of the family, and that the family is the foundation of society," he said, "and that what is done to strengthen the home strengthens our society.

"If he were here today, he would say that this project is just one step down the road to completing the job we have to do in the vineyard of America.

"We have to build two million homes a year for 20 years to satisfy the need. But we find that men of little faith, who appropriate billions and billions and billions for the weapons of destruction, haven't enough courage to appropriate money to build homes for people who need them."

Reuther referred to the recent action of the House in cutting out all funds for new low-cost housing project starts, and slashing funds for slum clearance.

"Philip Murray understood," he continued, "that the true greatness of a civilization is not the measure of its material wealth, but the sense of moral and social responsibility society shows in translating material values into spiritual values and the good things of life."

He called on the 100 spectators to rededicate themselves to the moral values for which Murray stood, "so we can build a better world."

At the conclusion of his speech, Reuther unveiled a bronze plaque memorializing the construction of the project and its dedication.

Thimmes also called on the people who will live in the new project to join with others in the fight to provide decent housing for the "too many millions who don't have homes like this."

"We set goals like these as we struggle toward them," he observed. "The fathers of our nation set a goal—not a fact—that all men, not just men of one type or color, are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That's the program of the United States and of the CIO. The struggle is still going on. I know that Walter Reuther as president of the CIO will carry on the fight for the same goals that Philip Murray carried on."

Thirty-six of the units, in one building, are already occupied. Another building will be ready for its tenants within a few days, and two more by July 1. Another will be ready by Sept. 1, and the rest by the end of the year. The project cost $4.8 million.

INSPECTING plaque designating Philip Murray Homes, low cost housing project in Southeast Chicago, are (left to right) Dist. Dir. Joseph Germano, CIO Steelworkers; USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who gave dedication address.

FIRST family to occupy a unit in Philip Murray Homes was that of Anthony Chenault, member of CIO Auto Workers Local 551. Here Frank Cronin, CIO regional director, presents certificate of salute from Chicago CIO Council to Mrs. Chenault and daughter Carleen, 4.

'Phil Murray Had Earned It'

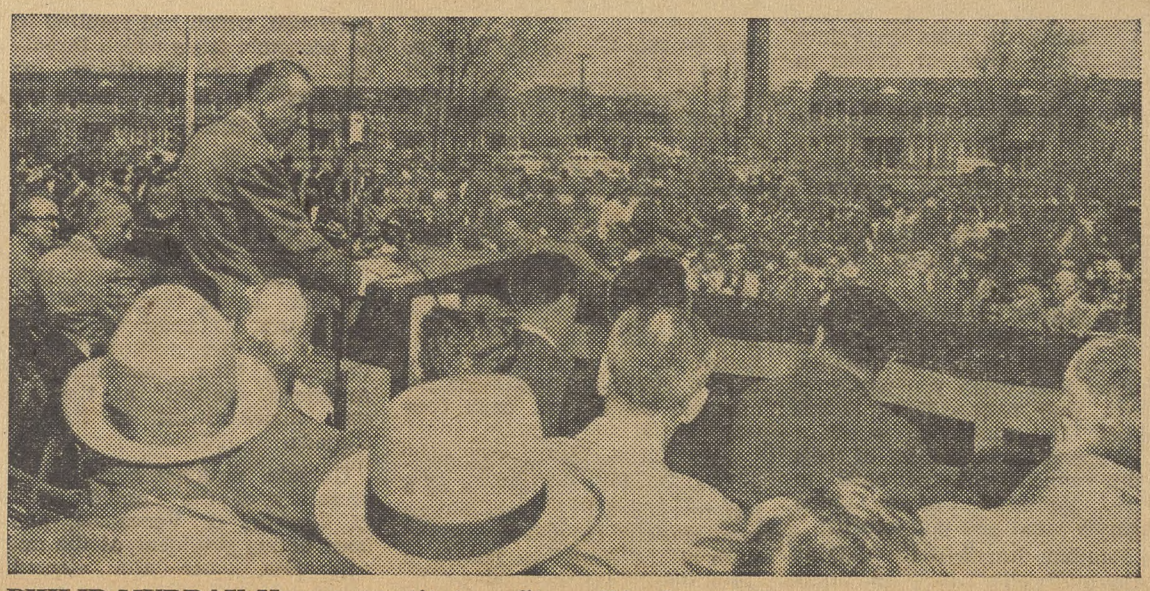
CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther won a minor reputation as a weather prophet when he predicted clear skies and bright sun for the dedication of the Philip Murray Homes in Chicago.

"They told me it has rained for 12 days here," he said in his speech. "I told them not to worry, that God would give us good weather today because Phil Murray had earned it from Him."

CIO Asks Citizens' Voice On Housing

The Chicago Industrial Union Council has asked Mayor Martin H. Kennelly to create a public advisory committee to recommend candidates for appointment to the Chicago Housing Authority.

The procedure is now used in selecting new members for the city's Board of Education. In a letter to the Mayor, Council Sec. Ellsworth M. Smith wrote that an advisory committee of "representatives of the many citizens' groups familiar with housing problems in the city could be of real assistance" in filling vacancies.



PHILIP MURRAY Homes constitute a fitting and proper memorial to late president of CIO and Steelworkers, USA-CIO Dist. Dir. Joseph Germano said in speech at dedication ceremony. In background are some units of Altgeld Gardens, adjoining project.

Vet Home Loan Program Gets House Unit Approval

A WATERED-DOWN version of the bill by Rep. Rains (D. Ala.) continuing the direct home loan program for veterans has been approved by the House Veterans Committee.

The committee acted shortly after CIO's Housing and Veterans Committees joined in an appeal to "expand and extend" the program by approving the Rains Bill.

INSTEAD, the committee voted out a measure introduced by Rep. Ayres (R. O.) which cut from $650 million to $475 million the additional funds to be made available. The bill also authorized a 4.5% interest rate at the "discretion" of the Veterans Administrator.

James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, and L. S. Buckmaster, head of the CIO Veterans Committee, had written each member of the committee pointing out that the program, due to expire next month, is needed now even more than in the past because of the recent increase in interest rates on guaranteed loans from 4% to 4.5%.

"This country owes an obligation to former service men; not to the money lenders," the CIO spokesmen said. "If it be argued that fiscal reasons compel raising of the guaranteed rate to 4.5% then it can equally well be argued that the financial need of large numbers of our ex-GIs requires an extension and expansion of the direct loan program."

UNLIKE the Ayres Bill, Rains' measure would have continued the program at the 4% interest rate. Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), sponsor of the original 1950 law which set up the current program, has introduced a similar measure in the Senate.

On another housing front, Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N. Y.) has introduced the Middle Income Housing Bill of 1953 aimed at helping the approximately 10 million families with incomes between $3500 and $4500 annually.

Javits pointed out that families in the middle income brackets are generally ineligible for public housing and that the rental or cost of financing private housing today is beyond their ability to pay.

TVA Celebrates 20th Birthday; Here's Summary Of What It's Done

By Labor Press Associated

TVA—the Tennessee Valley Authority that draws visitors from around the world—is 20 years old this week.

It took three attempts under that many political administrations to get legislation setting up TVA. Pres. Coolidge and Hoover both vetoed TVA. The bill which finally brought TVA into existence was signed by Pres. Roosevelt on May 18, 1933.

Here are the highlights of TVA's accomplishments in the 20 years since then:

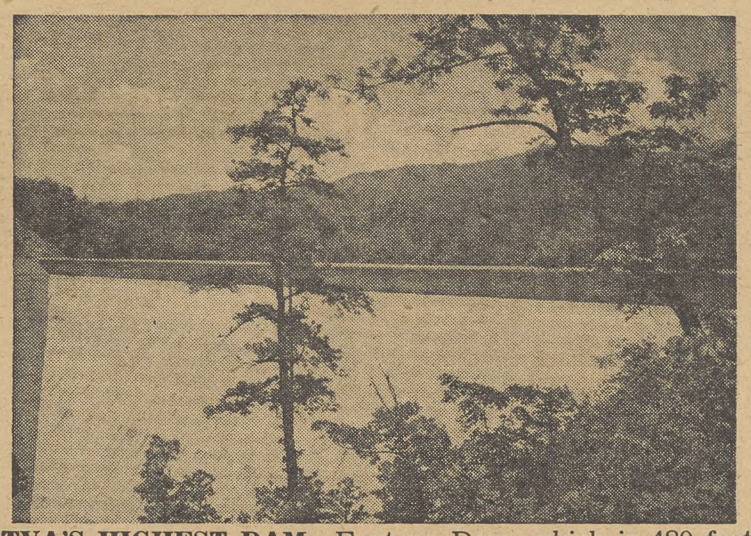
Navigation: Nine strategically-placed dams have increased the Tennessee River channel depth to the point where boats and barges drawing nine feet of water can get through. This has increased river traffic from 33 million ton-miles in 1933 to 800 million ton-miles at present.

Flood Controls: There was none before TVA, but now there are nine dams on the main river and 26 on tributaries. Estimated annual flood damage savings are $11 million. More than half of this is outside the Tennessee Valley and results from the fact that TVA dams help reduce flood crests on the lower Ohio River and on the Mississippi River south of Cairo, Ill.

Fertilizer Development: TVA operates the government's only large-scale laboratory and experimental center for the development of fertilizers. TVA's chemical plants produced 60% of the elemental phosphorus required by the armed forces in World War II, plus making ammonium nitrate for munitions and calcium carbide for synthetic rubber.

Forestry: About 250 million trees have been produced at TVA nurseries and planted on private and public lands in a program to develop forest resources. There is organized fire protection in 85% of the valley forests and many timberland owners have adopted sustained yield cutting practices. Estimated annual income from valley forest products is $350 million.

Recreation: TVA lakes have opened new recreational areas to millions of people and have created new businesses for suppliers of boats, fishing tackle and other such equipment.



TVA'S HIGHEST DAM—Fontana Dam, which is 480 feet high, is on the Little Tennessee River near the Great Smoky Mountains. It is the highest dam east of Rocky Mountains.

Results

Economic expansion of the TVA area has been reflected in the rising individual incomes of its residents.

Average per capita income 20 years ago was only 40% of the national average. Today, while far from reaching equality with the rest of the nation, average per capita income for the valley has risen to 60% of the national average.

Power: Power is the paying partner of the TVA program. In 1952, TVA sold more than 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, for gross operating revenues of $95 million and net revenues of $25,839,000, representing a 4.7% return on net power investments.

TVA has repaid more than $66 million of investment, either in direct repayments to the U. S. Treasury or in redemption of outstanding bonds. An additional $140.9 million from power revenues has been reinvested in power facilities.

There are about 1.25 million users of TVA power, about a million of them residential customers who now use an average of 4000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year compared with 2155 for the nation as a whole. TVA customers pay an average of 1.33c a kwh, while the average for the nation is 2.77c.

Locally-owned cooperatives and municipal systems distributing TVA power had a combined net income of $17,412,000 in 1952 and paid $4,333,240 in state and local taxes. This is in addition to the $3,036,207 in taxes paid by TVA itself.

TVA power production has changed the economy of the area from one predominantly agricultural to one that is now more dependent on industry. Much of the power goes to the region's farms and homes, greatly increasing the market for electrical appliances.

CIO, Farm Groups Hit Kansas Dam

A SOLID FRONT of mid-Kansas farmers and organized workers represented by the CIO lined up against big city financial and industrial interests before Congress last week in a fight to preserve nine small rural communities, 55,000 acres of rich land and $6 million in annual food production.

The farmers and workers appeared before House and Senate Appropriation Committees to ask that they keep out of this year's budget $15.8 million earmarked by the Truman Administration, and trimmed out by its successor, for construction of the proposed Tuttle Creek flood control dam on the Kansas River.

The legislators were treated to the unusual spectacle of a labor representative appearing not only on behalf of the people he normally acts for, but also in the interest of the farmers and of a group of his fellow-citizens.

THIS TRIPLE role was filled by Walter C. Bryant, president of the Topeka (Kan.) CIO Council.

He spoke as the head of the CIO Council, as treasurer of the Kansas Watershed Association, composed of farmers organized in watershed districts within the State, and as representative of a Topeka citizens' committee opposed to the dam.

Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, also testified against the appropriation.

Earlier, he and Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, had wired members of the appropriations committee that "inundation of good farms and communities under big reservoirs is brutal and stupid."

REP. Howard S. Miller (D. Kan.), first Democrat to be elected to Congress from Kansas in a decade, represents the district in which the dam would be built. He told the House Appropriations Committee that his upset election over former Rep. Cole (R.) was due to the fact that he opposed the dam and Cole favored it.

Urging construction of the dam were the Chambers of Commerce of Topeka and Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo. They declared it would stop disastrous floods in their cities, but the CIO and the farmers maintained the same result could be achieved by soil conservation and watershed control which would not destroy homes and farm land.

The CIO and Kansas farm groups also asked other House and Senate committees to authorize the Dept. of Agriculture to restore cuts in tentative appropriations for flood prevention by upstream control through soil conservation, catch basins, etc.

CIO Urges Stronger Bill On Seaway

PRES. EISENHOWER and his Cabinet have called for U. S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

The plan they approved urged the U. S. to join Canada in building a channel through the international channel of the St. Lawrence River to enable seagoing vessels to enter Lake Erie.

The points cited in the White House plan implied endorsement of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project Bill (S.589) introduced by Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.).

John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, gave qualified CIO support to the bill. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the measure "is complete in respect to navigation and has the major defect of leaving out vital safeguards in respect to power."

"As we understand S. 589, this legislation does the biggest single part of the whole job and leaves to other legislation the deepening of the connecting channels in the upper lakes. Clearly this piecemeal approach has its drawbacks," Edelman said.

Urging amendment of the measure, the CIO spokesman said that a provision should be written into the law authorizing the federal government to build and operate the hydroelectric stations.

Lehman, FDR Ask Public Gain From Niagara Project

CALLING Republican efforts to turn the power potential of Niagara Falls over to private interests "a pure giveaway," Sen. Lehman (D.-Lib. N.Y.) and Rep. Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N.Y.) have introduced companion bills for Niagara power development "for the public use and benefit."

"This great potential belongs to the people," the New Yorkers said. "It should be developed for the benefit of the nation."

The Lehman-Roosevelt measure, similar to legislation they sponsored in 1950 and 1951, would provide for federal construction of the Niagara project and for turning the project over to New York State under safeguards of the national and consumer interests, upon repayment of the cost of construction.

The only other pending proposal for Niagara development was introduced by Rep. Miller (R. N.Y.). His bill would turn the river over to private utilities for development.

ROOSEVELT and Lehman said this would violate the terms of the 1950 treaty with Canada which made the international waters available for power development. The Senate, in approving the treaty, attached a reservation "expressly forbidding the leasing of these waters to private enterprise."

Pointing out that the private power interests spent more for lobbying in Washington last year "than any other single special interest group in America," the sponsors of the new bill charged private power interests with "fighting the naked battle for private monopoly and usurpation of public resources."

McCarthy 'Perverts Loyalty, Tries To Gag Critics'—Celler

SEN. McCARTHY (R. Wis.) is using his Senate Committee "to pervert the meaning of loyalty and patriotism, to silence criticism, and to further his own brand of politics," Rep. Celler (D.-Lib. N.Y.) charged last week.

Declaring that the Eisenhower Administration "has chosen the path of appeasement with McCarthy," Celler told the House that Congress "must not permit such abuse to discredit the investigative process." He added that "Sen. McCarthy must be brought before the bar of public opinion."

The New Yorker said he will introduce legislation requiring investigation of subversive activities to be handled "exclusively" by a joint committee composed of House and Senate Judiciary Committee members. The Legislative Reorganization Act already gives these committees such jurisdiction, but Congress has recently failed to apply strictly the law which governs its own affairs.

Celler also criticized the methods of Chairmen Velde (R. Ill.) of the House Un-American Committee and Jenner (R. Ind.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee. McCarthy, he said, has been "flattered by their imitation and rivalry."

Most of Celler's criticism was directed at the way McCarthy handled the closed-door questioning of James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post.

"Every evidence of Mr. Wechsler's vigorous anti-Communist stand was brushed aside by McCarthy," Celler said. "The intent of the inquiry stood out clearly—an attempt to crush Wechsler and discredit the New York Post for its opposition to McCarthy."

CIO Warns Of Stockmen's Drive Against Public Lands

A FIGHT against the proposed steal of federally-owned grazing lands was begun by the CIO last week with an appeal to councils and regional directors throughout the country to get into the battle to protect the public interest.

The attack is aimed specifically at the so-called Stockmen's Bill, introduced in the House by Rep. D'Ewart (R. Mont.) and in the Senate by Sen. Butler (R. Neb.) and Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.). The bill would give private interests everything but actual title to the lands, opening the way to speculation and unlimited exploitation and injury.

Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, warned CIO units that the bill represents the views of only part of a "privileged minority which claims license interests in the public lands."

The Emergency Committee on Natural Resources, which includes the CIO as well as soil, forest, wild life and recreation groups, is strongly opposed to the bill.

Your Kids Will Pay—

Humphrey Protests School Fund Cut

GOP MOVES to "build a record of economy at the expense of the school children of this country" were protested by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

In a letter to Sec. of Health Oveta Culp Hobby, Humphrey said he was "dismayed" to learn of her recommendations for crippling the Office of Education by budget slashes amounting to 68% of funds currently available.

Her action had brought the immediate resignation of Earl J. McGrath, U. S. education commissioner.

Humphrey recalled the Administration's campaign pledges of cutting expenditures by eliminating waste, bungling and inefficiency. He pointed out that of a $193,636,891 "economy" reduction proposed, all but $324,000 was for assistance to local school programs and facilities throughout the country.

"Is it now the contention of this Administration that the states have wasted and bungled and otherwise inefficiently used these grants in the past?" he asked. "If so, it's an unjustifiable reflection upon the local school boards of America."

He said he was particularly concerned with a proposed slash of one-fourth in the allocation to states for vocational education programs.

CIO-CSC Training Institute Prepares Local Counsellors

THE NATIONAL Training Institute of the CIO Community Services Committee which is being held this week at Ottawa, Ill., will hear an address by CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne.

Beirne, who is president of the CIO Communications Workers, will speak on "The Policies and Program of CIO-CSC."

Other speakers will include Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council; Leo Perlis, CSC national director; CSC Sec. Ted F. Silvey, and Henry C. Fleisher, editor of The CIO News and CIO publicity director.

A FEATURE of the institute will be several workshops. These will deal with the United Fund, large chest and small chest cities; basic, advanced and general counselling; how to arouse interest and work with district and regional CIO offices; state and international CSC programs, and organization and functions of CSC in local unions.

Greetings will be presented by Pres. Joseph Germano of the Illinois CIO Council, who is CIO Steelworkers district director, and Pat Greathouse, CIO Auto Workers district director.

The annual Michigan CIO community services conference will be held June 6 and 7 at the FDR-CIO Labor Center on Lake Huron nine miles north of Port Huron.

Bread Softener Ban Enforced

If your bread tastes better, thank the Food and Drug Administration.

FDA Commissioner Charles W. Crawford said last week enforcement of the ban on chemical bread softners would begin immediately.

FDA issued the ban a year ago, after extended hearings. Enforcement was held up pending court action against the edict by three manufacturers of the chemical. The way for enforcement was cleared last week when a U. S. Circuit Court at St. Louis vacated a previous stay against enforcement.

Phony Ads On Appliances Under Fire

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission and the Association of Better Business Bureaus, in separate actions, have cracked down on fraudulent advertising.

The FTC action was aimed at firms selling foreign-made sewing machines, or machines with foreign-made heads, without conspicuously labeling them as foreign made.

The Better Business Bureaus strongly condemned "bait advertising" indulged in by concerns handling new and used vacuum cleaners and sewing machines.

In three actions, the FTC stopped the Belvedere Sewing Machine Co., Inc., and the Belvedere Sales Corp. of Los Angeles and the Del Mar Sewing Machine Co. of San Francisco from fooling the public with foreign-made sewing machines.

THE FTC ANNOUNCED that all three firms had signed consent agreements, which prohibit selling these machines without clearly and conspicuously disclosing, in such manner that it will not be hidden or obliterated the name of the country where the machines were made.

The Del Mar Co. also agreed not to represent the machines were being offered for sale at a reduced price when there was no price reduction in effect.

Hitting out at "smooth techniques and strong-arm methods," the Better Business Bureaus charged that in at least 53 cities concerns were using unethical advertising tactics.

USED AND NEW vacuum cleaners and sewing machines, the Bureaus said, were being misrepresented, "false advertising and false pretense" were being indulged in and "tricky terms" in guarantees were fooling the public.

The problem is larger and tougher than it had believed, despite a two-year campaign to curb it, the Bureaus said, charging "bait advertisers" were making wide use of radio and television advertising to sell the wares.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THE HIGHER INTEREST rates now effective on new mortgage loans are a blow to home-seekers and actually will tend to boost rent charges, too. It may have the further damaging effect of retarding construction of additional homes if more people are forced out of the market by the higher carrying charges.

Examples

If you have a house with the lower-rate mortgage, your present home takes on additional value. (Understand that the increase in mortgage rates does not apply to houses bought before May 5.)

But if you're planning to buy, you ought to scrutinize the mortgage deal on a house as carefully as the roof or furnace (it costs more). Consider that a second-hand house with a lower-rate mortgage set up before May 5 is worth several hundred dollars more to you (all other things being equal).

In any case, insist on a "right to prepay" clause in your mortgage so you can pay in extra cash when you have it, to reduce the mortgage. Also try to get a grace period of at least six months during which you can miss payments without fear of foreclosure.

The interest on a mortgage is the largest single item in the cost of a home. Now the rate on mortgages for veterans has been raised from 4% to the new rate of 4.25%. The rate on FHA mortgages for non-vets has been lifted from the previous 4.25% to 4.5% in addition to .5% charge for the FHA mortgage guarantee, making a total rate of 5%. (There is no extra charge for mortgage guarantee on VA loans.)

ACCORDING to the Veterans Administration, the increase in the rate of one-half of 1% means $2.43 a month added to carrying charges on a typical $9000 20-year mortgage. Over the life of the mortgage, this boost in the interest rate thus adds on $583 to the cost of the house. At the new rate of interest the vet will repay a total of $13,672 to clear off his $9000 mortgage. *Thus the famous GI Bill of Rights, widely-heralded after World War II as a readjustment aid for veterans, turns out to be more of a boon for banks and builders, who have a profitable lending deal entailing no risk for them since the payments are guaranteed by the Government.*

A SPOKESMAN for the Long Island, N. Y., Home Builders Institute says builders hope to make the boost painless by extending term of mortgage to 25 or 30 years. That, however, will mean a family will have its income drained even more deeply in the long run by interest charges.

Extending the same $9000 mortgage to 25 years instead of 20 means you finally repay $15,012. On a $10,000 house the cost of hiring the mortgage money thus is about $6000, much more than the cost of all materials or the labor cost of building it.

Non-vets will pay even more to hire the money for the house since they also pay the extra .5% for the mortgage guarantee (guaranteeing the lender against any loss). If there's any money left in the FHA guarantee pool when the mortgage is paid up, the homeowner gets back a proportionate share.

Why this boost when homes are already so expensive? For almost two years the VA and the FHA had been under pressure from mortgage bankers to raise the rate. But with the backing of the previous administration, the Government resisted the pressure.

HOWEVER, when the Eisenhower Administration recently raised the interest rate on Government bonds (but not the "E" bonds the little man owns), the die was cast.

Lenders were able to secure a pretty good return for their money in Government bonds without the necessity of clerical work, etc., of investing in mortgages. Or so they claimed. In any case, many bankers throughout the country recently have been refusing to lend on mortgages at the previous rates.

In the past few months a hidden rate increase was actually put into effect in some cases. Many builders have been selling the houses with the former lower-rate mortgages, and then re-selling the mortgages to banks at discounts. The money-lender would give the builder $500 less than the face amount of his mortgage, that way getting the equivalent of an increase in the interest rate. That $500 "discount" was concealed in the price of the house.

TOT-TENDERS.—Wives of three officials of Chicago CIO local unions keep children of other CIO members amused while their mothers do Saturday shopping. The scene of this activity is 10th Congressional CIO-PAC Hall every Saturday afternoon.

Mental Care Drive Backed

ON BEHALF of the CIO, Pres. Walter P. Reuther has signed a statement endorsing the National Mental Health Sponsors Committee for its work in encouraging a nationwide fight against mental and emotional illness.

The statement calls for expansion and extension of the campaign being waged, through prevention, adequate treatment and care, research and education, to curb such illnesses.

"Early treatment and arrestment of mental disease represents the most constructive method of solving the problem," Reuther wrote. "While we strive to achieve this ultimate goal, we must continue to insist upon adequate care and treatment of those already afflicted."

Jones Named By UDF Fund

Vice Pres. A. T. Jones of the CIO Communications Workers has been promoted to the executive committee of the board of directors of the United Defense Fund.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(The following representation election victories have been reported by the Organizational Department.)

REG. DIR. NICHOLAS DRAGON reports that the CIO Clothing Workers were victorious in a representation election at the Raco Apparel Co., Phoenix, Ariz., by a vote of 21 to 6. Joint Board Mgr. Jerome Posner of Los Angeles participated in the campaign along with the CIO regional office staff.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports the following election victories for the IWA-CIO: Douglas County Lumber Co., Roseburg, Ore., eligible 125, IWA 94, no union 11; Beaver Mill Co., Beaver, Ore., IWA 13, no union 6; Ogle Logging Co., Cloverdale, Ore., IWA 11, no union 5.

At the Ralph L. Smith Lumber Co., Anderson, Calif., with 576 eligible, IWA won 358 to AFL 151, challenged 4, no union 4. This victory was due to the untiring efforts of IWA Intl. Organizer Kenneth McKee, assisted by Organizers Frank Gordon and T. C. Stout. Other victories were: Parkdale Lumber Co., Dee, Ore., eligible 27, IWA 17, no union 10; V. K. V. Lumber Co., Crescent City, Calif., IWA 9, AFL 0, challenged 1, no union 0.

Dir. W. H. Crawford of the CIO Steelworkers Dist. 35, reports that workers at the Scripto Co., Atlanta, Ga., favored the USA-CIO by a vote of 144 to 70 no union. CIO Rep. Robert Thrasher deserves full credit for this important victory.

★

FIELD REP. FRANK VRATARIC reports a representation election victory for NABET at radio station WHWL, Nanticoke, Pa., by a vote of 11 for NABET to one vote challenged.

Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that employes of the Interstate Creamery, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., favored the CIO by a unanimous vote in a representation election. Workers at the Royal Men's Sportswear plant in Buffalo favored the CIO Clothing Workers by a vote of 53 to 42 for the AFL. Both campaigns were conducted by CIO Rep. Joseph Lovas.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports a CIO Oil Workers representation election victory at Phillips Petroleum Co., Western Kansas Production Div., Kansas City, Mo. The workers voted 35 to 34 in favor of the OWIU-CIO. OWIU Rep. C. R. Williams directed this campaign.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports a NABET representation election victory at radio and television stations of Havens and Martin, Richmond, Va., by a vote of 17 to 8.

Employes of La Prensa, Spanish-language daily, voted 23 to 1 for the Newspaper Guild of New York, ANG Local 3, in a representation election held on May 12. The Guild will represent 26 employes in the editorial, business, circulation, advertising and maintenance departments.

UWUA Gains 8c To 10c In 3 Big Pacts

THE CIO Utility Workers have won increases of 8c to 10c an hour in new agreements with the Consumers Power Co. of Michigan, Cleveland Electric and the West Penn Power companies.

The Consumers Power pact provides a general wage raise of 10c hourly, and includes increases in holiday allowances and premium pay for the afternoon and night shifts. This agreement was won after extended negotiations and after the union rejected the intervention of a special Michigan State commission.

Just a few hours before the old contract expired, UWUA obtained a new agreement with the Cleveland firm. It provides for a general wage increase of 8c an hour, reclassification of specific jobs, increased benefit payments for incapacitated workers, and other gains.

The West Penn pact yielded an 8c hourly raise in base rates, and 1c to 16c an hour on some 40 job classifications, all retroactive to May 1. The base pay adjustments follow an agreement reached on Mar. 16 on a job evaluation plan.

Give A Buck To PAC

Civil Rights Plan Given To Brownell

A PROGRAM for strengthening civil rights machinery in the Justice Dept. and eliminating job discrimination by firms with U. S. contracts has been presented to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

A memorandum presented to Brownell by a LCCR delegation pointed out that only seven lawyers are now assigned to the civil rights section of his department.

A second memorandum charged that failure to enforce non-discrimination provisions in government contracts has resulted in "conspicuous, consistent and widespread violations."

THE CONFERENCE urged that a single federal agency be given responsibility for enforcement, that all contractors be required to certify willingness to comply with non-discrimination requirements, and that specific penalties, other than contract termination, be imposed on wilful violators.

Included in the delegation which called on the Attorney General were Tom Harris, CIO assistant general counsel; Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, and Boyd Wilson, of the anti-discrimination section of the CIO Steelworkers.

Shipbuilders Ask General Pay Boost

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers are seeking a "substantial" wage increase for 40,000 members in 11 East Coast shipyards.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said union negotiating teams plan to meet soon with representatives of the three companies involved.

The firms are the Bethlehem Steel Co. with eight yards in New York, Boston and Baltimore; the Todd Shipyards Corp., with two yards in New York City, and the Maryland Dry Dock Co., Baltimore.

The present contract runs through June 23, 1954, but provides for a wage review at this time.

MEANWHILE, Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.) attacked the House action slashing from the budget $118.5 million proposed for construction of five merchant marine ships.

Yorty called the move "false economy," and said it "will mean that more American workmen will be deprived of jobs."

He added that "in 1947 there were 160,000 workers employed in shipbuilding and repairing. By 1950 the employment figure had dropped to 84,000, a decrease of nearly 50% in four years."

More Locals Enter Group Subscriptions

TWENTY-FOUR CIO locals and councils have purchased group subscriptions to the CIO News within the past two months.

They are UAW Local 6, Melrose Park, Ill.; TWU Local 514, Tulsa, Okla.; CWA Local 7301, Bismarck, N. D.; TWUA Local 734, Blackstone, Mass.; USA Local 4408, Providence, R. I.; IWA Local 23-101, Everett, Wash.; UGC&CWA Local 194, St. Louis, Mo.; NABET Buffalo Chapter, Hamburg, N. Y.; UFWA Local 262, San Francisco, Calif.

Also, Maryland CIO Council, Baltimore; CWA Local 3706, Columbia, S. C.; USA Local 1033, Chicago, Ill.; URW Local 17, Mansfield, O.; USA Dist. 1, Providence, R. I.; USA Local 1165, Coatesville, Pa.; NABET Dixie Chapter, Raleigh, N. C.; USA Local 2754, Tipton, Ind.; Greater Buffalo (N.Y.) CIO Council; USA Local 3333, Pawtucket, R. I.

Information about group subscription rates may be obtained by writing The CIO News Circulation Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

7-Month Strike Won By UAW

A bitter, seven-month-long strike has been won by the CIO Auto Workers at the Modine Manufacturing Co. plant in Racine, Wis.

The UAW won a 25c increase in wage rates, preserved union and job security clauses, strengthened the arbitration provisions and defeated management moves to reduce the bargaining unit.

VICTORY CELEBRATION—CIO Auto Workers at the K-D Lamp Co., Cincinnati, celebrate with cokes and sandwiches their victory over the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers. UAW ended representation by UE by scoring a 3-to-1 victory in a Labor Board election.

GOP Chiefs Disagree On Budget-Balancing Pledges

REMEMBER all those Republican promises to balance the budget, reduce the national debt and cut taxes? *Forget 'em.*

That's what top Republicans themselves have been saying in Washington. Now they say they can't balance the budget, that the national debt is going up, and that the only tax cut this year will be the demise of the excess profits levy as per schedule—which will help big business plenty.

The possibility of a balanced budget in the fiscal year beginning July 1 was written off by Sec. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey himself — and he ought to know as Pres. Eisenhower's top financial aide.

Not until the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954, does the Administration hope to have its income and spending on an even keel, he told Republican congressional leaders at a White House conference.

Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson took issue with him. It will take two or three years to balance income and outgo, he told a House Appropriations Subcommittee at a closed hearing.

Pres. Eisenhower may clear up the Administration confusion in a special tax message which he is expected to send to Congress this week.

Humphrey also appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There he said there "is no prospect at all for anything but an increase in the national debt" at the present. It now stands at $265.5 billion. The legal limit is $275 billion—and Congress may have to boost it, he added.

The trouble is, he explained, that 65% to 70% of the expenditures are for various security measures, and half the remainder is for fixed charges like interest on the national debt. This leaves only 15% to 17% of the total budget that can be worked on for cuts unless the national security is endangered, he said.

Kentucky CIO Mourns Foss

Sec.-Treas. Robert Fred Foss of the Kentucky CIO Council died recently at Louisville.

Foss was a delegate to the 1936 convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers which merged that organization with the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which subsequently became the CIO Steelworkers.

Foss was chosen secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky CIO Council in 1943. He also served as the CIO's legislative representative at Frankford, Kentucky's capital, and led the fight that won improvements in the workmen's compensation and insurance programs.

ADA Parley To Hear Reuther

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is among featured speakers scheduled for sixth annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action, liberal non-Communist organization. The convention will be held in Washington May 22-24.

Potofsky Named By Jewish Group

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers has been elected to the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee. The committee combats bigotry and protects the civil and religious rights of Jews in the U. S. and abroad.

GOP Action Rapped—

CIO Renews Plea For 135,000 Housing Units

CIO'S MINIMUM housing objective remains the 1949 Housing Act's pledge of "a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family."

That's what Ben Fischer, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee told the National Housing Conference last week.

Speaking before 500 delegates to the 22nd annual meeting of the Washington conference, Fischer called upon the group to remember that "what we are fighting for are our own housing goals and not the totally inadequate goals of the administration."

THE 35,000 public housing units approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee, he said, are "mere crumbs" and won't begin to meet the nation's housing needs. He called on the 50 other national organizations present to join CIO in demanding the entire 135,000 low-rent units called for in the Housing Act.

Slapping at the Administration's slash in the program while the need is "under study," Fischer was applauded when he declared:

"We all know that the Housing Act of 1949 doesn't need further study. It's already been studied enough. What it does need is an Administration determined to use it."

FISCHER spoke on behalf of CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, who was unable to attend because of the opening of wage negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and the basic steel industry in Pittsburgh. Thimmes is vice president of the Steelworkers.

A message from Thimmes read to the conference said that NHC activity over the years "has been of inestimable value to the plain people of our nation."

At the same time he scored the building industry for having "failed miserably" and said this is "inexcusable" since the nation has the capacity, skilled workmen, wealth and need for adequate housing.

The reading of Thimmes message was interrupted with heavy applause when he declared:

"The bold solution to our own housing situation can do more for the fight against communism than the antics of congressional investigators. The climate of fear of liberalism which is being cultivated by irresponsible Congressional Committees does not bother the Communists.

"The advocates of a sound housing program cannot retreat in the face of the present political atmosphere. Now, more than ever, we must move forward to arouse the people to the practical steps that can be taken to house America adequately and properly."

IN INTRODUCING the new secretary of the CIO Housing Committee to the conference, Chairman Nathan Straus — who was the first administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority—paid tribute to the work done by Leo Goodman, whom Fischer has succeeded.

Thimmes was elected fourth vice president, replacing CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was formerly head of the CIO Housing Committee.

Senate Unit Restores Public Housing Fund

The Senate Appropriations Committee after "considerable discussion" last week restored funds for 35,000 housing units which had been killed by the House.

The Senate is expected to approve the provision, but not without an argument. If approved by the Senate, the bill will go to conference, where another fight on the housing provision certainly will occur.

"CRUMBS" on public housing were rejected by Ben Fischer, secretary of the National CIO Housing Committee, in addressing National Housing Conference. He urged construction of 135,000 units a year authorized by 1949 Housing Act. At left is Nathan Straus, once a U. S. housing aide.

'Hard Money' Policies Extended By GOP As Democrats Fear Crash

"HARD MONEY" policies of the Eisenhower Administration were extended to a new field last week, amid increasing congressional Democratic warnings that the GOP interest-boosting operations could lead to a "serious economic recession" or a "disastrous depression."

With higher interest rates previously extended from government bond financing to GI and FHA housing loans, farm credit, and consumer installment loans, there were these additional developments last week:

- Sec. of Treasury George M. Humphrey nearly doubled interest rates on short-term U. S. savings notes. They were advanced from a range of 1.44 to 1.88% to 2.16 to 2.47%. And their term was cut from three to two years.
- Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) charged Pres. Eisenhower is permitting "Wall Street" to fix the nation's fiscal policy, warning higher interest "is an act calculated to lead to a recession."
- Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) similarly warned that the payoff to banks in the form of higher interest could speed a depression. He recalled that "such policies as the Administration is now following brought on the depression of the 1920s."
- A group of 20 Democratic members of the House and Senate, in a joint resolution, urged that the Treasury Dept. and Federal Reserve System reverse the present hard money policy, resume supporting U. S. savings bonds at par and thereby end the present interest-boosting policies which ultimately will cost taxpayers and consumers millions.

FOR THE group, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) and Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) said:

"The refusal of the Federal Reserve System to support the credit of the U. S. would be bad enough if it resulted only in additional billions of dollars in government expenditures and the national debt.

"But it has also led to a dangerous spiral of interest rate increases for private borrowers.

"First, there was an increase in the interest on support loans to farmers. Then came an increase in the commercial bank rate on prime business loans. This was followed by a rise in rate on consumer loans . . . The interest rate on VA and FHA-insured home mortgages was boosted.

"The adoption of our resolution will help protect American farmers, veterans, home buyers and small businessmen against the harmful effects of further interest rate boosts and of undue tightening in the supply of credit.

"THE ADOPTION of our resolution will also provide invaluable insurance against the threat of future depressions, foreclosures, bankruptcies and unemployment."

With Murray and Patman, other Democratic lawmakers sponsoring the resolution are Sens. Humphrey (Minn.), Long (La.), Green (R.I.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Magnuson (Wash.), and Mansfield (Mont.) and Reps. Rayburn (Tex.), McCormack (Mass.), Multer (N. Y.), Bailey (W. Va.), Price (Ill.), Eberharter (Pa.), O'Hara (Ill.), Addonizio (N. J.), Rogers (Colo.), Spence (Ky.), Rains (Ala.), and Deane (N. C.).

(See also Sidney Margolius' "How to Buy" column on Page 10 and Willard Shelton on Page 5.)

CIO Urges Controls Bill Redrafting

STAND-BY economic controls, rather than 90-day "freeze" legislation, should be formulated now, the CIO Legislative Dept. said last week in urging the Senate to send the Capehart Bill back to committee for redrafting.

Nathan E. Cowan, director of the department, wrote each Senator that the measure approved by the Senate Banking Committee "is no real answer to the problems of inflation in the future." He said the Senate should send it back to the committee with instructions to report out a comprehensive stand-by bill.

Recalling that wholesale prices jumped 15% and consumer prices rose over 6% in the six months following the outbreak of war in Korea, Cowan said such "great damage must not be allowed to recur in any future emergency."

"THERE IS NO wisdom in deferring to some indefinite future crisis the writing of a comprehensive, carefully conceived control bill," Cowan wrote. "The Congress can only assure Americans of fair and equitable treatment in any future emergency by enacting now a well thought out comprehensive stand-by control bill."

Such a bill, he added, should "spell out the general wage, price and production rules which will guide the economy and prevent inflation."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
CIO program for amendment of Taft-Hartley Act.	Restores workers' rights denied by T-H Act.	Before House and Senate Labor Coms.	Write to Representatives and Senators urging support for CIO program.
Economic Controls. S. 1081	Gives President power to order 90-day freeze of wages and prices.	Senate debating bill.	Urge Senators to refer back to committee for a new comprehensive stand-by controls bill.
Public Housing	House eliminated all public housing in 1954. Senate Appropriations Com. voted to restore 35,000-unit program.	Before Senate.	Urge Senators to vote funds for at least 35,000 public housing units.
Tidelands Oil S. J. R. 13 H. R. 4198	Gives away to three states offshore oil and gas resources worth billions.	Passed House and Senate.	Urge Pres. Eisenhower to veto the measure.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

N. Y. Guild Gets $159 Top Wage

A new top minimum of $159 a week for writers and general 5% increases have been negotiated by the CIO New York Newspaper Guild and Newsweek magazine under a wage reopening in the current contract. The Guild also won five weeks' vacation after 15 years, while retaining the previous three weeks after one year.

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CIO Wins On Wages

UAW Signs Big 3 Auto Firms; IUE Gains at RCA, Philco

—See Page 2

UNION LABEL FOR HER MAJESTY.—These colorful guards, members of the British Trades Union Congress, stand on the ramparts of the Tower of London. They will be prominent at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II on June 2. The two-year-old Civil Service Union local of which Percy Belson (left) and Isaac Wilson are officers, includes the traditional Yeomen of the Guard and recently won wage increases, pensions and other benefits. All Yeomen have long field-service records in Her Majesty's armed forces.

UAW Gains At Big 3 In Revision of 5-Year Pacts

THE CIO Auto Workers' long fight to reopen their five-year contracts in mid-term and make them "living documents" ended in victory last week.

They reached agreements with the General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., and the Chrysler Corp.

The settlements raised the wages of skilled workers, and gave production workers greater wage security and a promise of future productivity increases at a faster rate.

In addition, the union won pension boosts from Ford and Chrysler, and later returned to GM to secure the same agreement.

The new terms were worked out after the UAW-CIO had notified the employers that unless settlements were reached by June 1, it would "not consider the renegotiation of any long term agreement." Present contracts expire in mid-1955.

All three settlements provided:

1. An increase in the annual improvement factor from four cents to five cents an hour.

2. Addition to base rates of 19 cents of the 24 cents per hour now paid under the cost of living allowance. This means that only five cents per hour will be subject to future cuts, no matter how much the cost of living might go down.

3. An increase of ten cents an hour for all skilled workers in recognition of inequities, growing out of the Korean conflict, between craftsmen employed by the two companies and those who work in jobbing shops.

4. Adjustment of the escalator clause to reflect the change from the "old" to the "new" Consumers Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The agreements provide for a one cent an hour increase for each rise of .6 points in the index and for a decrease of one cent for each drop of .68 points. Under the old formula, wages were adjusted one cent up or down for each corresponding movement of 1.14 points in the index.

The Ford and Chrysler settlements also yielded an additional ten cents an hour, or a total of 20 cents, for die sinkers and patternmakers, and a new pension plan with a maximum of $135 a month. In addition, Ford agreed to permit retired employes to buy hospitalization and surgical insurance under group rates.

THE NEW pension arrangement was made applicable to retired workers, as well as to present employes who retire in the future. The increases raise the top monthly payment, after 30 years of service and including social security, to $137.50 a month.

Employes with 10 years service, who got only their $85 a month social security benefits under the old Ford formula, will receive $102.50. Workers with 20 years, who also got only the $85, will jump to $120. Ford pensions previously were slightly less than at GM and Chrysler.

Gratification over the successful conclusion of negotiations was expressed by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, director of the union's GM Dept.; Kenneth Bannon, Ford Dept. director; Pres. Harlowe Curtice of GM, and Vice Pres. John W. Bugas, in charge of Ford industrial relations.

"Your father just got his retroactive pay raise, so now we're going to eat a few retroactive meals!"

Reuther and Livingston said of the GM settlement:

"We are pleased that GM has accepted the principle that a collective bargaining agreement must be a living document under which the workers' equity is maintained in the face of circumstances impossible for the parties to foresee when the contract was originally negotiated.

"We believe that our agreement shows that free labor and free management, exercising their responsibilities and using their common sense, can, in our kind of democracy, work out their problems across the bargaining table."

MEANTIME, Reuther warned of widespread layoffs in the industry later this year unless manufacturers slow down their present high production rate.

He told industry executives, in a letter, that attempting to produce more than 60% of the year's output in the first six months "is economically unsound and morally wrong."

Declaring the UAW-CIO is "deeply disturbed" over job prospects in the second half of the year, he asked the executives what employment their companies expected to maintain if each kept in the latter half of the year the share of total production it has in the first half.

Unless production is levelled off, Reuther warned, the industry's unemployment may cause widespread fear, seriously affect the nation's economy, and contribute to a recession.

IUE Seeks GE Talks as GM Signs

AN AGREEMENT modifying the current five-year contract between the CIO Electrical Workers and the General Motors Co., covering 40,000 employes of the GM Electric Div., has been reached on terms similar to the company's settlement with the CIO Auto Workers.

The changes "are completely justified by the productivity of GM workers, the company's profits and the need for economic stability," according to IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey.

The settlement, he said, "will come as a jolt to some big employers in the electrical industry who have been refusing to bargain seriously."

"THESE employers, like General Electric, will be obliged to change their present attitude," he said, "and provide a more realistic solution than the pitiful 1% to 1.5% offer they have made."

He promptly wired Vice Pres. Lemual Boulware of GE and George Pfeif, manager of union relations, a proposal that negotiations be resumed promptly and that "we keep at them until we have arrived at a settlement which represents justice for GE workers."

Negotiations were suspended, subject to call, at the last meeting on May 19.

The settlement with GM included a boost in the annual the productivity raise from 4 cents to 5 cents an hour; factoring of 19 cents of the 24 cents in cost of living increases into the base rate; an increase of 10 cents an hour for skilled tradesmen, and adjustment of the escalator clause on the same basis as the UAW-CIO and the company reached.

Wage Gains Extended By Amalgamated

THE CIO Clothing Workers have won a wage increase of 10 cents an hour and fringe benefits for thousands of workers in the sportswear, single pants, work clothes and several miscellaneous industries.

With the conclusion of bargaining for these groups, ACWA-CIO has gained raises of 10 to 12.5 cents an hour and fringe benefits for virtually all 375,000 members. All increases went into effect last week.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, who led the union negotiators, said:

"GENERALLY speaking, the increases reflect the rise in the living costs since our last wage boosts. The Amalgamated had refrained from seeking increases during the depressed period in the industry.

"Fortunately, there are now signs of substantial recovery and the employers understand fully the need to meet the extra burdens that increased cost of living had imposed on workers in the clothing and allied industries."

In furtherance of the Amalgamated union label campaign, ACWA-CIO obtained an agreement from the sportswear, outerwear and single pants trades to use the label.

Rep. Howell Heads N. J. Demo Group

New Jersey liberals scored a notable victory in the election of Rep. Howell (D. N. J.) as chairman of the state Democratic Committee.

Howell, a member of the House Labor Committee, has had the support of the CIO Political Action Committee in his campaigns for Congress. He has consistently worked for fair labor legislation and other measure in the public interest.

BACKGROUND of CIO Steelworkers' demand for wage boost is explained by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald (left) to Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel as negotiations under the wage reopener in the current contract began in Pittsburgh.

Big Steel Talks Resume

NEGOTIATIONS for a wage increase under the reopener in the contract between the CIO Steelworkers and the U. S. Steel Corp. were to be resumed this week in Pittsburgh.

Sessions began May 14 and were recessed the next day, after a committee headed by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald had presented the union's full case. The company asked the recess for time to study the proposals.

Requests for "substantial" pay boosts also have been served on other major producers, along with arguments buttressing the union case. All firms in addition got a union proposal for the establishment of two joint committees, one to study the possibility of the guaranteed annual wage and the other to study improved pension and insurance plans.

Companies studying the union demands, in addition to U. S. Steel, were Bethlehem, Republic, Inland, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Jones & Laughlin.

IUE Gains 6c at RCA; Philco Ups Welfare Plan

THE CIO Electrical Workers have won wage increases of from 6c to 30c an hour for 11,000 employes of the Radio Corp. of America in four cities.

IUE-CIO also obtained a company-paid health and welfare program worth 5.25c an hour for 12,000 members at Philco Corp. The agreement covers two plants in Philadelphia, two in Sandusky, Ohio, and one in Bedford, Ind.

Most of the workers at RCA plants received a 13c hourly raise in the settlement, which was negotiated after a strike vote was approved by better than 200 to 1 majority.

The new rates were added to the base rates on incentives. Skilled workers received increases of from 17c to 30c.

IUE-CIO at RCA also won: double time after 12 hours, severance pay of two weeks for every four years, instead of five years, and improved sick leave and hospitalization, which the firm already paid in entirety for workers and dependents.

THE AGREEMENT covers plants at Camden and Moorestown, N. J.; Cincinnati and Los Angeles. Almost 9,000 workers voted for ratification, with only one dissenting.

The wage increase brings the toolmaker's rate to $2.40 an hour. The lowest rate—on women's jobs—now is $1.41 an hour. Since most of the women are on a piece work basis, most of them make from $1.80 to $1.90 an hour.

The contract already has a model pension plan, a full union shop and other major benefits.

At Philco, with the improved health and welfare program, IUE-CIO has won a package worth almost 49c an hour in the past three years. Included were 32c an hour in across-the-board increases, 3c hourly in adjustments of inequities and 8.5c an hour for a company-paid pension plan.

The health and welfare program provides maximum sickness and accident benefits of $40 weekly for 13 weeks, Blue Cross hospital coverage for 70 days, Blue Shield coverage for all hospital surgical costs, payment of certain doctor's fees including 21 visits a year to the doctor's office, $5,000 polio benefits, $1,000 life insurance for retired workers, and insurance for others equal to annual earnings.

U. S. Okeh Of Genocide Pact Urged

THE SENATE out of "common respect for human decency" has an obligation to give prompt ratification to the United Nations Genocide Convention, Rep. Dodd (D. Conn.) told Congress.

The U. S. has not ratified the convention, which the UN gave the status of international law in 1951. It makes it a crime to destroy national, racial, religious or ethnical groups by such acts as killings, mutilations, deportations, concentration and slave labor camps, etc.

Pointing out that "without ratification the U. S. government is precluded from protecting its kin and friends behind the Iron Curtain from Soviet genocide," Dodd said that "positive action by the U. S. is long overdue."

He reminded the Senate that it has had before it a recommendation for ratification since 1950 when the late Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) submitted a subcommittee report recommending such action.

Announcement

For the first time in the 16-year history of The CIO News, publication of this newspaper was interrupted by a strike of AFL printers which began on May 18 against more than 30 commercial printing firms in Washington, D. C.

Mercury Press, printers of The CIO News, IUE-CIO News and several other CIO national union papers, was among the plants struck by the Columbia Typographical Union, one of the nation's oldest local unions. Wage scales and vacation benefits are among the strike issues.

Publication of this combined Issue No. 21-22, with the cooperation of typographical union officials, was from another Washington printing firm operating under union contract and not affected by the strike.

New CIO Organizing Setup Told

A LONG-RANGE program streamlining CIO operations so as to boost efficiency in organizing and to improve service to industrial union councils was announced last week by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Organizing and servicing functions of the CIO field staff will be divorced, he explained.

A number of organizing offices will be established on a temporary, flexible basis, in various parts of the country, to permit more direct assistance to CIO unions engaged in organizational drives. The locations will be based on organizing needs and programs at particular times.

THE PRESENT 50 CIO regional offices will be consolidated into 13 major regional offices, with a number of sub-regional offices. They will be staffed to assist state, county and city industrial union councils in such varied matters as legislative work, political action, community services and other CIO activities not directly related to organizing or collective bargaining.

Among the first industries in which the new organizing technique will be applied are telephones and communications, chemicals and textile. Some organizers have already been assigned to their campaigns, Riffe said, and others will be added.

AS THE new operation gets under way, assignments will be made to organizational drives of other CIO unions as they are needed, he said. When a particular campaign is finished, the organizers will move to new assignments, he explained.

"There are still millions of unorganized workers in America who need and want the benefits derived from honest, democratic, militant CIO trade unions," Riffe said.

"I pledge, on behalf of the entire CIO staff, that we will carry out this assignment with determination and with all possible speed."

Activities of the CIO Organizing Committee in the Southern organizing drive, which Riffe formerly headed, will be continued "for several months at least" from the Atlanta, Ga., headquarters under the direction of Loren Nelles.

Cities where the regional offices are located are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Knoxville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Dallas, Tex.; Denver and San Francisco. (See full list of new regional directors in adjoining column).

"The decision to consolidate the CIO regional offices into 13 in key cities throughout the country," Riffe said, "is one phase of a program to increase the effectiveness of the CIO field staff.

"CIO WORK in the field takes two major forms: (1) organizing the unorganized, and (2) providing service for CIO councils in the various cities, counties and states.

"In the past few years, the regional offices have attempted to fill both functions. This has provided a strain on the regional staffs who have been faced with heavy workloads of a most varied nature.

"It is the belief of the executive officers of the CIO that the division of functions incorporated into the CIO's field staff reorganization plan will permit greater specialization and more intensive work in the fields of both organizing and service.

"This program does not contemplate lay-offs or terminations. It does call for a considerable shifting of assignments. It is a long-range program and will not be completed for perhaps 15 months or two years. By that time, we believe that the CIO will have far more men available for organizing than it has had in the past.

"Organizing offices will be set up from time to time in those areas where major organizing campaigns are being conducted. When a campaign is concluded, the offices will be closed and the organizing staff reassigned to other organizing activities in other areas.

"IT WILL be the policy of the CIO Dept. of Organization to make organizers available to the various affiliated national unions of the CIO for significant organizing activities.

"A number of regional staff people have already received such assignments to work with the Communications Workers of America, the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, and other CIO affiliates.

"Other assignments will be made in the next few weeks and months. Discussions with leaders of the Textile Workers Union of America will be held to plan an organizing drive among unorganized workers in that industry. The CIO will be prepared to make available a large number of men for such a campaign.

"WE BELIEVE that this campaign will receive the wholehearted cooperation of CIO officials and members for it represents a determined effort to carry on successfully the work of organizing the unorganized, to which the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood were pledged and to which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has directed me to give primary emphasis.

"There are still millions of unorganized workers in America who need and want the benefits derived from honest, democratic, militant CIO trade unions. I pledge, on behalf of the entire CIO staff, that we will carry out this assignment with determination and with all possible speed."

New Regional Directors Named

Here are the new 13 CIO regions and the regional directors where appointments have been made:

REGION I—New England.
Regional Office: Boston.
Regional Director: To be appointed.
REGION II—New York-New Jersey.
Regional Office: New York City.
Regional Director: Michael Mann, who has been regional director for New York City.
REGION III—Pennsylvania-Maryland-Delaware.
Regional Office: Philadelphia.
Regional Director George Craig, who has been regional director in the Philadelphia area.
REGION IV—Kentucky-Tennessee-Virginia-North Carolina.
Regional Office: Knoxville.
Regional Director: Paul Christopher, who has been state director in Knoxville, Tenn.
REGION V — Mississippi-Alabama-Georgia-South Carolina-Florida.
Regional Office: Atlanta.
Regional Director: Charles H. Gillman, who has been state director in Atlanta, Ga.
REGION VI—Ohio-West Virginia.
Regional Office: Columbus.
Regional Director: George DeNucci, who has been regional director in Columbus, O.
REGION VII—Michigan-Indiana.
Regional Office: Detroit.
Regional Director: August Scholle, who has been regional director in Detroit, Mich.
REGION VIII—Iowa-Illinois.
Regional Office: Chicago.
Regional Director: Frank Cronin, who has been regional director in Chicago, Ill.
REGION IX—North Dakota-South Dakota-Minnesota-Wisconsin.
Regional Office: St. Paul.
Regional Director: Robert Davidson, who has been regional director in Cincinnati, O.
REGION X—Nebraska-Kansas-Missouri.
Regional Office: St. Louis.
Regional Director: Delmond Garst, who has been regional director in St. Louis, Mo.
REGION XI — Oklahoma-Arkansas-Texas-Louisiana-New Mexico.
Regional Office: Dallas.
Regional Director: Robert Starnes, who has been regional director in New Orleans, La.
REGION XII—Montana - Idaho - Wyoming - Utah-Colorado.
Regional Office: Denver.
Regional Director: To be appointed.
REGION XIII—Washington - Oregon - California - Nevada-Arizona.
Regional Office: San Francisco.
Regional Director: Timothy F. Flynn, who has been regional director in San Francisco, Calif.

Feinsinger Succeeds Taylor As CIO Arbitrator

CIO'S NEW organizational disputes arbitrator is Nathan P. Feinsinger. He succeeds George W. Taylor, who resigned after 15 months' service.

Announcing the new appointment, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther explained Taylor has agreed to serve only while the program, to end jurisdictional disputes was being established.

TAYLOR resigned because "my other commitments — many of them long standing—simply do not leave sufficient time for me to carry on the responsibilities of that post in the way I feel is necessary for the continued success of the program."

Reuther said the CIO arbitrator was "directly responsible only to his own conscience and judgment . . . he serves essentially as a one-man Supreme Court."

"All of us in CIO," Reuther said, "recognize that only if the functions of the arbitrator are exercised in a completely independent and quasi-judicial manner can there be assurance that the organizational disputes program will work for the best interests of the CIO and the nation."

Calling the CIO agreement "a statesmanlike approach to the solution of a difficult problem," Taylor said it was also "a pioneering step in the use of arbitration."

"The success which has so far attended the program," Taylor wrote Reuther, "is thus an achievement of which the CIO can justly be proud."

Accepting Taylor's resignation with "reluctance," Reuther said:

"In helping us solve jurisdictional problems through the orderly process of mediation and arbitration, you have laid the groundwork for the continued success of our program. We are justly proud of this success and we know that you must share this pride since you have contributed so effectively to the program's beneficial operation."

In offering the post to Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board in 1951 and 1952 and professor of law at the Univ. of Wisconsin Law School, Reuther described the CIO program in detail.

CREATED at the CIO's 1951 convention in New York City, the plan is designed to prevent jurisdictional conflicts between CIO unions. The program, ratified by each CIO affiliate, reposes final determination of competing jurisdictional claims in the hands of a single, independent arbitrator, whose decisions are final and binding.

During the first year the program was in operation, 32 jurisdidictional cases were brought to the attention of the National CIO. Of that number, 19 were settled before reaching arbitration, seven were arbitrated, and six were pending at the end of the first year.

"Your own experience — as a professor of law, as a keen student of labor and of labor-management relations, as a leading member of the War Labor Board in World War II and as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board during the period of Korean conflict—makes you," Reuther wrote Feinsinger, "the inevitable choice for this post. We share, with responsible students of government and of labor-management relations, an unwaivering belief in your integrity and rigid devotion to fairness and justice."

In accepting the post, Feinsinger outlined his own belief in "the peaceful settlement of inter-union jurisdictional disputes, without government intervention, as one of the most desired objectives in the field of labor-management relations, in our time."

"The maximum good can come of the arbitration phase of your agreement," Feinsinger said, "only if (1) competing unions make every effort to settle their disputes by direct negotiation and mediation, using arbitration only as a last resort; (2) the constituent unions of the CIO and its officers continue to cooperate with the Arbitrator to the fullest possible extent; (3) the Arbitrator continues to be assured of complete independence in the performance of the quasi-judicial functions of his office."

Feinsinger noted Reuther had "given me firm assurance in these respects" and that hearings will be scheduled to "prevent or minimize interference with my teaching duties."

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER

GEORGE W. TAYLOR

Dividends Climb By 4%

DRY THEM TEARS, son. Business ain't near as "ruined by taxes" as its spokesmen have been claiming.

Latest reports show that corporation dividend payments in April ranged up to 15% more than the same month a year ago and averaged 4% higher.

During the first four months of this year, they ran 4.5% ahead of the same period in 1952.

The figures came from the Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Business Economics, headed by Big Businessman Sinclair Weeks.

CIO Board, Unity Group Plan Meeting

A SERIES of important CIO meetings has been scheduled for Washington during the first week of June. The timetable follows:

June 2—CIO-AFL unity committees will meet in the Hotel Statler.

June 3—CIO Executive Committee will meet at CIO headquarters.

June 3—First meeting of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation will be held at the Hotel Statler with the Foundation Trustees and Public Advisory Board present.

June 4—CIO Executive Board will meet at CIO headquarters.

Auto Worker Named As a Father of Year

AN ACTIVE CIO Auto Worker has been named the 1953 national "Worker Father of the Year."

He is Frank Fischetta, who is employed at Ronson Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J., where he formerly served as a shop steward. Fischetta, who has two daughters and a son, was given the title by the National Father's Day Committee to represent the country's labor force on Father's Day, June 21.

An Army veteran, Fischetta plays on the Ronson softball and bowling teams, and is a surf fisherman. All these activities have not kept him from being active in his UAW-CIO local since it was formed eight years ago. (LPA)

Living Contracts

The United Automobile Workers and the big companies in the auto industry deserve praise for both the spirit and the accomplishments of the recent negotiations in Detroit.

By agreeing with the UAW-CIO that the contracts should be considered "living documents" and opened up by mutual agreement for important revisions, the auto industry has shown an enlightened regard for the general welfare.

The UAW-CIO and its members have shown militance and disciplined patience during the past few months. Those qualities have paid off in the very substantial benefits won for the union by Pres. Reuther and the negotiating committees.

The Auto Workers are now guaranteed wage security against possible, though not now foreseeable, major drops in the Consumer Price Index. Likewise they win higher automatic wage increases in the future and other improvements. And in gaining higher pensions for retired workers—whose number is constantly increasing — the UAW, like other unions, has shown its deep sense of social responsibility.

These are big victories for the workers. The country has received another demonstration that organized labor and enlightened management can use the collective bargaining process to advance the welfare of all the people.

That's easy to see and to understand; it's unfortunate that so many conservative members of Congress, hypnotized by slogans and Taft-Hartley, can't see the realities.

Queen Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth II, a gracious and charming lady, this week will be crowned in elaborate ceremonies in London.

On behalf of CIO members in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, we express our hope that her reign may be long, peaceful, prosperous and productive of continued progress toward the ideals of democracy and liberty.

During a period of 20th century turbulence and conflict, the British royal house has demonstrated wisdom and humanitarianism.

The limited constitutional monarchy has shown ability to change with the times as the old-fashioned concepts of British imperialism have gone through great modifications. It is reasonable to expect that under Queen Elizabeth II, this trend will continue toward full recognition of human rights and liberties and toward expansion of the concepts of a cooperatively-governed commonwealth.

For its sense of dignity and adaptability, the British royal family has won the deep affection of British citizens and the respect of democratic peoples everywhere. The new queen, we feel certain, will live up to her great heritage.

Isolationism, 1953 Model

Senator Taft—"Mr. Republican"—is obviously an old legislative dog who refuses to learn new tricks.

Fancy, modern concepts about world peace, cooperation and brotherhood disturb him as little as the fly on the nose of a sleepy hound. He learned his isolationism when he was young, and nothin's gonna change him.

There was an idea, once widely spread by Republican apologists, that isolationism was dead.

Taft, in his Cincinnati speech, proves them wrong. He wants us to "go it alone" — without the United Nations, without democratic peoples elsewhere—against the 750 million force of the Soviet bloc of nations and satellites.

Taft acknowledges that his ideas are "going to shock a good many people who still believe in the United Nations." For once, Taft is right.

We are shocked; we hope the Republican Party is also shocked; and we sincerely hope that before the consequences of the Taft speech become too serious throughout the world, the GOP will repudiate the Ohio Senator's dinosaur-like thinking.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Operation Was a Success'

In Other Words—

CIO Can Count On Miss Lucy

Here is an article in the Atlanta Constitution by Celestine Sibley on Lucy Randolph Mason's book "To Win These Rights." The article was entitled "CIO Can Count On Miss Lucy".

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

WORD HAS JUST COME that Lucy Randolph Mason's book, "To Win These Rights," which was published by Harper in 1951, has gone into its second printing—proof that the small volume which Miss Lucy began, innocently enough, as a sort of personal history, has found itself a solid place in contemporary literature.

In fact, according to publishers, college professors and students of sociology have created quite a sizable demand for "To Win These Rights" because it is a readable, name and anecdote-filled account of the growth of the CIO movement in the South.

It is "must" reading on the list of anybody who is interested in the social revolution which has taken place in the South in the last couple of decades but it is interesting to me chiefly because I can't get over the phenomenon of Miss Lucy herself.

She's Full of Fight

Seventy years old now, white-haired, bright-eyed and patrician-looking, Lucy Randolph Mason is what I like to think of as an original, unretouched "Southern lady." She has the background for the role. (Her great-great-great-grandfather, George Mason, wrote the Virginia Bill of Rights. Three of her kinsmen signed the Declaration of Indeepndence: Her family tree abounds with such magicky names as Marshall, Lee and Randolph.)

But the authentic thing about Miss Lucy is that like all true Southern ladies she is full of fight and a passion for justice and truth. She looks delicate but she is indomitable.

The daughter of an Episcopal minister, she became concerned with the problems of other people at an early age. Her mother and father were concerned and Miss Lucy remembers very well her mother's Sunday school class in the state penitentiary in Richmond and how many of her mother's pupils, when they were released from prison, stopped at the Mason home until they could find jobs. Through these people her mother learned of atrocious cruelties that went on within the prison walls and when other means failed she and some friends filled the state of Virginia with leaflets exposing prison conditions.

It was an endeavor that led to prison reform and must have shown young Lucy at an early age that there is real efficacy in "letting the people know." Anyhow, she grew up to work first for woman suffrage.

I asked her why and she looked at me sharply.

"For the same reason that I later went to work for the CIO," she said. "I believe women have something valuable to give to society. They are the humanizing element. Later I went to work for the CIO because I saw that women and unions wanted the same thing—decent lives for their children."

Her work has not always been genteel and high-toned sounding. The growth of a labor movement, as she tells you plainly in her book, is watered with sweat and bloodshed.

She has fought tooth and toenail where fighting was necessary. When Communists invaded the CIO, as they invaded every other field of American life, Miss Lucy sternly repulsed them. When she found she was working side by side with one she marched into headquarters and flatly demanded the Communist's removal from her enterprise.

"Oh, I've heard myself called a 'Parlor Pink,'" she admitted, smiling gently. "And a Bolshevik. But I knew the difference and it didn't bother me. I was also called, from time to time, 'cussedly conservative.'"

Somehow Miss Lucy earned and kept the respect of all hands on both sides of controversies and the "aristocrat" tag which is frequently put on her touches her. She has her own definition for an aristocrat and she gives it in her book:

"My years with the industrial unions of the CIO have taught me that out of them come the true aristocrats of our time: leaders who earnestly seek to serve their fellowmen."

Copies Available

Copies of "To Win These Rights" by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason can be ordered from the CIO Education and Research Dept. Prices are: $1.25 for paper-bound editions; $1.75 for regular editions; quantity rates on request.

Mullady Named

APPOINTMENT of Bernard R. Mullady as director of Labor Press Associated was announced last week by Reuben Levin, LPA president.

Mullady, a charter member of the CIO Newspaper Guild and a government press officer for 15 years, has already taken over operation of the cooperative labor news and feature service.

He succeeds Irving Fagan, who remains with LPA in an editorial capacity.

Mullady served in the Labor Dept., Federal Works Agency, Maritime Commission and Commerce Dept. and was with the Office of Salary Stabilization on his most recent government assignment.

He was press officer of the U. S. delegation to the Intl. Labor Conference in 1944, 1946 and 1947.

It's Your Washington

By Willard Shelton

SEVERAL COLUMNISTS and commentators recently suggested practically simultaneously that Mr. Eisenhower had suddenly decided to become a "strong" President, and that his hastily scheduled series of radio, television and "whistle stop" speeches in the Midwest meant a deliberate appeal to the people for support of "Eisenhower policies."

Silence

A top-ranking White House official privately told friends he was "shocked" by reading Sen. McCarthy's examination of Editor James A. Wechsler of the New York Post.

He indicated that he considered the case a clear-cut example of attempted intimidation of the press. But no one in the White House says anything about the case publicly.

The circumstances indicate that these columnists and commentators were briefed by the White House, that they were intentionally given an insight into the President's private thoughts and plans. The circumstances indicate that the "leaks" about Ike's desire to wage a real fight against Old Guardsmen in his own Republican party were part of a master plan for regaining White House initiative in the government.

One must point out, even at the risk of seeming a carping critic, that the only "Eisenhower policy" on which the President thus far has challenged the Old Guard is in the field of taxation and military spending.

This is a pretty important challenge in itself.

Tax-hating old Uncle Dan'l Reed of New York, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, promptly denounced Ike's demand for renewal of the excess profits tax for the slender period of six months.

THE MORNING after the President's radio appeal to the people Taft told Ohio farm spokesmen that he was "very much disappointed" that Ike had not slashed the military and foreign-aid budget from $50 billion to $40 billion.

It isn't easy for the President to push through a military spending and tax program which Taft is "disappointed" in and which Reed resents and resists. Ike will need all the popular support he can drum up to get his tax and appropriation proposals through Congress—plus the practically unanimous support of the Democratic congressmen who are technically the President's "opposition."

Still, just to keep the record straight, the Republican Old Guard is doing pretty well in running everything except the security and tax program.

No one has seen an "Eisenhower policy" that opposes the packing of regulatory commissions with agents of industry and people who think the government has no function in protecting consumers.

THERE WAS NO "Eisenhower policy" that kept the Old Guard from prohibiting a proposed Federal Trade Commission study to discover why city people last year paid more for food than in 1951, although farmers received less money for their products—to find out, specifically, how middlemen were profiteering.

There is no "Eisenhower policy" on public power that keeps Interior Sec. McKay from junking the Hells Canyon project to produce power for the industrialization of eastern Oregon and western Idaho.

There is no "Eisenhower policy" that prevents Health Sec. Hobby and Agriculture Sec. Benson from junking the inspection program that protected the public from contaminated grain.

There is as yet no "Eisenhower policy" on Taft-Hartley revision, tax philosophy, public housing, the financing of Social Security.

A "strong" President must have positive convictions on many issues before he can successfully appeal to the people over the heads of the Old Guard congressional leaders.

★

THE SITUATION in Washington is such that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, rather than Congress or reporters, gets the big scoops on labor news.

A C-of-C report to its members had a detailed report on Labor Sec. Martin Durkin's proposals to the White House on revision of the Taft-Hartley law even before these proposals had been cleared by Ike and the Cabinet, before any newspaperman learned about them. Durkin was trying to "wreck" Taft-Hartley, claimed the C-of-C report.

Actually the Durkin program was a perfectly straightforward one—to get rid of proved abuses in the law, to reject proposed amendments that would make the law worse, to improve the present "unfair and unworkable national emergency disputes provisions."

Labor Dept. spokesmen would not confirm for reporters, even after the C-of-C report, that Durkin had made these exact recommendations to the White House.

Certain facts, however, were obtainable, Sec. Durkin himself told reporters a little earlier that Under-Sec. Lloyd A. Mashburn was conferring with Commerce Dept. officials to learn if Taft-Hartley revisions could be jointly proposed.

If not, he indicated, he would send his own proposals to the White House.

Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, a Cabinet official who enjoys bragging publicly about the "businessmen's" government now in power, would naturally be horrified by Durkin's recommendations.

Weeks has long and close connections with businessmen's organizations like the Chamber of Commerce.

★

DEFENSE SEC. Charles (General Motors) Wilson is still the best bet for the first Cabinet member to find his job too hot for him.

Wilson hasn't learned a thing about dealing with Congress since he tried to get himself and assistants into office without obeying laws forbidding certain private business interests.

Sen. Smith (R. Me.) is furious because Wilson declined to say whether Air Force budget cuts were approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, fired a long list of written questions to Wilson and demanded answers "from those capable of providing them."

At ADA Convention—

GOP 'Stacked Deal' Slipping Deuces To Labor, Carey Says

UNDER THE Republican "Stacked Deal," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Americans for Democratic Action convention, "the cards are being stacked against the little man, the wage earner, the mass of the American people."

In a blast at Republican rule, Carey said that under Pres. Eisenhower the GOP has stopped being a mere front for big business, and today is "more and more a messenger boy, a subservient caddy for big business' golf clubs."

Warning that liberals must not take the unthinking position that it is not "charitable" to judge the new Administration too soon, Carey said that this could lead to "a tragic mistake." The goals of reaction are already quite clear, he declared.

Cabinet Like NAM Board

"Big business has taken over the President's Cabinet to the extent that it looks like a meeting of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers," he said. "Not one part of the Stacked Deal's legislative program that we know to date is designed to benefit working men and women or the mass of the American people."

Carey said that the nation is facing a tightening not only of political freedom but of economic freedom. The goal of the Stacked Deal, he added is that of reaction in all periods of history—reduction of the democratic political and economic power of the mass of the people and placing it instead in the hands of an oligarchy of big businessmen and industrialists.

Calling Eisenhower "a compliant captive of Old Guard Republicanism, of big business, industry and reaction," Carey emphasized that "there are men in and behind the Administration who desperately want to see organized labor either destroyed or weakened to the point of impotency."

This is only to be expected, he said, because the forces of reaction know that there is no chance for an effective counter-attack by liberalism if trade unionism is crippled. What mass base liberalism has in this country, he pointed out, lies in the labor movement.

Ike No Leader for Liberals

Declaring that Eisenhower, as the nation's chief executive, should have liberals' support whenever he acts on behalf of all the people, Carey warned against looking to his leadership "on issues where liberal ideals are involved or where we seek fundamental extensions of economic and political democracy."

"Native American liberalism and radicalism has never sought or needed a 'messiah' or superleader," he said. "Let us look to the liberal movement and to labor for leadership and for our rank-and-file strength."

Carey, a charter member of ADA, was introduced to the convention by its acting chairman, James Loeb, as "a great liberal" and "an elder statesman of the American labor movement."

Loeb read to the convention a telegram from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who had been prevented from speaking by negotiations of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit.

"A vigorous, courageous and intelligent leadership by American liberals will be sorely needed in this country in the critical months ahead," Reuther told the delegates.

Washington Window—

How T-H Turns Back The Clock

(By Public Affairs Institute)

IT HAS BEEN SAID that "the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Law is a confused and mongrel collection of six syllable words exclusively of, by and for the lawyers of the country, it is a plot of lawyers to increase the take of the legal profession."

While this is an exaggeration, it does serve to illustrate just how madly confusing labor laws are today. Usually only lawyers can decipher them.

Hearings are now being held before congressional committees on possible changes in these laws. Testimony on both sides has become so involved that the press has given it little publicity. And many are wondering if these hearings will have any real meaning.

It seems that labor-management issues are seldom discussed so that the people they affect most—both workers and employers—can really understand them. In recognition of this, the Public Affairs Institute has just completed a new study of nine important problems in labor-management relations.

Revives Old Practices

The study sets forth in simple words some major issues with which Congress must deal in considering labor-management laws. It evaluates these issues in light of historical precedent and present needs.

The study, "Issues in Labor-Management Relations," by John Shott, discusses such issues as free speech, national emergency strikes, injunctions, industry-wide bargaining and the secondary boycott. The author is a former regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

He notes that in 1947, in passing the Taft-Hartley Act, Congress reverted to methods of solving labor disputes that previous Congresses and Presidents had discarded. In effect, then, we are trying to solve today's disputes on the basis of the relationship that existed between the worker and his employer a century ago.

This is seen in many provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The injunction, for example, first appeared in labor disputes in Great Britain but actually the British rarely used it and it has long since been discarded.

In this country the injunction in labor disputes was virtually eliminated when President Hoover signed the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932. The Taft-Hartley Act revived it, making "legal a summary method of dealing with labor disputes found in no other industrial nation."

The present "free speech" doctrine, Shott says, is a return to the time before the Wagner Act when employers could openly denounce unions in any fashion they liked before "captive audiences."

Under this provision of Taft-Hartley, management may express its opinion of unions short of open threat or promise of reward. Supporters of this provision have called it "equalizing" the balance between the union and the employer.

The author questions whether the balance could be "equalized" even if employees or union representatives were given the right to make pro-union comments and speeches before the workers on company time and company property. The pro-union speech could scarcely match the force or influence behind an employer's statement.

The late Justice Holmes stated that constitutional guarantees of free speech did not protect a man from those who utter "words that have all the effect of force."

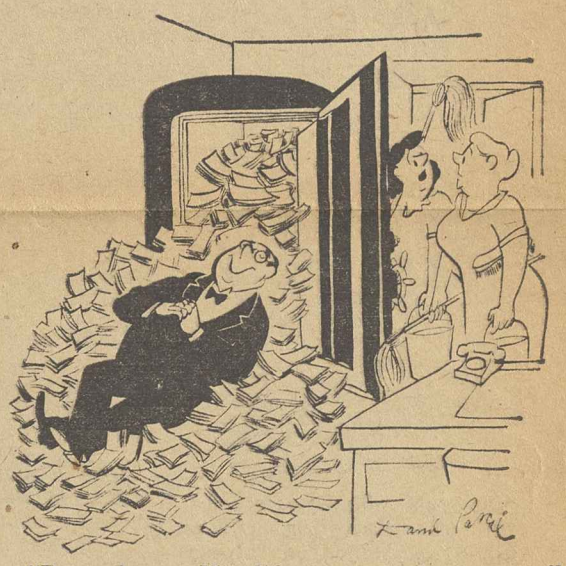
Thus, the study points out, that perhaps what is needed is a new, realistic appraisal of the real force that lies behind the statements of "the man who hand out the paycheck."

These are several examples of rules discarded in the past that have been revived as part of our present labor-management relations laws.

Sidelights

● ● **Vivian Kellems,** the Connecticut female industrialist who hates the income tax, has the bright idea that we can cancel all taxes for one year merely by using $89 billion in previously appropriated funds. So she told an audience of the so-called Liberty Belles who agree with her in hating taxes. To use the $89 billion would dry up production lines for aircraft, tanks, guns, and ships that take a long time between drawing board and actual output, but Miss Kellems doesn't trouble her head about that.

● ● **Saddest U. S. Senator** these days is Indiana's Republican Homer Capehart, whose favorite occupation used to be to sabotage price controls. Now that the Republicans are in, Capehart begged them to act responsibly, to act like the governing party, to give the President authority to freeze wages and prices for three months in case of a national emergency. Sen. Taft called the scheme "socialistic"—and Capehart's feelings are hurt.



"Poor dear. His life is no bed of roses."

Fair Competition—

Plan To Save New England Jobs Urged By Sen. Kennedy

FAIR LABOR standards throughout the U. S. are the cornerstone of a many-sided federal program drawn up by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) to help solve New England's economic problems.

The Kennedy Plan, outlined in Senate speeches after several months study, calls for elimination of many labor law inequities as part of its two-score proposals for legislative action on several fronts.

Concerned with the need for action to remedy current unemployment and economic dislocations in New England, Kennedy nevertheless emphasized that his plan was primarily national in scope. He said it "will benefit all parts of the country."

Stressing throughout the theme of fair competition, the Bay State Senator declared that New England welcomes the industrial development of other regions and does not fear honest competition. But he added:

"We cannot approve the abandonment of plants and thousands of workers for what we consider to be the exploitation of unfair methods of competition."

Kennedy said that, while state and regional action was essential to New England's prosperity, federal measures were also needed. He called on Congress to adopt policies which would:

1. Promote diversification and expansion of industrial activities in labor surplus areas.
2. Prevent further decline and dislocation of business.
3. Reduce hardships caused by recession and dislocation.

To realize the second of these goals, he said, Congress must act to "equalize the cost of labor" by making it impossible for "sweatshop" employers to penal-

SEN. KENNEDY

ize New England for demanding adequate economic safeguards for its workers.

"The exploitation of labor or lack of adequate standards should not be a factor in fair competition," he declared. "**WHETHER** such workers are non-union, in sweatshops, children, learners or Puerto Ricans, or whether they are denied adequate wages, pensions or unemployment benefits, the effect is to damage the well-being of not only those workers, but employers, employees and the public everywhere."

Devoting most of one speech to labor problems, Kennedy called on Congress to boost the minimum wage to "at least $1.00 an hour," and otherwise to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, and to strengthen the protections of the Walsh-Healey Act. He asked stronger enforcement of child labor laws and abolition of learner permits which permit less-than-minimum wages.

Kennedy also called for an end to the exemption of Puerto Rican labor from the Fair Labor Standards Act and enactment of legislation to prevent exploitation of minority labor. He said Congress should pass a federal Equal Opportunity Law and insist on enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in federal contracts.

NON-WAGE payroll costs, he pointed out, also are an unfair competitive factor whenever minimum standards of decency are not met. To eliminate such conditions, he said, a more adequate social security program, including minimum standards of unemployment compensation and reinsurance of state unemployment funds.

Hitting hard at the Taft-Hartley Act for the damage it is doing to the nation as a whole, Kennedy said extensive changes are necessary "to provide at least a free opportunity for an equalization of the degree of unionization in various sectors of the country."

Kennedy singled out provisions "which have seriously retarded unionization in southern and other areas which were industrialized and unionized earlier." These include, he said, Taft-Hartley's employer "free speech" provision, the barring of economic strikers from voting, and granting of precedence to state laws banning the union shop.

SYMBOL OF GREEK fighting spirit, replica of uniformed Greek light soldier, is presented to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther by Pres. Photis Makris, of Greek General Confederation of Labor, as Basil Hadjopoulous (left), technical adviser to the Greek labor body, smiles approval.

CIO Backs $5 Billion Aid Bill as Absolute Minimum

APPROPRIATION of an "absolute minimum" of $5.8 billion as requested by Pres. Eisenhower for the foreign aid program has been urged on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the CIO.

"We do not appear here arguing on behalf of any particular or sectional interest," the committee was told by Thomas R. Owens, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the CIO Legislative Committee.

"BEHIND the Iron Curtain, the interests of all social groupings of free people are completely ignored. The alternatives before the free world are still the preservation of freedom and democracy on the one hand, and the spread of totalitarian darkness on the other.

"It is for these reasons that we urge the Congress to appropriate the greatest possible amount for the foreign aid program consistent with our own economic security."

Owens recalled for the committee the CIO's consistent support of the foreign aid program as necessary to the free world's security. It believes now, he continued, that the need for such a program is no less acute than formerly.

"WE BELIEVE that it must continue to be administered with a proper regard for, and a proper balance among, the military, economic and social needs of our allies," he added.

"We are disturbed by the recurrent tendency to belittle or ignore the social aspects and to concentrate on the purely military or 'big business' phases. We call for a continuation of those balanced principles which originally characterized our foreign aid program."

He stressed the essentiality of free trade unions as "the economic mechanism for more equitable sharing of the national product and as a force creating the incentives leading to an expanding economy" which, in Europe, is necessary for the security of the free world.

GE Scabherding Charged By Carey In N.Y. Strike

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week accused General Electric of initiating mass strikebreaking by office workers at the GE plant in Syracuse, N. Y.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, flew to Syracuse to meet with management late last week after a dozen pickets were arrested and several were hurt as office workers broke through the picket line.

The strike of 5000 IUE-CIO production workers began two months ago after management failed to act on a mountain of grievances, including inequities in the Syracuse wage structure compared with other GE plants, and a speed-up.

"This mass strikebreaking is a desperate move by GE management on the very morning that IUE-CIO strikers, after seven weeks' wait required by law, became eligible for unemployment compensation," Carey said.

"The trouble with these non-union, white collar jobs is—You must have a good front, but you don't have any backing!"

"Moreover, this attempt to break not only our strike but also our local union, becomes even more reprehensible in the light of the fact that Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service several days ago started efforts to resolve the dispute.

"GE MANAGEMENT at Syracuse has tried every conceivable method of breaking this IUE-CIO walkout. It has spent more than a quarter million dollars on newspaper advertising, on daily radio programs, on intimidating visits by foremen to workers' homes, on phony 'end-the-strike' votes—all designed to break the back of this walkout.

"Having failed in all these, GE management is now desperately provoking violence in an attempt to achieve by bloodshed what it refused to achieve by peaceful, equitable collective bargaining. This stubborn, unrelenting stand by Syracuse GE management in refusing to make a single concession to its employes has so far made uttely futile the best efforts of Federal Mediation & Conciliation to settle this dispute."

Carey compared GE's tactics with the conclusion by IUE of peaceful negotiations with General Motors, Radio Corp. of America and the Philco Corp.

John J. Maurillo, CIO regional director at Syracuse, was among those arrested as other CIO union members joined IUE strikers on the picket line.

Kansas Dam Funds Vetoed By House

THE CIO and the mid-Kansas farmers allied with it scored a major congressional victory last week when the House refused to provide funds to continue construction of Tuttle Creek Dam across the Blue River near Manhattan, Kan.

The CIO and farmers opposed it at hearings because it would inundate some 55,000 acres of farm land and destroy several rural communities. Flood control could be better accomplished by less expensive up-stream measures, they pointed out.

Earlier Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development & Conservation, testified against the dam before the Senate Appropriations Committee. He called for the standard land treatment program of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, plus construction of detention basins and, if needed, small catch dams on the upper tributaries of rivers.

TUTTLE Creek Dam was planned by the Army Engineers to prevent floods in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. Smith opposed it on behalf of CIO members in these and other downstream cities.

In Central Kansas, where the dam would be built, the CIO has joined with the farmers whose homes, farms and communities would be inundated to fight it. The Senate Committe considering restoration of $15.8 million proposed for its construction by the Truman Administration, but eliminated by the Eisenhower Administration.

Smith told the committee that a soil conservation program, with needed detention basins and check dams, would increase agricultural production by 25% to 30% instead of flooding the land and taking it out of production.

NMU Accuses Ship Firms As Pact Deadline Nears

THE CIO National Maritime Union and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship owners broke off negotiations last week.

With the contracts expiring June 15, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said: "I don't know what will happen at that time, but the men never worked without a contract."

The NMU presented its demands several weeks ago to the American Merchant Marine Institute, which bargains for the ship owners. The institute last week rejected 100 union proposals, called for weakening the existing pact, and later refused to bargain on any demand that would increase costs of operation.

Curran said the operators, who demanded the inclusion of a management prerogative clause, "want the so-called good old days of hiring off the docks, out of the gin mills. They want to promote and transfer with no restrictions and go back to the days of the blacklist when there was no union.

"ANY REMOVAL of the protection of the central hiring hall would lead to the greatest strike they ever saw. If ever a union would go down fighting, the NMU would on the hiring hall issue, every man. That's our lifeblood."

The NMU president also took issue with the institute's statement that the average seaman receives $465 a month. He said an able seaman's monthly wages are $302 a month on a 40-hour week basis, but his gross earnings for a 30-day month including four Saturdays and Sundays at overtime would amount to $422.

He said a shipyard rigger, who has a comparable shore job, would receive $558 for the same hours, or an average of $2.33, compared with an hourly average of $1.76 for the able seaman.

Curran scoffed at the operators' cry of bankruptcy. He said the net profits after taxes of the American Export Lines in the last two years ranged from $2.2 to $3.8 million; Moore-McCormack Lines from $9 to $10 million, and United States Lines from $7 to $10.5 million.

UAW Settles Jet Strike

SOME 4,500 CIO Auto Workers won increases of six cents to eight cents an hour in the settlement of a 65-day-old strike at the General Electric jet engine plant at Evendale, near Cincinnati.

The union also obtained improved seniority and grievance provisions and some adjustment in classifications at the factory, which is the nation's biggest producer of jet engines.

The UAW members voted almost unanimously to accept the settlement. In a simultaneous meeting the AFL Machinists, whose 1,000 members also were involved, also decided to end their walkout.

Promises Forgotten –

GOP Uses a Hatchet On Labor Agencies

"The Administration intends to strengthen and to improve the services which the Dept. of Labor can render to the worker and to the whole national community." —Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message, February 1953.

By MILTON PLUMB

REPUBLICAN campaign promises that the Eisenhower Administration would build up the Labor Dept. and carry forward the social welfare gains of the last 20 years have been scuttled by the House Appropriations Committee.

Most of its slashes were upheld last week by the House.

The GOP-controlled committee, over protests of Democratic members, bit deeply into funds for the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Depts. and three independent labor agencies. Overall, the cut was $289,199,730 or 31% below appropriations made for the same activities last year.

Right down the line, each agency was cut back far beyond the amounts recommended by both former Pres. Truman and Pres. Eisenhower. The distribution went:

Labor Dept.—$254,424,000 allowed as compared with $296,818,600 asked by Truman and $284,915,600 by Eisenhower.

Health, Education and Welfare Dept.—$1,697,833,570 compared with $1,786,528,761 (Truman) and $1,722,544,870 (Eisenhower).

National Labor Relations Board—$9 million compared with $9.8 million (Truman) and $9.5 million (Eisenhower).

National Mediation Board — $1,064,000 compared with

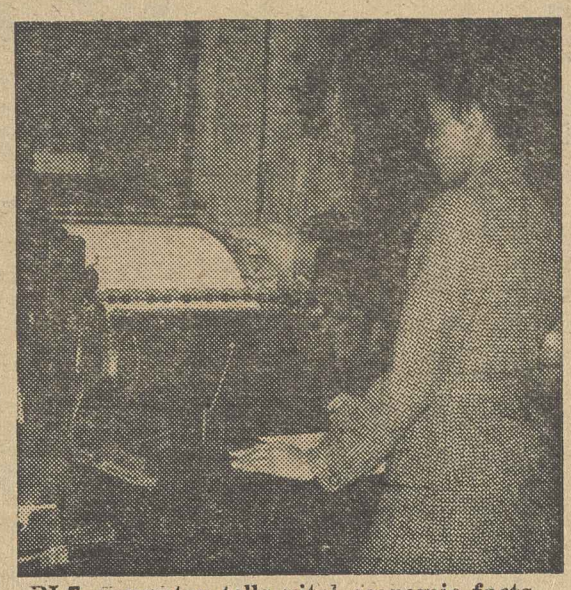
$1,168,000 (Truman) and $1,083,000 (Eisenhower).

Mediation and Conciliation Service—$3,210,000 compared with $3,747,500 (Truman) and $3,407,000 (Eisenhower).

Exclusive of fixed expenditures such as the $1.3 billion earmarked for public assistance grants to the states, the total cuts amounted to 17% of the Truman budget and 9% of the amount recommended in Eisenhower's revised estimates.

The reduction made in funds for the labor and welfare programs was thus much deeper than the average which the committee has inflicted on other agencies. The average cut made in all money bills reported to

Labor Dept. guards against farm hazards.



BLS computer tells vital economic facts.

date amounts to little more than 10% of Truman's estimates.

The committee cut especially deep into funds for education, hospital construction, medical research and public health. The new HEW department was given 25% less than the amount Truman recommended, or $286,706,601 less than it got as an independent agency last year.

THE OFFICE of Education budget was cut by $15.3 million, the committee allowing only $79 million for its work in 1954. Its appropriations last year were $279.6 million, most of which went for school construction grants not renewed this year.

New hospital construction was slashed one-third, being chopped from $75 million to $50 million. The National Institutes of Health, which carry on the government's research program in medicine, were reduced from $85 million to $61.5 million. Total cuts in the Public Health Service amounted to $63,802,800. Funds for the Food & Drug Administration were cut $663,000.

THE LABOR Dept., which has never fully recovered from blows it received under the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, was handed a cut of 19% in its administrative funds—and an overall cut of 14.7%. The administrative staff in the secretary's office, its legal staff, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Mexican farm labor program, and the Wage and Hour Division were all slashed by more than 20%.

The cuts called for elimination of 623 jobs, or over 10% of the department's present 5900 employes. The reductions come on top of a 40% cut in both funds and personnel which the Republicans inflicted in the 80th Congress, reducing the number of Labor Dept. employes from 7200 to under 4000.

After the cuts were announced Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin declared that the committee's action would make it "quite a difficult task to fulfill what I believe to be the correct function of the department."

Asked about Eisenhower's campaign promise to "build up the Labor Dept., Durkin said only that "The promise speaks for itself." He indicated that the whole matter would definitely be brought to the President's attention.

All agencies of the department were cut by at least 8%. The hardest hit was the Bureau of Labor Standards, which administers the Fair Labor Standards Act and programs of job safety. Despite a mounting industrial accident rate, it was slashed 37%.

The Wage & Hour Division, which protects workers from chiseling employers, was cut from $7,739,000 to $6 million, or over 21%. The amount allowed means that some of the division's regional field offices will have to be closed and the department's investigations held down to little more than action on complaints received.

Over half of the jobs eliminated in the department are in the Wage and Hours Division.

A 23% CUT in funds for the Solicitor's Office will reduce its staff to a level smaller than before the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics budget was cut by $689,000, with a loss of 51 employes. Nevertheless, the committee directed BLS to maintain the consumer price index "beyond reasonable question."

Other deep cuts included reductions of $30.7 million for grants to states for unemployment compensation and $6 million for unemployment compensation for veterans.

EVEN THE understaffed Women's Bureau, which looks after the welfare of women workers on a budget of only $360,000, took a committee cut of over 16%.

Rep. Fogarty (D. R.I.), ranking minority member of the appropriations subcommittee reporting the bill, led a successful fight on the floor to repair some of the damage. The House overruled the committee and voted the full amounts asked in the Truman budget for the Women's Bureau, the apprenticeship program, and vocational rehabilitation.

It also voted to restore some $6.7 million in federal aid for schools, but left this figure still some $8 million below the amount Truman requested. Altogether, $15 million cut by the committee was restored.

Ad Policemen Powers of FTC Hit By Decision

FEDERAL policing of misleading cigaret ads has been drastically curtailed by a Supreme Court decision which the Federal Trade Commission will not appeal.

The court ruled the government cannot consider cigarets as a "drug," subject to summary injunction procedure instead of lengthy administrative procedure, the only other weapon available to combat false cigaret ads.

The test case involved Chesterfields, whose ads claim tests of smokers of its brand showed no "adverse effects" upon the noses, throats and accessory organs.

The FTC sought to consider tobacco as a drug and use the injunction procedure, because slow-moving machinery previously used blocked effective enforcement. Under the administrative process, FTC said, by the time rulings become final advertising men have devised new schemes, and the job must start all over again.

CIO Protests Shocking Cut In Labor Funds

THE CIO vigorously protested the "shocking double standard" applied to appropriations for the Labor Dept. and welfare agencies.

In a letter to House Republican and Democratic leaders, Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, charged that if Appropriations Committee cuts were not restored "millions of American workers will, in fact, be denied protections and rights" which the law assures them.

CIO pointed out that the House had voted $712 million for "an Agriculture Dept. created to serve six million farm families."

ONE DAY later, Cowan observed, the House took up committee recommendations for a budget of only $267 million "for the Labor Dept., the National Labor Relations Boards, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board, all intended to protect and promote the welfare of more than 47 million wage and salary earners."

Cowan's letter to congressional leaders recalled Pres. Eisenhower's campaign promises to "build up the Labor Dept."

These promises, he charged, "are not merely ignored" by the House committee. "The exact opposite is proposed," he pointed out.

"The trade union movement," he wrote congressional leaders, "has a direct interest in the maintenance of the vital administrative, research and enforcement functions of the Dept. of Labor.

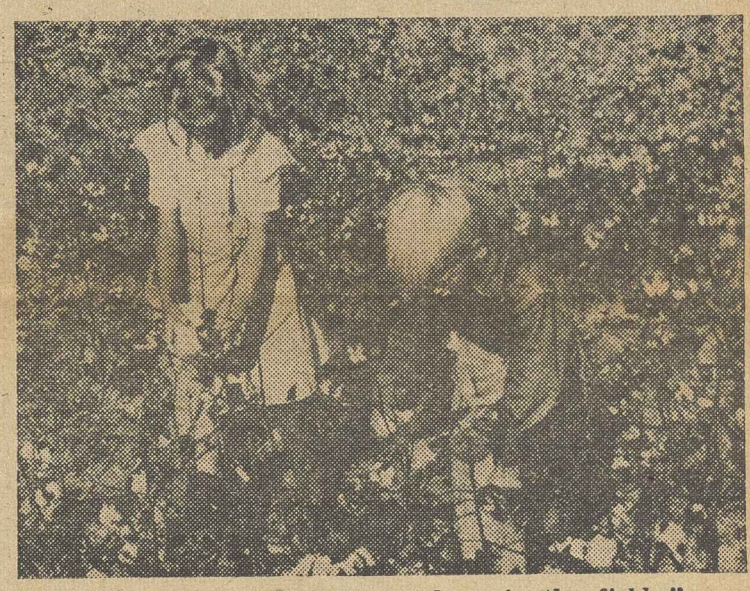
"If the wholesale slashes" recommended by the committee are not rescinded, he continued, workers would lose protections which the law now provides. These workers, he warned, "will know that these protections and rights have been denied them."

Sec. Hobby Urges Handicapped Aid

"All of us can work for wider acceptance of the handicapped," says Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, in an editorial in Performance magazine.

The magazine is published monthly by the Labor Dept. for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Mrs. Hobby calls for measures to cut accidents, rehabilitation and finding jobs for the handicapped.

Union and management cooperate on safety study.



Child labor brings "sweatshops in the fields."

Tariff Boosts Hit –

CIO Asks Extension Of Trade Program

EXTENSION of the reciprocal trade agreement program for another year was urged last week by CIO in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Testifying for CIO, Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the Education and Research Dept. opposed the Simpson Bill which would create new tariff barriers and interfere with free trade.

He urged the committee to continue unchanged the reciprocal trade program for a year while the "most intensive and thorough study and analysis of the role which reciprocal trade plays in the entire field of international economics" is being made.

"We believe that substantial levels of international trade must continue and that interferences with trade through various types of barriers—such as quotas, duties, customs regulations, etc.—is not in the best interests of our country or our allies and friends around the world," Ruttenberg said.

RECIPROCAL trade, he said, "in many ways, is a program designed to help American industry and American workers. However, we must simultaneously find solutions to the problems in the American economy that are created by increased trade."

Ruttenberg labeled the "trade, not aid" slogan of the Republican Party as "not a cure-all" for the problems of European allies or the U. S.

He noted that European Communists are now "strong supporters of 'trade, not aid'" and added that congressional moves simultaneously cutting aid and curtailing trade were playing "into the hands of the Communist elements who are waiting for an opportunity to take advantage of unfavorable economic developments in the European countries."

THE SIMPSON Bill, by increasing duties, establishing quotas and developing further barriers to trade, would unfavorably affect U. S. relations with other free countries and the position of workers in those countries.

U. S. workers and industry dependent upon substantial foreign sales would also be affected, he added.

Ruttenberg also raised "a fundamental question . . . talked about, talked around, but not approached positively by responsible Congressional and Executive authority." That question, he said, was "how the United States can continue to promote necessary trade with countries abroad and still minimize the effect that such trade has upon American workers, American plants and American communities."

He called for devoting the coming year to that kind of study but urged "we not move backward in our trade policy," as the Simpson Bill proposes, "but should remain at least where we are today."

THE U. S., the CIO spokesman said, would "move backward trade-wise unless we face up to the government's responsibility in this whole area of giving aid and assistance to plants, communities and workers affected by increased imports."

Included in this category would be retraining, relocating and transporting workers affected by increased imports with supplemental unemployment compensation during the period of dislocation. It also would mean, he said, financial assistance to communities affected, plus aid to plants or companies to convert to other production or to improve production methods to meet competition.

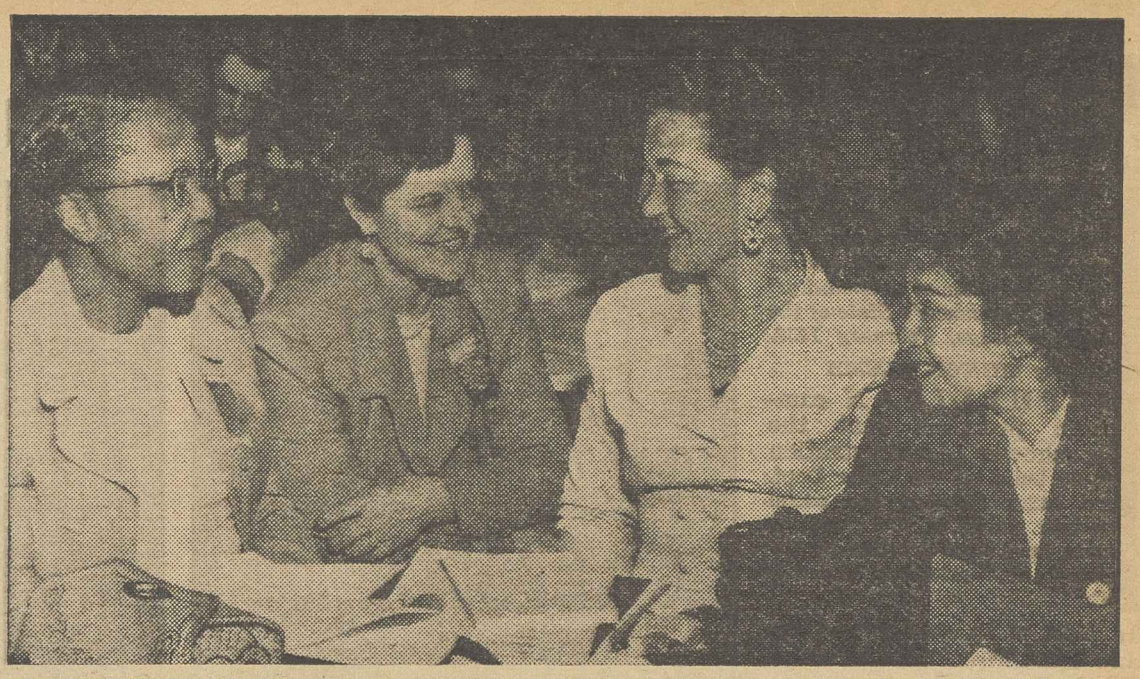
A Scientist's Best Friend— How's That?

"The scientist's best friend is the businessman—in or out of government."

That tablespoon of applesauce was flipped at delegates to the National Conference on Weights and Measures in Washington by Assistant Sec. of Commerce Craig R. Sheaffer, who a moment before had been introduced by Dr. Allen V. Astin, president of the organization.

Astin also is director, on temporary basis, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. He was fired a few weeks ago by Sec. Sinclair Weeks, on Shaeffer's recommendation, in a dispute over a battery booster, and was restored temporarily to the job when scientists throughout the country protested.

VISITING DAY.—Members of New York locals of CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers pay fraternal call on delegation of strikers from Local 336, at Hammond, Ind., plant of Lever Brothers Co., which has been picketing New York headquarters of the firm. Joining in a few turns around the modernistic glassfront Lever House are delegations from UGCCW locals in New York plants of Squibb & Co., Helena Rubinstein and Richard Hudnut.



THE WOMEN MEET.—Here are a few of the 200 delegates at the Packinghouse Workers national conference on women's activities. From left: Estella Wafer, from the Swift plant in Omaha; Gisela Koubsky, president of the Omaha UPWA Swift local; Edith Lukinac and Lupe Barbar, both from the Swift plant in Kansas City, Kan.

Women Meat-Packing Workers Map Campaign to End Wage Bias

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

They weigh, grade and pack sliced bacon; wash and trim pork and beef tongues; stuff sausages; grade and trim sweetbreads; put smoked meats in muslin bags; and mix spices for sausages. They also staple cartons, fold boxes; work in a dog food plant that uses horse meat; candle eggs; scale, wrap and stencil packaged meats; sew casings for sausages on power machines; bone hams; inspect products for defects.

Some of them wear high rubber boots and long, hot rubber aprons that come down to the tops of their boots; and work on wet, slippery floors. Now and then one skids and falls, breaking an arm or leg. Others lift heavy loads of sausage or other meats off a conveyor up onto a carriage. Or stand on their feet all day at noisy machines.

These are just a few of the kinds of jobs in today's complex meat packing industry done by some of the rank and file delegates to the CIO Packinghouse Workers' first National Conference on Women's Activities held recently in Chicago.

THE CONFERENCE was called by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein to take up special problems affecting an estimated 40,000 women who compose from 20% to 25% of all production workers in the meat packing industry.

More than 200 delegates attended the conference, representing a total union membership of some 130,000 workers in locals at the Big Four packing companies—Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson—as well as many large and small independents in centers in the country.

The bulk of the delegates were women, but also present were several dozen men, mostly key local, district and international union officials and representatives.

"The purpose of this conference," Helstein said to the women in his opening speech, "is to find out what you want, why you want it and what you think is the best way to get it."

The contributions that women make to the nation, their local communities and to the union have never received proper recognition, Helstein said. "We hope that out of this conference will come a program that will enable us to bring the women membership of our union into full complete participation on every level of activity."

MOST OF the conference time was taken up in discussing and voting on a series of reports and recommendations drawn up earlier by special panels at the conference. These were designed to act as guides to union negotiating committees in their efforts to remove some of the unfairness and discrimination against women workers both in the industry and in the union.

It's hard, dirty business working in the meat packing industry. Women workers often are forced to suffer from poor conditions which could be improved, although they are now vastly better off than they were in the years before the packinghouse workers were organized.

One of the chief complaints of the women is that they get lower pay than men even when they do the same type of work. The union has conducted a stubborn fight on this issue and finally succeeded in getting the wage differential for women cut from 10 cents to 5 cents an hour. The conference recommended that efforts be pressed to further lessen the gap, looking toward its final elimination.

Starting rates for women workers in the major portion of the industry are $1.40, while the rate for men is $1.45. A similar spread continues into the higher skilled jobs.

Delegates also urged that inequalities existing in women's rates be ironed out so that all comparable jobs in a particular plant being performed by women receive equal rates.

3 Million Women Now Union Members

The Labor Dept. estimated that nearly three million of the 19.25 million women in the nation's labor force now are union members.

Many of these women union members are employed in the apparel and service trades, communications work, textile mills and electrical goods manufacturing.

As of March, 18.5 million of the women in the labor force were employed, and more than a half million were jobless. The demand for women workers in certain occupational groups exceeded the local supply.

CIO Charter Proposal Wins In Newark

FOUR of the five CIO-endorsed candidates have been elected to the Newark, N. J., city commission.

A CIO-back referendum establishing a charter commission to recommend a new form of government also carried by a landslide of 62,687 to 8,168.

James T. Callahan, treasurer of Dist. 4, CIO Electrical Workers, and nominee of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council for charter commission, polled the highest number of votes of all candidates for the five-man board.

The charter commission will recommend a new form of government which will go to the voters for final approval in November.

The campaign for the charter referendum was sponsored by the Newark Citizens Committee on Municipal Government, which was established on the recommendation of Joel R. Jacobson, executive secretary of the CIO Council, and George Pfaus, state chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action. Other groups supporting the NCCMG included the AFL, the Chamber of Commerce and the Parent-Teacher Association.

UAW Auxiliaries Push PAC Work

A call for "renewed PAC effort" was sounded at the recent meeting of the Women's Auxiliaries of Region 3 of the CIO Auto Workers. Meeting in New Castle, Ind., the auxiliaries also pledged support to CIO-PAC on a year-around basis.

More than 80 delegates participated in the all-day conference which awarded first prize in a membership drive contest to Auxiliary 41 of South Bend, Ind. Sessions were held in the new hall of Local 371, UAW-CIO.

UFW Pension Fund Okehed

THE U. S. Treasury Dept. has approved the CIO Furniture Workers' pension plan covering all branches of the furniture industry.

Main features of the plan are that it is completely financed by employer payments based on payroll, benefits are over and above social security benefits, and retirement at the age of 65 is possible but not compulsory.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, who is chairman of the UFWA Pension Fund, said the fund "will begin to collect monies due from employers who have already agreed to participate, and UFWA-CIO will be better able to launch an intensive drive to extend coverage to workers in shops not yet participating."

HOME AGAIN.—William Oatis, CIO Newspaper Guildsman and Associated Press' correspondent jailed 25 months by Czech Communist government, greets his wife Laurabelle at New York airport after his release from Red prison. At left, Frank J. Starzel, AP manager. CIO and ANG long had supported moves to free Oatis.

CIO Calls Reed Jobless Bill Peril to Social Security

PASSAGE of the Reed Bill amending the unemployment compensation program not only will "seriously damage" the jobless insurance system, but "will be a grave omen for the entire social security program," the CIO warned the House.

In a letter to all members of the lower body of Congress, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph N. Curran, chairman of the Social Security Committee, and Nathan Cowan, director of the Legislative Dept., asked them to disregard the approval given the measure by a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee.

They asked the members to accept Administration - sponsored amendments proposed by a three-man Democratic majority, and to vote against the bill unless the changes are approved.

"If this bill, the first bill on social security to be considered by the 83d Congress, is passed in its present form . . . it will be a long and tragic step in the repeal of 20 years of progress," they wrote.

Curran also is president of the CIO Maritime Union. The bill he and Cowan oppose on behalf of the CIO bears the name of the Ways and Means Committee chairman, Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.). It is based on measures introduced by Reps. Mason (R. Ill.) and Mills (D. Ark.).

CURRAN and Cowan told the congressmen the CIO has two main objections which it shares with the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic minority of the committee—Reps. Dingell (Mich.), Forand (R. I.) and Eberharter (Pa.).

One is that it would foreclose effective relief for heavily-industrialized states, such as Rhode Island, which suffer serious unemployment and have exhausted or nearly exhausted their reserves for benefits.

The other is that it would automatically give the states money which could be used to pay the same administrative expenses for which Congress has already appropriated funds. The letter posed a query:

"Are states, such as Rhode Island, which suffer through no fault of their own from a high unemployment rate, to have the advantage of a national pooling of the cost of unemployment, which is, as the Supreme Court found in upholding the Social Security Act, a national problem? Or will the impact of unemployment upon these states be made more intense by this bill's harsh provisions which will result in raising their payroll tax rate substantially above those in other states?"

Compensation Pay Upped in 12 States

SOLID PROGRESS toward bringing state unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits closer in line with present-day living costs has been made by organized labor in a dozen state legislatures.

With about half of the 1953 legislative sessions completed, a recent tabulation shows that a dozen states have voted to increase compensation benefits from $3 to $4 weekly. Other states have acted favorably on unemployment and disability benefits.

These gains have been won in the face of strong employer opposition, as well as the counter-drive for so-called "right to work" laws which so far have been defeated in every state where they have been an issue this year.

STATES which have liberalized workmen's compensation benefits include Indiana, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wyoming.

In Connecticut, the General Assembly's joint labor committee voted to boost workmen's compensation from the present $36 to $40 weekly and unemployment insurance from $26 to $30.

On workmen's compensation, Indiana raised benefits from $27 to $30 weekly; Colorado boosted benefits by $1 to $29.75 or two-thirds of average weekly pay, whichever is lower; Idaho increased weekly benefits by $3 and upped maximum death benefits from $10,000 to $14,000; Kansas upped benefits from $25 to $29; West Virginia increased payments for temporarily disability from $25 to $30; Tennessee upped benefits from $25 to $28; South Carolina went from $25 to $35; and Nevada upped compensation benefits by an average of $25 monthly.

ON THE other hand, improved compensation benefits have been rejected by legislatures in several important industrial states, including New York, Michigan, California and also Maryland, North Carolina, Utah, Iowa, Washington and New Mexico.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania State CIO Councils are mobilizing support for unemployment and workmen's compensation bills in their respective legislatures.

Ohio CIO reported that labor-backed compensation and FEPC bills are "at a crucial crossroads" and urged a labor mail campaign to counteract employer demands for defeat of the CIO-endorsed bills. The Ohio State Senate already has voted a bill reducing employers' unemployment tax payments by approximately $40 million a year.

In New Jersey, Sen. Bodine, new state Republican chairman, has introduced a bill to cut unemployment compensation by the amount of any disability or pension allowances received from a past employer. Several CIO-supported bills to increase jobless and disability benefits were killed earlier.

IN MICHIGAN, the Republican-controlled State Senate has turned down a proposed $3 weekly increase in jobless benefits. It also has voted a bill, called "General Motors' baby," giving big manufacturers "merit rating" savings on their unemployment insurance tax payments.

In California—one of the few states with a separate disability insurance program—an Assembly committee voted to increase weekly benefits from $30 to $35. The committee, however, tacked on several crippling amendments pushed by lobbyists for private insurance firms.

Ohio GOP Spurns Ike On Tax Dodge

Eighteen Republican members of the Ohio Senate, spurning Pres. Eisenhower's advice, have voted for the "millionaire's amendment" to shift the tax burdent from the rich to the poor.

The Senate adopted a resolution, 18 to 14, calling for a Constitutional amendment limiting income, inheritance and gift taxes to 25%. The result would be to raise taxes on low-income groups.

Action came immediately after a Democratic senator read a letter from Eisenhower expressing disapproval of the scheme. Eleven Democrats and three Republicans followed the Republican President's advice.

2 States Beat Union Curbs

ANTI-UNION legislation has been turned down by two more state legislatures, in Ohio and California.

The Ohio House Labor Committee pigeonholed the French Bill, which would have outlawed union shop agreements and even banned some forms of peaceful picketing.

In California, an Assembly committee tabled a "right to work" bill by Assemblyman Harold Levering, GOP majority leader. The vote was 8 to 2.

Labor Backs Drive To Save Pension Law

A COUNTER-ATTACK against increasing attempts to put the country's retired workers on a bread and water diet by destroying social security has been started by a group of men and women from 32 labor, welfare, veterans, church and civic organizations.

The fight got under way at a Citizens Conference on Social Security they recently held in Washington. As a result, a committee was named to urge Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Oveta Hobby to resist efforts of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other groups to trim old age benefits to a parody on pensions.

THE COMMITTEE included Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate director of research, who also was one of the group sponsoring the conference and is a member of Mrs. Hobby's Social Security Advisory Committee.

The conference acted after hearing a series of discussions on social security during which Dr. Edwin C. Witte, professor of economics at the Univ. of Wisconsin, described the C. of C. plan for "universal coverage" on a "pay-as-you-go" basis as a "baby Townsend plan."

"Under it," he declared, "the Santa is not the government, but the employes and employers who contribute to the Old Age & Survivors Insurance Fund."

THE CHAMBER proposes to blanket in everybody under social security, whether or not he has contributed to the OASI fund, and pay everybody over 65 years of age $25 a month out of the $18 billion kitty built up by employer and employe contributions over the years.

The fund would be maintained at the $18 billion level by a payroll tax levied each year by Congress to make up for the amount spent. The pay-as-you-go feature would eventually push the tax so high the people would rebel, benefits would be frozen at a low level or reduced, and the chance of improving them would be negligible.

Witte warned that unless effective action is taken to beat down the attacks being made on social security, there is a grave danger not only of failing to secure improvements in the public welfare, but of losing gains made during the last 15 years.

TWO EXPERTS from the field of labor were among speakers at the Citizens Conference on Social Security in Washington. They were Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee and associate research director, and Nelson Cruikshank, AFL social security and pension authority.

Curran Warns of Press Drive Against Pensions

A SHARP warning that magazine and newspaper articles apparently aimed at undermining public confidence in Social Security should be read with "extreme care" was sounded last week by Joseph N. Curran, CIO vice president and chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee.

Curran, who also is president of the CIO Maritime Union, called for the precaution when he was interviewed by Leon Pearson on the NBC radio program, Viewpoint USA. He suggested that such articles be read with "several things" in mind.

"For example," he said, "do they attempt to point out the reasons for the present program? Do they emphasize its good features, or are they apparently at pains to point out every fault that can be found—every apparent inconsistency?

"Most important of all, where do the articles end up? Do they propose a concrete, positive program, explaining what changes for the better could be made? Do they call for larger benefits? Or do they propose a flat benefit, or a so-called pay-as-you-go system?

"WE WOULD advise that everyone beware of the latter, for the people who talk about flat minimum benefits for everyone do not favor more than a $25 a month, an obviously fantistically low figure.

"The very people who favor such a system are the ones in the forefront of any fight to prevent benefits reaching an adequate level."

The CIO readily concedes that the Social Security program could be improved, Curran said. Many changes are necessary to make it a better program covering more people and covering them in better fashion, he added.

"We advocate universal coverage, for there are far too many workers in the civilian labor force who still are not protected," he explained.

"We think the benefit levels are in need of substantial improvement."

Pres. Eisenhower's campaign statements indicate he shares this view, Curran said. He added the CIO's hope that the President will fight for such improvements even if he has to fight his own party, for "much of the political opposition to expanded social security comes from Republicans in Congress."

THE CIO also favors extending social security protection to the families of breadwinners totally and permanently disabled before reaching the age of 65, he said.

"Let me tell you what we in the CIO intend to do," he concluded.

"We are going to continue to fight with all our vigor and energy on the legislative front, and we shall continue to push the fight for decent pensions in our collective bargaining with employers.

"We don't intend to relax one little bit. We intend to keep on fighting."

Give A Buck To PAC

You and Your Money –

GOP Treasury Chiefs Hint Drive For Federal Sales Tax

TOP REPUBLICAN Treasury Department officials have voiced new hints of a drive for a federal sales tax, in the wake of Pres. Eisenhower's declaration shelving for at least six months the GOP's campaign promises of income tax cuts.

The latest indications of Administration sympathy for a business-inspired national sales tax came from Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey and from Treasury Undersec. Marion Folsom.

HUMPHREY said he is working up a "brand-new tax law." Asked if he were considering a federal sales levy, the Treasury chief said:

"We are going to consider everything. I am approaching this with a completely open mind."

Folsom, testifying before a House Small Business Subcommittee, said Treasury Dept. tax experts were studying the "whole field of excise taxation," presumably including a sales tax which would fall hardest on low-income families.

Pres. Eisenhower—in radio and TV addresses and a message to Congress—earlier set aside GOP promises of quick tax cuts.

HE URGED Congress to extend the excess profits tax for another six-months, to next Jan. 1, when a previously scheduled cut in personal income taxes also would take effect.

The President's proposal brought a storm of protest from right-wing Republicans in Congress. Chairman Reed (R. N.Y.), head of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, promised a bitter fight against Eisenhower's proposals. He called the excess profits tax "oppressive."

Reed demanded death for the excess profits tax on June 30, its present deadline, and a 10% across-the-board tax cut for individuals on July 1. Both proposals would benefit high-income taxpayers and huge corporations while handing the average worker enough to buy two extra packs of cigarets a week.

CIO's proposal for tax reductions, when federal expenditures permit, is to increase personal exemptions from $600 to $800. This would provide greatest tax relief for small income families.

EISENHOWER, saying Americans live "not in an instant of danger but an age of danger" also asked continuation of the 52% corporation tax rate beyond next Apr. 1 and continuation of excise tax levies due to expire Apr. 1.

Only the social security tax boost due to increase automatically next Jan. 1, could be avoided the President said. He proposed postponement of the automatic increase.

FDA Asks Power to Check Pure Food Law Violations

CONSUMERS have a $50 million-a-year stake in the power of the U. S. Food & Drug Administration to inspect food processing plants to protect the nation's health from impure foods.

That was made plain as the House Commerce Committee heard testimony supporting a bill spelling out the FDA's plant inspection powers.

SUCH POWER to enforce the pure food laws was curtailed by a Supreme Court decision, which held that a plant management must agree before an FDA inspector could check the premises.

FDA Commissioner C. W. Crawford told the committee "the need for prompt amendment to permit inspection is urgent" to protect buyers of $50 million a year worth of goods.

Since the court decision, Crawford said, FDA inspectors have been blocked from checking many plants. He cited this example:

"The manager of one of the largest warehouses in the United States has informed us that no further inspections will be permitted until the law is changed.

"This warehouse was visited regularly from 1944 to 1952, during which time 29 seizures were made that included over 75 tons of adulterated or misbranded nuts, flour, rice, peas, butter, fish and frozen foods."

The corrective bill, restoring FDA's inspection powers, also was backed by Rep. Fogarty (D. R. I.)

"Without factory inspection authority," he said, "the enforcement of several vital provisions of the (pure food) act is impossible. Adulterations and misbranding can best be detected by going into the plant and seeing what is being done."

Rockefeller Named To Health Dept.

Pres. Eisenhower last week nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. If confirmed by the Senate, he will be the second highest official in the new department which was set up as a result of a plan he helped draft.

FUEL BRIGADE.—It got so cold the water pipes froze at Minnesota CIO's recent summer school at North Star Lake, near Marcell, Minn. So the fuel brigade was kept busy hauling firewood. In the group (from left) were: Anna Slepica, Textile; Joe Wiesinger, Brewery; Minnie Anderson, Retail-Wholesale; Darrell Smith, National CIO-PAC; and (kneeling) Emil Wiitala, Electrical Workers.

Senate Kills Consumer Survey Fund

CONGRESS just isn't interested in finding out who gets how much of the long-suffering consumer's dollar.

The Senate has voted 45 to 29 to go along with the House in slashing from the independent offices appropriation bill a $186,000 item for a survey for that purpose. Both houses also agreed on a specific directive forbidding the Federal Trade Commission from making the study.

FORMER Pres. Truman had directed the FTC to find out what happens to the consumer's dollar when he spends it, and had asked the $186,000 to finance the job.

The House action prompted tart comment from Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.).

"Obviously," he said, "none of these special interests wants the public to know precisely how much of the consumer's dollar it is getting."

Sen. Langer (D. N. D.) tried to get the Senate to reverse the House, but failed. Farmers and others who are plagued by rising costs, he said, have a right to know where their money is going and "who's getting the gravy."

It was the gravy, particularly in foods, that prompted Truman to ask for the survey.

FIGURES compiled by the Democratic National Committee show that it seems to be the middlemen who get it.

Last year, for instance, the average family of three persons paid $739.70 for what it bought from farmers, or $17.45 more than it spent in 1952. But the farmer got only $352.87 for this food, or $7.03 less than he received the year before.

What this means is that the farmer got 48c out of every consumer in 1952, instead of the 50c he got in 1951. It also means that the middlemen collected $24.48 more in 1952 then they did in 1951.

No wonder the poor old dollar bill looks so battered.

Employment Slips

Although April employment was slightly lower than in March, there were 61.2 million employed and 1.5 million jobless in April, according to the Dept. of Commerce. Unemployment was lowest of any April since World War II.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

FROM beef to washing machines, there are some good buys available this month for alert shoppers. Even in a time of inflated living costs, there's an ebb and flow in prices that enable a family to get good values for its money if it watches price trends and seizes buying opportunities as they arise. Here are tips on price trends and specific buying opportunities for June:

Best Buys

Beef remains at low prices and is the outstanding value in meats. Chuck is particularly reasonable. You can often save even more by buying a larger cut like a chuck arm roast, and using the boneless end for beef stew, the center chunk for pot roast and the remaining piece for Swiss steaks.

Pork and lamb are more expensive now, but some cuts of veal are reasonable, especially shoulder roast, and roasting chickens have dropped in price.

Note the cut-rate specials on frozen juices, due to heavy storage stocks. The brands that are least well known are often least expensive.

Washing Machines: Not only are retailers cutting prices on automatic washers, with some manufacturers trimming costs too, but new and improved models are appearing, including more smaller washers for homes and apartments. Some independent retailers and discount houses are offering the Thor fully-automatic model for as little as $200.

Others of the good automatics are available for $250 or less. More and more automatics are shock-mounted so they need no bolting down. Sears Roebuck has a new version of its Kenmore automatic (about $240) which needs not be bolted down.

Other good automatics widely available at discount bringing prices down to $250-$260 are Maytag, Apex, ABC, General Electric and the new Kelvinator, designed to minimize wear on clothes and protect fragile fabrics.

Clothing: Prices of garments made of synthetic fibers like Orlon and nylon are starting to come down. The synthetics have particular usefulness for clothes that must be laundered frequently, such as summer apparel. It's significant that the Army now specifies a blend of nylon and Dacron for its nurses uniforms.

One of the best values currently available is Orlon-wool skirts offered by many stores this season for $4-$5, and as low as $3 in some stores. Many of these are pleated, which is more practical for a skirt containing Orlon than an all-wool one, since the synthetic fiber has a high degree of stability which helps pleats keep their shape. However, check quality carefully. Some of the cheaper skirts are cut skimpily to save yardage.

The falling cost of the synthetic fibers is also making available lower-priced men's sportswear. One of the best buys in summer slacks this year is rayon types blended with 15% nylon which adds durability to the rayon. Such slacks are now available for as little as $4. But be sure they're labeled "CRF" meaning crease-resistant finish, which helps rayon keep its press better.

Furniture: Mass-production methods introduced into furniture manufacturing are now opening up prospects for household goods at lower cost, especially living room chairs and sofas. Kroehler furniture now being produced by these methods offers good value, except that much of it is sold in credit stores which juggle the prices so that the good value disappears. They do this largely through a step-up technique. For example they may offer a set in a choice of a mediocre or more attractive fabric, and charge as much as $100 more for the same set in the better fabric although the actual difference in fabric cost is only a few dollars.

Price Index Close To Peak

FOR THE SECOND month in a row, the government's "new" consumer price index moved upward and is now within .5% of the all-time record.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its latest report, said the price figures climbed to 113.7 in mid-April. It was a monthly increase of one-tenth of 1%. Prices of goods and services and medical care showed the greatest increase.

The latest BLS figure is .7% above the comparable "old" index figure of one year ago and 11.7% above pre-Korea prices.

BLS reported food prices are on the increase, and the latest Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index was $6.47—the highest level in eight months.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	189.0	(old index)	Oct. 15	191.5	
1953 monthly average	113.6	(new index)	Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
			1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
			Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
			Apr. 15	188.3	113.7

New Directory Of Unions Issued

The 1953 Directory of Labor Unions was issued last week by the Labor Dept. It lists 215 CIO, AFL and independent unions, each with its full name and address, telephone number, affiliation, membership and names of the principal officers.

The book is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 35c each.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

The following CIO representation election victories have been reported by the Organizational Dept.:

REG. DIR. CHARLES COWL reports that the employes of the Tampa Terminal, Tampa, Fla., chose the CIO Oil Workers as their bargaining agent by the following vote: eligible 25, OWIU-CIO 20, no union 4.

Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher reports two representation election victories: T. L. Herbert and Son, Nashville, Tenn., eligible 90, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 63, no union 24, challenged 1; American Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., eligible 108, CIO Steelworkers 57, IAM 41 and 2 challenged.

John Green, chairman of the CIO Railroad Workers, reports that employes of the Cornwall Railroad, Lebanon, Pa., voted unanimously in favor of the CIO Railroad Workers in an election covering five crafts.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the CIO Oil Workers won bargaining rights for the workers of the Skelly Oil Co., Production Dept. of Western Kansas by the following vote: eligible 150, OWIU-CIO 76, no union 70. Intl. Reps. Arthur Cross and C. R. Williams were in charge.

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REG. DIR. LOREN HOUSER reports that in a representation election held at the General Electric plant, Linton, Ind., 226 eligible workers favored the IUE-CIO by a vote of 205 to 15 no union. IUE Rep. William Brewer is to be congratulated on his fine work in bringing about this victory.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports a representation election victory at two plants of Altec Lansing in Beverly Hills and Los Angeles, Calif. The vote: IUE-CIO 136, no union 8, IBEW-AFL 79, challenged 5.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports a unanimous representation election victory for the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers at the Atomic Energy Plant, Waverly, O., among the fire protection unit. UGCCW Reps. Henry Adkinson and Carl Holt handled this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports two CIO Brewery Workers representation election victories at the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association, and Stuttgart Grain Drying Cooperative, Stuttgart, Ark. The vote: eligible 128, CIO Brewery Workers 97, IAM-AFL 6, no union 17, challenged 4; Wonder Rice Mills, Inc., Stuttgart, Ark., eligible 76, CIO Brewery Workers 46, no union 24, challenged 7. The campaign was directed by Tucker, assisted by Brewery Workers Rep. Sam Brinkley.

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REG. DIR. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports the following CIO representation election victories: Norris Thermador, Riverband, Calif., CIO Auto Workers 420, no union 355. UAW-CIO Reps. Bob Brown and Harry Whiteside handled the campaign with CIO Rep. Henry Santiestevan handling the publicity. Turbol Products, Los Angeles, Calif., CIO Auto Workers 75, 35 no union. UAW Rep. Scellector Gage directed this drive.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports two UAW-CIO representation election victories: Spear Metal Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., UAW-CIO 13, no union 0; McCall and Rizzuto, Inc., Tarrytown, N. Y., UAW-CIO 6, no union 1.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the CIO Utility Workers won a certification election for the office employes of the New Haven Water Co., New Haven, Conn., by the following vote: eligible 30, CIO Utility Workers 16, no union 10, challenged 1, void 1. Utility Rep. Edward McCreven directed the campaign.

Jury Checks on Bramblett; 6 Named for Job-Peddling

AN INVESTIGATION into charges that Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R. Cal.) got kickbacks from his office employes for political purposes was started by a federal grand jury in Washington last week.

Meantime, three Republican political leaders in Georgia, indicted with three other persons on charges of postoffice job-peddling, posted $1,000 bail each and prepared to face a jury.

In South Carolina a former party official was indicted, also on a charge of selling postoffice jobs.

In another case involving a political figure, Rep. John L. McMillan (D. S. C.) was found not guilty of a charge of illegally leasing U. S.-owned oil lands.

The complaints against Bramblett were first made several months ago. Preliminary investigations have been made by the Justice Dept. and the office of U. S. Attorney Leo A. Rover in Washington.

Incidentally, while in private practice in 1951, Rover unsuccessfully defended former Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R. O.) on a similar charge. Brehm, fined $5,000 and given a suspended sentence of five to 15 months, did not seek reelection.

The Georgia Republicans indicted in the alleged job-selling deal were Tom C. Williams, Waycross, chairman of the GOP committee in the 8th congressional district; Isaac J. White, Blackshear, chairman in Pierce County, and James M. Kent, St. Simons, party vice chairman in the 8th district.

A federal grand jury at Charleston, S. C., returned an indictment against Gerard Hartzog, former vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, on a charge of attempting to sell his influence to obtain a postmastership.

McMILLAN was accused of violating a federal law forbidding a member of Congress from entering into contracts with the government. He had applied for a lease on about 1,480 acres of land in Utah which he planned to explore for oil. The Bureau of Land Management granted the lease, later cancelled it on the ground he was not eligible.

McMillan was found not guilty by Judge T. Blake Kennedy of Wyoming, who was serving as a visiting judge when the Congressman went on trial in March. In a written opinion, Judge Kennedy said there was no showing of criminal intent on McMillan's part, and that the laws under which he was tried "shrouded" the case in a "degree of doubt."

TWUA Wins Case, Pay Cut Barred For 14,000 Workers

THE DRIVE of the American Woolen Co., biggest firm in the woolen and worsted industry, to cut wages has been stopped and stopped cold.

The campaign ground to a stop when Arbitrator Raymond E. O'Connell turned down the company's request to cut wages by 31 cents an hour.

The decision covers 14,000 workers in 16 plants, all but two of them in New England. They were represented at the hearings before the arbitrator by the CIO Textile Workers which fought the company's proposals.

"Naturally we are pleased that Mr. O'Connell agreed with us that a wage cut is no way to approach the problems of the American Woolen Co," said TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka. He also is director of the union's woolen and worsted division.

"HOWEVER, we do not look on this decision simply as a victory . . . we regard it as the removal of an obstacle which stood in the way of a sound, workable solution to the company's problems.

"We repeat that we stand ready to offer our wholehearted cooperation to American Woolen in reaching a solution. We want the mills to operate, and we realize that in order to operate, they must be profitable."

O'Connell said the fact that the company showed a loss in 1952, the first in 14 years, does not alone justify a wage reduction. He added:

"It would be improper to institute a policy of adjusting wage rates to the financial experience of a company during the previous year . . . this would disregard the established yardstick of the value of the services performed, and would be to adopt a new policy of fitting wages to the fortunes of management."

TWUA had emphasized this point at the hearings.

THE ARBITRATOR also pointed out that the present national trend is toward more wage increases.

"And with the wages of these employes not excessive, an arbitrator would hardly be expected to direct a reduction in the large amount requested here, which at most would give only partial relief," he said.

The union said a major reason for American Woolen's declining earnings was its failure to use new "miracle fibers" to blend with wool to create new fabrics demanded by consumers.

TWUA also pointed out at the hearings that there is an increased demand for men's and women's woolen clothing, a fact which O'Connell also emphasized when he said:

"With business generally healthy at present, and expected to hold firm for the balance of this year, the market for textile products should be much better . . . although not booming by any means."

NATHAN E. COWAN

WILLIAM LAVELLE

Cowan, Lavelle Quit CIO Legislative Posts

THE RESIGNATIONS of Nathan E. Cowan and William Lavelle as CIO legislative director and assistant legislative director have been announced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. He accepted them with words of regret and appreciation for past services.

Cowan and Lavelle ended their legislative assignments for the CIO effective May 31, and the following day rejoined the staff of the CIO Steelworkers, with which they have both been long connected.

In their new posts, the USA-CIO announced, Cowan will serve as coordinator of all legislative matters affecting the union, both in Washington and in the states.

Lavelle will be in charge of the union's expanded program in the fields of state unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation legislation. Both will be stationed in Washington.

Cowan came to Washington in 1941, after many years of service as a Steelworkers organizer. Lavelle became affiliated with the steelworkers organization in 1938 during the steel organizing drive, and was later secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO Council. He became assistant legislative director of the CIO in 1949.

IN A LETTER to Cowan, Reuther said he accepted the resignation with regret.

"You have given long and faithful service to the CIO in this important office, and well deserve the wholehearted praise of the CIO officers and members for your excellent work," the CIO president wrote.

"I want to extend my warmest personal wishes for success in your new duties. I know well that the Steelworkers and all of CIO will benefit from your efforts, based, as they always have been, on an intense desire to serve the fine cause of trade unionism."

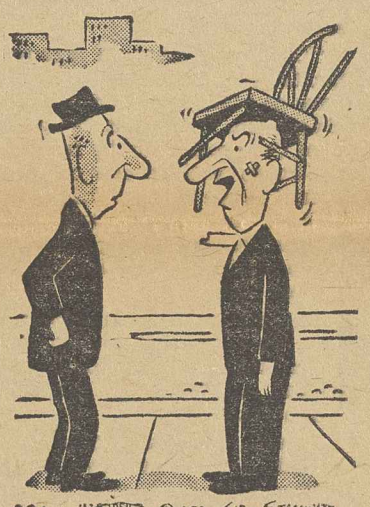
In a similar letter to Lavelle, Reuther said "you have served the CIO with distinction and competence, during a period when the trade union movement has been under serious attack from determined foes.

"You have been a vigorous and intelligent fighter for trade unionism, and the record of legislative battles which we have won and in which you played a major role is long and impressive."

State Labor Act Urged on Coast

The California CIO Council has urged the State Assembly to adopt a measure establishing a state labor relations board. The board would have jurisdiction in intra-state commerce.

John A. Despol, Council secretary-treasurer, said the CIO-sponsored bill would reduce costly and unnecessary work stoppages, grant workers in intra-state commerce rights long held by other workers and promote free and peaceful collective bargaining.



"I sneaked into a Union meeting to heckle them, but I was ruled out of order by the chair!"

GOP Strangling Of REA Charged

Proposals now before Congress would strangle development of rural electrification, according to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

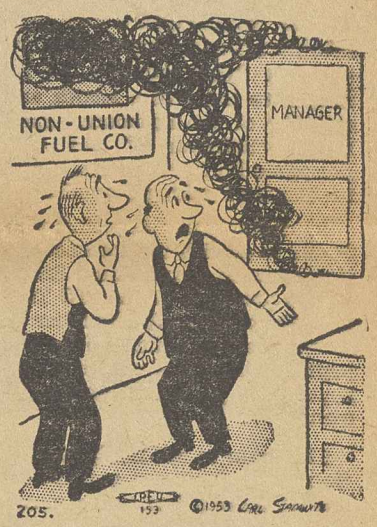
John E. Olson charged proposed appropriations for REA would not stretch to cover generating and transmission loans. Under pending proposals, the coop spokesman said, "the generation and transmission program (of the REA) is virtually dead."

Women's Wage Rule Tossed Out

Minimum wage regulations for "miscellaneous" white collar women workers in Washington, D. C., were declared invalid by the U. S. Court of Appeals last week.

The court acted on a case involving five women employes of an undertaker who said they worked nights without receiving the minimum wage.

Give A Buck To PAC



"Oh, oh! The boss must be getting ready to rake someone over the coals again!"

CIO Warns GOP Labor Bill Is 'Far Worse' Than T-H

"FAR WORSE" than Taft-Hartley as it now stands—that's CIO's description of the latest Republican unveiled effort to twist labor legislation even more against organized labor.

And with the condemnation of a proposed new bill, CIO urged that the Eisenhower Administration come forth with its own program to carry out the President's promises to liberalize T-H.

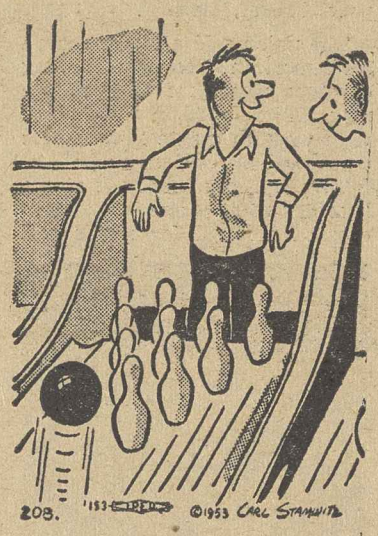
The comments were voiced by CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg on a Senate Labor Committee staff report released by Chairman Smith (R. N. J.). Commenting on the report, Goldberg said:

"EISENHOWER promised that Taft-Hartley—in some aspects he called it union-busting—ought to be improved.

"This bill is a far cry from the assurance made during the campaign and at the opening of Congress that liberalizing improvements would be made. This is a much worse bill than Taft-Hartley.

"We think the time has come for the Eisenhower Administration to make known its views on liberalizing amendments to Taft-Hartley. We think it is late in the day for the Administration to make known its views. In this situation, silence can be interpreted as acquiescence."

Criticism of the staff proposals released by Sen. Smith came also from Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.). He warned the proposals would



"That company union team is bowling against their bosses, and none of them dares to strike!"

"give away the rights of labor, labor's protection against coercive practices, protection of collective bargaining, and protection of peaceful picketing."

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) supported CIO's demand that the Eisenhower Administration now present its program for Taft-Hartley amendments. But the Senate Labor Committee last week lacked a quorum, put over its next session to June 3.

The Senate staff report proposals for toughening up Taft-Hartley were sweeping in scope. They would strike out flatly the declaration of policy encouraging union organization and free collective bargaining. They would go on to cripple the National Labor Relations Board, give more loopholes to anti-union employers and give priority to more restrictive state anti-labor laws. *(See details in adjoining column.)*

Goldberg summarized them as "going backward" and "almost shocking in its implications."

And the CIO general counsel challenged Sen. Smith's disclaimer that his committee staff report did not "necessarily" represent the Labor Committee's majority views.

"IF THESE are not the views of the chairman," Goldberg asked, "whose are they? If the staff doesn't work for him or the Republican majority on the committee, for whom do they work?"

Goldberg noted that the only favorable changes proposed in the the staff report were to give economic strikers the right to vote in NLRB elections and to modify the union shop restrictions in fields of casual employment. And these proposals, he said, "are not substantial compliance with Eisenhower's promises of 'fairness and justice' in the law."

Goldberg noted that "perhaps the most evil of these proposals, because it is the most far-reaching, is that to give the states a free hand to restrict strikes, lockouts and picketing, regardless of the federal law.

"THIS IS strictly a one-way proposition. The states would not be allowed to increase workers' protection or give them greater rights than those given to them by federal law, but only to impose more restrictions on them.

"Clearly, this scheme emanated from employer groups who are, even now, engaged in moving their plants from advanced industrial areas into areas where they can get away with substandard wages and union-busting."

"This union-busting measure runs directly counter to Pres. Eisenhower's assurance of fairness and justice in our labor law. It is certainly time for the Administration, until now completely silent on Taft-Hartley, to speak up against this measure."

Goldberg Tells Nine Repressive Proposals In Staff Report

The Senate Labor Committee staff proposals are "more repressive than Taft-Hartley in at least nine material respects," said CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, pointing to these provisions:

1. An open invitation to state legislatures to be more anti-union than Congress dares to be;
2. Political packing of the National Labor Relations Board in order to insure anti-labor decisions;
3. Licensing the firing of present board personnel "without regard to the provisions of the civil service and veteran preference laws", thus opening up board appointments to the spoils system;
4. Creating an administrative monstrosity out of the board by providing for a separate administrator in place of the board's general counsel, which can only result in open warfare between the board and the administrator;
5. New devices for employers to delay board cases, which are already inordinately slow;
6. An absurd proposal under which the Labor Board would decide whether work performed is "relevant or useful";
7. Further encouragement of intimidation of workers by employers;
8. An unnecessary extension of the non-Communist affidavit, conceded on all sides to be useless, to employers. A similarly unnecessary and far more burdensome provision to extend this affidavit to union members "in a policy forming or governing activity", which could include thousands of rank and file delegates to union conventions.
9. Pandering to powerful employers by overruling particular court decisions which have gone against them.

Sparkman Asks Small Business Aid

Small businesses, in need of financing, would receive aid under two bills introduced in the Senate by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.)

One bill provides:

Federal Reserve Board insurance up to 90% of loans by private banks to small business enterprises, with a limit of $250,000 and five years on each loan.

GOP 'Hard Money' Policies Hit

THE EISENHOWER Administration's "hard money" policies "represent a real danger to the future health and stability of the economy," Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee, told the Senate Banking Committee.

In a statement opposing proposals to abolish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers, cited a number of recent cases in which RFC loans kept textile firms out of bankruptcy and prevented unemployment.

The move to kill RFC, he said, "is just another in the mounting line of actions destined to make life more pleasant for the nation's private bankers." Referring to the bank holiday that marked the change in administration 20 years ago, Rieve added:

"This new Republican Administration seems determined to start things off with a bankers' holiday."

Rieve criticized the Administration's action boosting the interest rate on the federal debt and on veterans and FHA home loans.

RFC's RECORD of saving thousands of businesses over the last 20 years shows that "small and independent businesses not tied in with the giant financial trusts will always need a back-stop such as the RFC," Rieve declared.

Rieve said pending small business loan proposals "make a joke of the hallowed notion of free, private enterprise" by turning RFC functions over to private companies under government insurance.

"Under the proposed arrangements the Government would have no real voice in making decisions on loans, but it would take the great risks by insuring the bonds of these new corporations," Rieve said. "This is socialism in reverse, with the Government socializing the risks, while leaving the profits for the private lenders."

In the light of these proposals, talk that the RFC is dangerous government interference or socialism is "obviously absurd," Rieve declared.

Rieve's statement was presented on his behalf by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, and Everett M. Kassalow, executive secretary of the CIO Economic Policy Committee.

ASK BIG LEAGUE WAGES.—CIO Brewery Workers at Milwaukee demand 35-hour week and 25 cents hourly wage boost to bring conditions in line with those of other brewery centers. Here they picket one of half dozen struck plants.

Brewers Gain Backing In Milwaukee Strike

THE BEER that made Milwaukee famous wasn't being brewed last week. Some 7,500 members of Local 9, CIO Brewery Workers, were on strike at all six Milwaukee breweries, Schlitz, Pabst, Miller, Blatz, Gettelman, and Independent.

The walkout began after two months of negotiations failed to produce any progress. BW-CIO Pres. Karl Feller was in Milwaukee several days to assist in the negotiations and muster support for the strike.

The main issues are the union's proposals for a reduction in the work week from 40 hours to 35 hours with no loss in pay and a 25-cent hourly wage increase.

FELLER said the 35-hour week was "a standard provision" in many brewery contracts and that the Milwaukee members would still be behind those of other American brewing centers if they win their full demands.

Local union officials said increased productivity of the workers and technological advances threaten to put many of the union members out of jobs unless the work week is cut to 35 hours.

They pointed out the breweries have enjoyed "tremendous profits" and "can afford what we ask."

"The interests of the community as a whole justify our demands," they said. "It would be bad for Milwaukee if more and more were laid off."

The Wisconsin CIO Council, through Pres. Charles Schultz and Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum, announced full support of the strike.

As the strike started the CIO Community Services Dept. in Milwaukee County and Local 9 Community Services Committee set up machinery for strike relief.

Brewery Workers Win Raise in N. Y.

Some 5,500 CIO Brewery Workers last week won wage increases of 7.5 cents and 17.5 cents an hour at seven New York City breweries. Production workers and hourly rated drivers will receive the larger boost, and drivers on a delivery rate schedule will get the smaller hike, both effective June 1. Also won were three weeks' vacation after five years' service.

CIO Supports Ives' Discrimination Curb

CIO HAS endorsed the principles of the proposed Ives anti-discrimination amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act as a step in the direction of fair employment practices legislation.

The comments were voiced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as head of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Carey urged that the proposal by Sen. Ives (R. N. Y.) be clarified to protect all workers by making discrimination an unfair labor practice.

IN A LETTER to Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) of the Senate Labor Committee, Carey said of the Ives' proposal:

"The CIO has long supported FEPC legislation and will continue to fight for its enactment by the Congress. To the extent that S.1831 is a step in this direction, we support it. We will not, however, relax our efforts to secure the passage of FEPC legislation."

Discussing some of the language of the Ives bill, Carey said it "is not clear" whether it protects only workers represented by labor organizations or whether its coverage extends also to union members in unorganized plants.

"There is, of course, not the slightest justification for confining the provisions against discrimination in employment on account of race only to plants in which there is a certified or recognized union," Carey said.

"INDEED, the evil of discrimination in employment on account of race is far more prevalent in unorganized plants than in organized."

Noting that it is a "fixed policy" of the CIO to fight discrimination, Carey pointed out that under this interpretation, "employers whose plants are unorganized are free to discriminate if they so desire."

Still another interpretation of the Ives bill language, Carey said in his letter, is that it protects union members against discrimination wherever they are employed.

"While this construction would broaden the coverage of the bill somewhat, and that is desirable, it is difficult in principle to justify protecting union members from racial discrimination, while denying such protection to non-union members similarly situated," he said.

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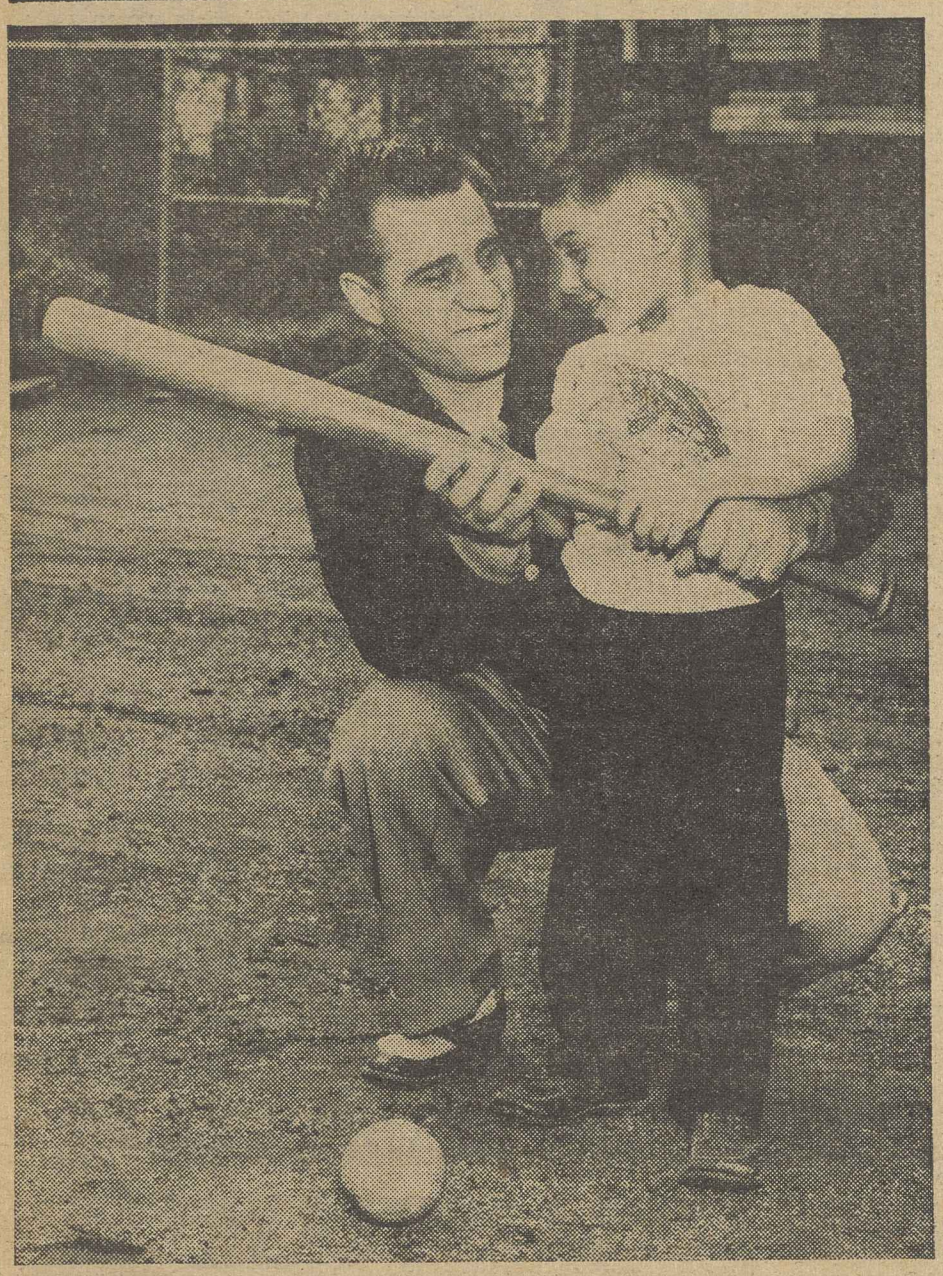

WORKING FATHER OF THE YEAR is Frank Fischetta, 33-year-old active member of CIO Auto Workers Local 589 and a former shop steward in the Newark, N. J., plant where he works. He has two daughters besides the son, Frank, Jr., to whom he is giving batting instructions. His selection for Father's Day, June 21, was made by the National Father's Day Committee.

CIO, AFL Set No-Raid Pact

Reuther Calls It Real Progress For Unity

—See Page 3

CIO Challenges Ike On 'New Isolationists'

—See Page 2

CIO Hits Drive For Sales Tax

—See Page 2

Story Of A Visit To Murray's Home Town

—See Pages 6, 7

GE Strikebreaking Stopped By IUE

—See Page 11

STEP TOWARD UNITY.—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and AFL Pres. George Meany, at a Washington press conference, announced agreement to outlaw raiding between rival unions. Reuther called the pact, to be ratified by conventions of both groups, "real substantial progress" toward unity. (See Page 3.)

Sales Tax Hit

Tax Relief For Consumers Urged By CIO

"WHAT AMERICA needs is less talk of incentives to already highly profitable businesses, corporations and investors, and more talk of incentives to the great multitude of taxpayer-consumers."

That's what CIO's Executive Board said last week in a full-dress condemnation of Republican-big business plans to ease up on corporation taxes and impose a federal sales tax.

"If consumers are not given incentives through tax cuts," CIO said, it will not do much good to give businesses, corporations and investors incentives, because there will be no market for the goods industry produces."

AND CIO proposed "relief to consumers" by raising the individual income tax exemption from the present level of $600 a year to at least $800 or $1000 "as the revenue needs of the federal government permit."

The CIO board's statement examined the "flood of contradictory rumors, half-truths, untruths and expressions of wishful thinking" about taxes since the Republican's campaign promises.

On the basis of Republican promises and performance to date, CIO warned, "the facts all point in one direction: The millions of people in the middle and lower income brackets and the tremendously profitable big corporations will be paying less taxes."

The CIO statement exposed the meager benefits for workers from the individual income tax reduction scheduled for next Jan. 1, and said "there will be no benefit to the great majority of Americans . . . if it is followed by enactment of a federal sales tax."

The individual tax cuts next Jan. 1 will mean "only 35c a week" for the $3000-a-year wage earner as compared with "relief" of $75 a week for those in the $100,000-a-year bracket.

The CIO statement also questioned Eisenhower Administration pleas to extend the excess profits tax from June 30 to next Jan. 1—a move opposed by many Republicans in Congress.

Urging that "excess profits taxes be collected as long as needed," CIO said by its removal "big corporations will gain great benefits" while "smaller, less profitable firms will have to make up in their taxes at least part of the lost revenue."

Removal of the excess profits tax also would be "a step toward future passage of a sales tax," which Sec. of Treasury George Humphrey repeatedly has said is under Administration consideration.

"There is no question," CIO said, that a sales tax is unfair and unjust. It hits most heavily at those least able to pay.

"Yet, influential Administration leaders appear ready to substitute an unfair sales tax for the excess profits tax and for fair income taxes on those in the high and upper-middle-income brackets.

"WE DO NOT think there is either fairness or equity in these tax-juggling schemes. The average American taxpayers will not tolerate any such scheme to aid the big corporations, the bankers and the wealthy taxpayers at the expense of the general public."

The CIO board reaffirmed support of a tax program including: Retention of the excess profits tax for the duration of the national emergency; an equitable income tax schedule, with higher personal exemptions; "unequivocal opposition to any type of sales tax"; and closing of existing tax loopholes.

CIO Challenges Eisenhower To Oppose 'New Isolationists'

A WARNING that the dangerous isolationist — "big business as usual" trend in U. S. foreign policy, "which has already shaken the unity of the free world," must be halted was voiced by the CIO Executive Board.

The board recalled Pres. Eisenhower's recent statement that "no single nation can live in the world alone," and described it as representative of the views of the American people.

"We believe it is his duty," the board continued, "to reiterate this simple truth and not remain silent when contrary policies are voiced by senatorial spokesmen.

"We trust that this clear principle will be enforced by the Administration and not abandoned at the bidding of senators without hope, without courage and without faith."

The CIO leadership warned that the "new isolationists" in Congress already have caused a sense of alarm and futility in other parts of the world which are fearful over failure of the U. S. to assume the responsibilities of world leadership.

"Abroad, the voice of Taft and the voice of McCarthy appear to be the Voice of America," the board said.

"We hope that the President, the elected leader of the American people, will pursue the policy announced in his inaugural address so that the achievement of collective security will not be endangered.

"How long will it be before the U. S. finds itself alone, whether the American people as a whole like it or not?

"The basic cause of the apparent lessening of pressure by the Soviet Union was the strong beginning made by the U. S. and her allies in rebuilding their strength. The present divisions among the allies, the undercurrents of suspicion and distrust, will encourage Soviet imperialism to increase its pressures and foment new aggressions."

THE BOARD noted that labor participation in the Mutual Security program is being undermined despite the fact that it has accounted for much of the popular success of the program.

"Operation Tycoon," the junket of 54 businessmen to "evaluate" MSA on the scene, resulted in a report, the board said, which betrays "a narrow economic and business point of view, neglecting the social and political sides of a sound foreign program."

It also pointed to the decline of labor's role in the U. S. Foreign Service. Particularly cited was curtailment of the labor attache program, "although the U. S. has to deal with many countries that have labor governments or strong labor minorities and although the infusion of trade unionists in the foreign service has had admittedly beneficial effects."

TIME OUT.—Students at Four-State CIO Summer School at Talladega, Ala., relax after class. The women here represent Clothing and Textile Workers, and Retail Union.

Bricker Curb Okehed By Senate Unit

A SENATE committee "turned back the clock" last week by approving the Bricker constitutional amendment curbing the President's powers to negotiate foreign treaties.

The Judiciary Committee's vote of approval was 8 to 4.

CIO has warned the amendment—if finally voted by Congress and approved by the states—would "turn the clock back to a period when the U. S. was a much less significant force in the world."

CIO ALSO said the amendment would "negate the role of the U. S. within the United Nations and its specialized agencies and through international negotiations to increase the security, the material well-being and the rights of individuals throughout the world."

The Bricker proposal—going beyond present constitutional provisions—would give Congress power to "regulate" any U. S. agreements with another nation or world organization.

The proposed amendment has been opposed by several Eisenhower Administration officials, including Sec. of State John Foster Dulles.

Food Aid Asked For Pakistan

A bill introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), asking Congress to authorize emergency loans of government-owned wheat or other food to alleviate famine conditions in Pakistan, has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Steel Wage Parleys Speeded Up

THE CIO Steelworkers resumed their campaign for wage increases last week when negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp. were renewed in Pittsburgh after an 18-day recess.

The full membership of the two negotiating committees—70 men—met for three hours on June 3. Then USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald and Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of the company, both in conspicuously good humor, announced a streamlining of sessions in order to reach a settlement as quickly as possible.

The first step was the appointment of a number of joint subcommittees, which began meetings the following day on various phases of the union's demand for a general pay boost.

THE UNION is seeking an unspecified wage hike under a reopening clause in the two-year contract that ended last year's strike. If agreement is not reached by June 30, it can call another walkout. It also has asked for the establishment of joint committees to study the possibilities of a guaranteed annual wage and a better pension and welfare plane.

The demands have been served on other basic major producers in addition to U. S. Steel, which had asked the 18-day recess in order to study the union's proposals.

'Ideal Mother' Named

Mrs. Leroy R. Coles, 57, wife of a CIO Steelworker, has been named "ideal mother" of the Ellicott District of Buffalo, N. Y., for 1953. All their five children went to college.

Free Labor Fund Grants Urged By Vic Reuther

THE CIO Free World Labor Fund is "an effective answer to the most powerful anti-American transmitter now in operation, Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.)," the CIO's representative in Europe, Victor G. Reuther, said last week in Paris.

"The CIO Free World Labor Fund, better than any other activity, can persuade workers everywhere that Station McCarthy is not the Voice of America," he said.

"SINCE the Republican victory last November gave Station McCarthy its extra power and more favorable time, doubt about American democracy and its will for peace and freedom has spread throughout the world."

McCarthy's operation is dangerous, Reuther maintained, because it often attacks those who have put up the best fight for democratic American principles. He cited McCarthy's attacks on Clement Atlee, British Labor Party leader, who "has contributed as much to the defense of the free world as McCarthy has spent in its sabotage."

"The CIO Free World Labor Fund," Reuther continued, "by helping workers organize into unions, by helping them win better wages and working conditions and higher standards of living through a CIO Point Four program, by CIO's visible, tangible work for international solidarity, gives convincing proof to the workers of the world that Station McCarthy, despite its sound and fury, actually signifies nothing.

"The Free World Labor Fund was established by the CIO at its last convention. By contributions from unions and individuals, the CIO hopes it will raise money to support the worldwide organizing and educational activities of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the international trade secretariats."

CIO Southern Students Learn Lobbying Lesson

SOME 70 students at the Four-State CIO Summer School at Camp Mac, Talladega, Ala., put their studies on legislation to immediate use.

While the school was meeting, the Alabama Legislature at Montgomery was considering a right-to-work bill and another measure to deny union membership to State and city employes.

The union fight against the bill became so hot that two students belonging to Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee left for Montgomery. Jerome Cooper, attorney for the CIO Organizing Committee, came to the school to tell of the fight and explain the significance of these measures and the Taft-Hartley Act.

George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council traced the economic development of the South. He urged stronger unions, family-type farms to replace the plantation system, and better schools with costly segregation eliminated.

A SESSION on organizing the unorganized was conducted by Ray Nixon, southern director of the Rubber Workers; Carey Haigler, CIO Alabama director, and Lucy Randolph Mason, of the staff of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Ten international unions were represented at the school, which was held under the auspices of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in cooperation with the CIO councils of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Larry Rogin and Joe Glazer, educational directors of the Textile Workers and the Rubber Workers respectively, were in charge of special classes for members of their unions.

House Unit Okehs Alaska Statehood

The House Interior Committee last week aproved a bill giving statehood to Alaska by a 19 to 4 vote.

Rep. Saylor (R., Pa.), the sponsor, conceded backers "have a problem" in the Rules Committee, to which it was sent, because it does not have Administration approval. Senate hearings on another bill tying statehood for Alaska to an Administration-backed proposal to admit Hawaii were still not scheduled.

CIO, AFL Agree To Ban Raids

TOP OFFICIALS of the CIO and AFL last week agreed in principle on a two-year pact to outlaw raiding between rival unions.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany, in a joint press conference in Washington, announced that both organizations were in agreement on general purposes and machinery for a "no-raiding agreement."

Language of the agreement "will be finalized" by a six-man subcommittee, Reuther said, and will then be submitted to the AFL Executive Council and the CIO Executive Board for action.

Meany and Reuther said they expected both boards would recommend adoption of the agreement at the fall conventions of each organization.

THE PACT would go into effect on Jan. 1, 1954, and be for a two-year period, Reuther said.

Reuther told newsmen he considered the agreement as "real substantial progress" toward organic unity. Meany instantly agreed as did CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who were also present at the press conference.

As the pact was described to newsmen, it defines raiding as an attempt by a rival union to obtain jurisdiction in a plant where a union already has a contract or where it has recognition from the management or certification from the NLRB.

The agreement will provide machinery for processing cases where a violation is charged, with the final determination in the hands of an impartial umpire, whose decisions shall be final and binding. The umpire will be jointly named by AFL and CIO.

Future plans call for the subcommittee, composed of three members from each organization, to draft final language. Meany and Reuther said they anticipated no trouble in working out the language.

They also anticipated that if the agreement won approval of the conventions of each federation, which they predicted, then the affiliated unions would ratify the agreement.

Representing CIO on the subcommittee will be Reuther, Carey and Steelworker Pres. David J. McDonald.

Representing the AFL will be Meany, Schnitzler and Vice-Pres. Matthew Woll.

Adoption of the agreement, the CIO president said, would lay the basis for greater stability in the labor movement and would release manpower and energy for organizing the unorganized.

Both Meany and Reuther agreed that the joint committee felt the "no-raiding agreement" would provide a sound basis for organic unity.

Unity talks, they said, would continue, with no specific date set for resumption. Many complicated problems, they agreed, still remained to be worked out, although they called the raiding problem the biggest roadblock to eventual organic unity.

REUTHER told reporters the conferees had statistical data from the NLRB files which revealed there were a total of 1245 raids between rival CIO and AFL unions during 1951 and 1952. Involved were more than 350,000 workers.

When the victories were finally tabulated, less than 2%, or less than 5000 workers in all, had shifted allegiance from one union to another.

It proves, said Reuther, that "raiding doesn't pay."

WORKING TOGETHER.—Joint committee of CIO and AFL officials meet in Washington, agree on no-raiding pact as a step toward organic unity. CIO members generally are on right, AFL on left in photo, while at head table, (from left) are AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

CIO Board Okehs 'No-Raid' Pact

By AL ZACK

FULL APPROVAL of action of the CIO Unity Committee in reaching preliminary agreement on a "no-raiding" pact with the AFL came last week from the CIO Executive Board.

Meeting in Washington, the board agreed the two-year pact was the first, basic step toward eventual organic unity of the two labor organizations, and would benefit not only labor, but the nation.

The full-day session at CIO headquarters opened on a note of sadness as the officers and executive board members paid tribute to their beloved friend, Allan S. Haywood.

Unveiling a heart-warming portrait of the late executive vice-president and an engrossed scroll, signed by each board member, the CIO officials paid tribute to his memory and praised his long and faithful service to the men and women of labor.

Following a minute of silent tribute to Haywood and other great CIO leaders, Philip Murray, Van Bittner and Sidney Hillman, the Board swung into a full agenda. Highlights of the meeting included:

1. Approved the proposed merger of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers and the independent Distributive, Processing & Office Workers Union.

The board expressed the hope that when the merger is completed at the fall conventions of the two organizations, the CIO Department Store Workers Local S-1 in New York City will join the merged organization.

2. Heard Pres. Walter P. Reuther praise Nathan Cowan, who earlier had resigned as CIO legislative director, a post he held for many years. Reuther called Cowan's resignation "a great loss to CIO" but noted he would be undertaking new and important duties for his union, the CIO Steelworkers.

Reuther reported the Executive Committee had approved the appointment of Robert Oliver, assistant to the president, to coordinate CIO legislative affairs. The appointment, Reuther explained, would bring legislative matters directly under the guidance of the president's office.

Oliver, a long-time CIO official who had represented the CIO with the Mutual Security Administration for two years, was appointed assistant to the president shortly after the last CIO convention.

3. The board approved the appointment of Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger to be CIO organizational disputes arbitrator to succeed Dr. George W. Taylor who resigned because of the pressure of other commitments.

4. Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers and chairman of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, reported on the first meeting of the Foundation's trustees and public advisory members.

Rieve said the foundation officials and advisers had fully discussed proposals to honor the memory of the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers but said no definite action was taken pending further study of projects which would commemorate "our beloved leader."

5. The board approved a full-dress statement condemning Republican-big business proposals to ease the tax burden on the wealthy and transfer it to the backs of workers and consumers.

ROBERT OLIVER

Charging that present proposals would give tax relief to those who do not need it and impose new taxes, through enactment of a sales tax, on the already overburdened worker, the board demanded the first tax cut come in the form of raising individual exemptions from the present $600 level to at least $800 or $1000.

6. In a statement on foreign policy, which expressed alarm over the dangerous isolationist-"big business as usual" trend in U. S. foreign policy, the board said it believed Pres. Eisenhower's duty compelled him to speak up against "the voice of Taft and the voice of McCarthy."

7. Adopted a resolution charging that strikebreaking activities of certain Milwaukee breweries are resulting in the beer-consuming public being defrauded. The barrels of certain strike-bound breweries are being filled with the beer of other breweries, and the consumers are being misled.

8. PAC Dir. Jack Kroll reported on present activities of the Political Action Committee. Kroll emphasized that PAC was a continuing, day-to-day job, and he discussed the importance of off-year, municipal elections to be held in 1953.

9. The board unanimously approved a recommendation of the executive committee for a new, expanded public relations program, with emphasis on radio and television. Authorizing the program, the board agreed with Reuther as to the necessity of bringing the story of the CIO, its accomplishments, aims and aspirations to the public, with emphasis on the CIO belief that its members made progress as the whole community made progress.

10. The board also received reports from the Civil Rights, Community Services, Economic Policy, International Development and Social Security Affairs, Resources and Regional Committees.

'That's Not Schlitz!' Struck Brewers Are Getting Away With Murder

THAT BEER with the Schlitz and Blatz labels isn't the beer that made Milwaukee famous — it's strictly a "fraud" against beer drinkers in certain taverns and bars.

So charged the CIO Executive Board last week, accusing six big Milwaukee breweries with engaging in an "extensive strikebreaking campaign" against 7000 striking members of the CIO Brewery Workers.

CIO said the beer "is commonly misrepresented to the consuming public as being 'Schlitz' or 'Blatz' or other brands of Milwaukee beer when it is sold at taverns and at bars all over the United States."

Such practices violate the U. S. Internal Revenue Code, the CIO board said in demanding that the Internal Revenue commissioner "investigate and put an end to such strikebreaking practices."

CIO ASKED the Senate and House Labor Committees to look into the situation. The board charged existence of an "unfair and discriminatory legal situation under which brewery owners involved in a strike are permitted to have their barrels filled by other breweries by virtue of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, while the union is hampered in its ability to cope with this strikebreaking move by the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law."

CIO joined with the Brewery Workers in protesting such management tactics, and pledged full support to the Milwuakee strikers, who have been out four weeks. Major strike issues are a 25c hourly wage increase and a cut in the work week from 40 to 35 hours.

Brewery Local 9, representing the Milwaukee workers, has challenged the companies to let the union state its case to stockholders' meetings.

N. Y. Pickets Have Coronation Day All Their Own

STRIKING members of Dist. 65-CIO crowned a "Queen of the Picket Line" and a "consort" as they halted their picketing of Hearn's Department Store in New York on the day of the British coronation.

"The "queen" was Eleanora Cerro, 28-year-old telephone operator and a veteran of eight years with the store. Her "consort" was Stephen Canestra, who has sold lamps there for nine years. About 800 union members are striking because of discharges of employes with 20 to 40 years of service without proper notice or adequate severance pay. **(LPA)**

Daniel Named To Denver Post

Appointment of Franz Daniel as CIO regional director in the Rocky Mountain states was announced last week by John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

Daniel, a veteran CIO organizer, was CIO state director in North Carolina.

Under the recently-announced reorganization of the CIO Organizing Dept., Daniel will serve as director of Region XII covering the states of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

Give A Buck To PAC

A Step Ahead

When the CIO and AFL a short two months ago resumed negotiations seeking to achieve labor unity, the Doubting Thomases were many. But their predictions were upset by the good faith demonstrated by both sides in their full discussions of the many problems involved in unifying the American free labor movement.

Now these discussions have brought their first, and important, accomplishment in the form of a "no-raiding agreement."

While the terms of the agreement are subject to final drafting and ratification by both CIO and AFL, the joint announcement last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany is good news for labor and the nation.

The agreement, as Reuther commented, means "real substantial progress" toward an ultimate amalgamation of the two big labor federations.

And more immediately, the prospect of eliminating bitter and usually futile contests for already-organized industries will free the energies of both CIO and AFL unions for the really important job of bringing the gains of unionism to millions of Americans in unorganized industries, shops, stores and offices.

CIO's increasing efforts will be in that direction. That was made plain by the revamping of CIO's organizing and field staff throughout the nation, as announced recently by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

"There are still millions of unorganized workers in America," as Riffe said, "who need and want the benefits derived from honest, democratic, militant CIO trade unions. . . . We will carry on this assignment with determination and with all possible speed."

Against Isolationism

". . . No single nation can live in the world alone," Pres. Eisenhower said the other day, in answer to Sen. Taft's revived isolationist philosophy.

Those were good words, and obvious ones; but they need action to make them effective. And they need defense against appeasement at home.

The CIO Executive Board put its finger on the fears of many million Americans when it warned that these clear principles of international cooperation must not be "abandoned at the bidding of senators without hope, without courage and without faith."

These are real fears. The record of Senator McCarthy and his group, and the words of Taft more recently, have caused real fear among many of America's best friends in other parts of the world.

Walter Lippmann, the foreign affairs columnist, noted this strongly in a report on his trip to Europe. Members of the American foreign service, who act as our eyes and ears abroad, are reportedly in a low state of morale as a result of the attack on the State Department's policies. Union officials who have visited in other countries, or talked to union leaders who have come here, report much the same trend.

Leadership of the free world's forces does not come automatically to the United States; like other forms of leadership it must be based on respect, on a degree of faith and trust.

Acts, as well as words, provide the foundation for those qualities. And that foundation we must strengthen.

Old Shell Game

The wonders of living in the Communist "People's Democracies," as they call them, never cease.

The Communists in Czechoslovakia have just announced a sweeping currency devaluation that is a sure sign of economic headaches in that terror-ruled land.

Along with shaking up Czech currency to bring it in line with the Soviet ruble, the Communists announced that they would trim prices by as much as 37% and slash wages by 80%—which leaves Czech workers at least 50% behind their previous starvation level.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Shake!

In Other Words –

Looking To The IFCTU Meet

The following views of the British Trades Union Congress on the role of organized labor in the development of backward countries are reprinted from Labour, the TUC official monthly publication.

WHEN representatives of 53 million trade unionsts meet in Stockholm in July a major subject for discussion and action concerns those countries where hunger, disease and undernourishment are all too common.

Delegates at the third World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will be asking what progress has been made in raising living standards and whether the contributions the free trade unions have made so far have been effective.

Action in the underdeveloped countries has been a high priority for the ICFTU since its beginning.

Not only has the confederation given positive help in building up new trade unions, but it has supported those agencies who face the same enemies of progress. Its ambition is to greet the day when the West no longer looks upon the rest of the world as underdeveloped.

Progress Is Too Slow

Toward that goal, progress has been slow—too slow, some ICFTU spokesmen declared when the Economics Commission for Asia met at Bandong, Indonesia, this year.

Industrialization—the key to better living standards—so far has had little effect. Southeast Asia is still predominantly dependent for earnings and jobs on agricultural and mineral products. And even in these fields there is cause for alarm.

The food situation is now worse than before the war. The population has increased by one in 10 during the last 13 years but the output of food is still less than in 1939. In bringing methods of cultivation up to date, no real progress has been made.

To cultivate more land is only part of the answer to this pressing problem, said Dyhan Mungat and M. P. Rajagopal, the two Indians chosen to put the free trade union view to the economic experts of the United Nations.

Land reform is urgently needed. To give farmers the incentive to grow more food the land should be shared out fairly, marketing services organized and technical advice centers set up.

Orderly Development

Another danger to jobs and living standards is the swing of raw material prices when the world demand rises and falls. The free trade unions want an end to fluctuations which virtually tie wages and jobs to the current needs of the industrialized nations. Flexible international agreements are needed to provide for the buying of buffer stocks when demand is slack and to allow for the control of prices.

Yet, in the end, the development of new industries is the only way to tackle unemployment and underemployment. This, the ICFTU spokesmen insisted, must be done in an orderly way. They do not want to see slum factories in slum towns as a result of uncontrolled industrial expansion.

A practical, immediate possibility, said the ICFTU, is to develop cottage industries as a balance with small industrial undertakings and larger industries. Nevertheless the long-term investment on the large scale required will have to come through international action so as to avoid the dangers of exploitation.

In such enterprise the trade unions must be free to defend their members' interests. They must be the partners and not the tools of government in helping forward progressive policies. But until all governments have freed unions from hampering restrictions and recognize their rights to bargain collectively with employers and, if necessary to strike, the democratic trade union movement will be prevented from making its most effective contribution.

This same theme of partnership for progress was developed when ICFTU leaders met in Brussels in March and stressed again the backing of the free trade unions for the UN Technical Assistance Program.

They felt that experienced union officials should be included on any mission of technical experts to ensure that public health, social security, housing and industrial relations are not neglected when huge projects for industrialization are put in hand.

Other suggestions were that the free trade unions be consulted when scholarships were awarded to teams of workers and technicians and that such teams not be sent to visit firms with no union agreements.

U. S. Labor Warns On Russ Threat

Concern at continuing threats to freedom from totalitarianism and colonialism was expressed by the CIO, AFL and Mine Workers in a joint statement on the coming ICFTU World Congress.

"We are concerned at the perils to free trade unionism inherent in Soviet totalitarianism, a threat in no way diminished by Stalin's death, papier mache Soviet peace doves, or Communist 'united front' appeals," they said.

"The dangers of Peronism and military authoritarianism make us more fearful for the future of free trade unionism in parts of Central and South America. We are distressed at the stubborn colonialist policies still pursued by several democratic countries to the detriment of free trade unionism.

"The Third World Congress must grapple with these and other issues confronting international labor and emerge with a program which will satisfy the hopes of the millions of workers for whom the ICFTU speaks. To this end American labor . . . seeks the liberation of workers everywhere, whether from totalitarian slavery or colonial exploitation, whether from economic crisis or political reaction."

It's Your Washington

By Willard Shelton

MARK DOWN June 2 not only as the day when Britain's young Queen was crowned but also as the day on which President Eisenhower first exerted major leadership to force Old Guard leaders of his own party in Congress to accept White House foreign policy.

He summoned congressional leaders into conference, refusing to excuse Sen. Bridges, who tried to pretend that a scheduled Appropriations Committee meeting was more important. He demanded—and got—abolition of the Red China "rider" to a State Dept. money bill.

Bridges in the rider tried to push through a law saying in effect that we would walk out of the United Nations the day Red China was admitted to the Security Council. The President bluntly called the rider an unwise "threat" to the UN and an infringement of his executive authority in foreign policy.

Bridges and Sen. Knowland backed down like lambs and agreed to kill the rider.

On June 2, as well, a formula was revealed for getting Congress to extend for one year the reciprocal trade pacts law. Rep. Simpson (R., Pa.), whose own "extension" bill was loaded with gadgets, agreed to split the measure into two sections.

The first, which will pass, extends the law about as it is. The second, which will not pass, covers proposals to impose quotas on imports and raise tariffs. Simpson is allowed to save face because he can still talk about quotas, maybe even hold hearings.

EISENHOWER EXECUTIVES even showed signs of working harder to get the excess profits tax extended for six short months. On June 2 they had not yet bulled over the opposition of tax-hating G. O. P. Rep. Daniel Reed of New York. But Treasury spokesmen were softening up conservative businessmen's groups, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The President has dropped the theory that his only function is to make proposals and let Congress go its own sweet way. He dropped it because Republican Old Guardsmen made him recognize that pressure was necessary to sway them. He not only summons White House conferences but also personally telephones individual congressmen asking for their votes.

★

PRESSURE was the only recourse left on excess profits taxes. The Democratic minority warned that it refused to "save" Ike if he couldn't persuade the Republicans to support him.

One reason is that Democrats are getting tired of the excuse that all the new Administration's problems are "inherited" from the Truman Administration. They reason that Eisenhower should have known last year, when free-wheeling tax-cutting pledges were winning votes, that big mobilization means either big taxes or a heavier deficit.

● The President still doesn't have a domestic program, and the Fair Deal is being gutted by cuts in appropriations for welfare and social programs. Ike isn't fighting the Old Guard in this field, But at last is trying to frame a sensible Eisenhower foreign policy, economic and political.

★

THERE IS A QUIET, persistent demand for the Senate subcommittee report on Sen. McCarthy's financial affairs, and reprints are selling well.

The report became suddenly unobtainable from the government when McCarthy's good friend, Sen. Jenner of Indiana, became chairman of the Rules Committee.

The New Republic, however, published long excerpts, has sold 175,000 copies in 16-page reprint form, has another printing on order. Americans for Democratic Action photographed and reprinted the full 400-page report, complete with documentary evidence, and has sold more than 2700 copies, individually ordered, at $2 each.

The 16-page reprint is available at 10 cents a copy, $6 per 100, at 1825 Jefferson Place N. W., Washington, D. C. The ADA full report, which is also going into another printing, can be obtained from 1341 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

★

● ● CBS and NBC, the two big television networks, reached almost childish extremes in their anxiety to score a half-minute or two-minute "beat" in being first to show British coronation films.

When NBC arranged to use a Venezuelan jet bomber, freshly purchased from the British, to fly its films direct to New York, CBS protested to the State Dept. and clamored that it wanted a jet bomber, too. No luck—but NBC's scheme collapsed when the Venezuelan jet had fuel trouble over the Atlantic and had to turn back.

Americans saw the first films through simple arrangements with the Canadian Broadcasting Co.—a government-owned enterprise which got its films first because its facilities are closer to Britain than American facilities. The films, when shown, were a credit to their British producers and the energy of all concerned.

● ● Word went around Washington, when President Truman planned a visit, that he was coming here to "clean up the mess."

No Joke

Maybe Ike's big day was not June 2, as reported above, but the previous Wednesday, May 27. That's when the President "broke 90" for the first time at Burning Tree Country Club, the Capital's swankest gathering place of top-flight politicians, lobbyists and public relations men.

Eisenhower's score: 87. And he ruined a local joke by breaking 90 before Treasury Sec. Humphrey's slumping U. S. bonds dropped from a par of 100 to less than 90. For weeks the betting was even that Humphrey's "hard money" bonds would beat the President in the race.

Book Review —

'Golden Curtain' Of Big Business Is Lifted By A GE Insider

THE "GOLDEN CURTAIN" that shrouds big business in an aura of glamor and mystery has been ripped aside by a man who really knows, a former top-ranking executive of General Electric.

T. K. Quinn, former vice-president of GE, who for many years was on the inside of big business, has just written a free-swinging expose, "Giant Business: Threat to Democracy."

Quinn resigned his GE post because he was convinced that super-sized corporations are threatening American political liberties and are leading this nation down the road to totalitarianism.

The same belief led him to write this book.

"Corporate Bigness," Quinn says, "is an evil per se in any society devoted to the freedom and independence of the individual."

"Worshippers of Giantism and the colossal in business," Quinn continues, "in their individual collectivism, are closer than they think to socialism and the Marxian mystique, both of which are ultimate expressions of Bigness, because they pretend to comprehend the whole of society . . . the privately owned super-giants are the forerunnners of the super-state . . . The officers and directors of our giant corporations are self-elected and self-perpetuating. The system is more Russian than it is American."

How Top Brass Is Treated

In describing his days with GE when he was heir apparent to the throne which later went to Charles E. Wilson, and and also was president of the GE Finance Corp., Quinn reveals the way management treats top brass which lacks the protection of a union.

"I shall never forget one experience," Quinn wrote. "My father had died in Chicago and I postponed a meeting of the Sales Committee to attend his funeral.

"When I returned, I was asked (by GE Pres. Gerard Swope) why the meeting had been postponed. The answer to my perfectly reasonable explanation was that the business was not to be neglected in that way. I was thus reprimanded for taking a day off to attend my father's funeral."

Before his resignation from GE, Quinn reports he had made it apparent to top GE leadership that "I was not in sympathy with our (GE) reactionary labor policy."

"In one discussion," he recalls, "I was able to sway the committee to a voluntary pay increase at the Schenectady Works and to secure a favorable vote. But the committee was merely 'advisory' to Messrs. Young and Swope. The final decision was up to them and the increase never materialized."

Bigger Than The State

Pointing to the increasing number of powerful, billionaire corporations, many of them bigger and richer than the political states in the Union, Quinn insists that opportunities for really independent business are rapidly declining.

"Small business can continue to exist by sufferance only so long as monster corporations choose not to enter the competition against them," he observes.

Quinn began his business career as an $8-a-week-employe, and then as an officer of the National Lamp Works. When that company joined GE, Quinn moved up the ladder of the GE hierarchy.

After quitting GE, Quinn became president of the national advertising agency, Maxon, Inc., where he remained until the war broke out. Called to Washington, he served with the War Production Board and today is president of the T. K. Quinn Co. of New York City.

From a long career in big business, he is well qualified to tell the "inside facts" about America's giant industries. That's just what he does in "Giant Business: Threat to Democracy." —A. Z.

"Giant Business: Threat to Democracy," $3.75, is published by Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16.

Washington Window —

Congress Kills Housing Studies

(By Public Affairs Institute)

THE DRIVE to reduce government spending is underway. Each day newspaper headlines announce such proposed cuts as $5 billion in the Air Force budget. This is the big news.

Many budget reductions of major importance, however, get little or no press. An example is housing research. The entire division is being wiped out.

This will save the taxpayers $800,000 next fiscal year—the amount requested by Pres. Eisenhower to keep the division operating. In turn, the taxpayers lose the services of the agency.

The chances are that you've never heard of the research division. It has no funds for general publicity. The building industry—from contractor to builder to plumber to financier—often used the division's services. Its job is to aid them while protecting the interests of the home purchaser.

Aid To Home Buyers

The Housing Act of 1949 set up the division to undertake and contract for research and other efforts to improve the science of housing and to reduce its costs.

The housing industry is not dominated by a few giants like autos or steel. Instead, it is made up of thousands of small builders who construct from five to twenty-five houses per year. Few are large enough to do their own research.

The research division, since it opened shop in January, 1950, has served as a clearing house to assist the contractor, the builder, the supplier and the home purchaser.

The division cannot order these groups to do anything. However, it has shown them the advisability of doing certain things. They have urged, for example, uniform building and plumbing codes.

Nonstandard codes have been a major factor in high building costs. Now, some 41 cities have adopted model plumbing codes, while 150 others have, in effect, accepted them.

Example Of Savings

When the division determines that some type of research is needed, it usually contracts with experts in nonprofit institutions like universities or foundations. Sometimes it undertakes the research itself.

Here are some examples of savings that can be made now as a result of housing research:

● The roof of a medium-priced home can now be cut $180 or roughly 34% of the cost.

● A frame wall in a medium-cost home can now be constructed at a saving of about $210.

● Builders have been shown how they save from $40 to $50 for each house by proper planning of the arrangements of the plumbing fixtures and pipes.

● The model plumbing code, if adopted, would save approximately $150 for each house built.

The research division estimates that if any single one of these methods were used for only one-fifth of the houses built in any one year, the total savings would range from a low of $8 million to a possible $108 million.

The issue before Congress was whether the $800,000 should be spent for the program next fiscal year. Following are selected quotes from each side:

Sen. Ferguson (R., Mich.) — Against the program—"Here we have a typical example of bureaucracy which I think evidences a desire to compete with architects and construction companies as well as with individuals who desire to build homes."

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N. Mex.)—For the program—"The research is not being done for the Federal government. The information is channeled to private industry . . . I hope the Senate and the Congress will never forget that if it had not been for research in every line of endeavor, which affects everyday American life, we would not today occupy the position we do throughout the world."

"I hate to spoil the start of a beautiful day, but did you take a peek at your right rear tire?"

Visit To Blantyre—Home Town C

Miners Recall Late CIO Chief

By LEWIS CARLINER

BLANTYRE, a half-dozen miles up the Clyde River from Glasgow, is the chief town in the Scottish mining valley where Philip Murray was born.

His cousin, Mrs. Cecelia Kelly, still lives there. So does his boyhood chum, Edward Daly. Together he and Philip Murray started and were graduated from St. Joseph's School, which still stands on the edge of the town along the road from Glasgow.

In the Blantyre Miners Welfare Institute, where the miners want to erect a plaque in honor of Philip Murray, old men who sit at the tables playing dominoes or look out the windows into the sun remember working in the Bardyke mine with Philip Murray. They remember, too, working with his father, William Murray, and his uncle, a famous football player whose prowess is still cited in public house conversations.

Philip Murray was not Blantyre's only famous son. Another was David Livingstone, the explorer of Africa. At the railroad station—the same station from which William Murray, his wife and their children started their long trip to the United States in 1902—a sign directs visitors to a Livingstone memorial.

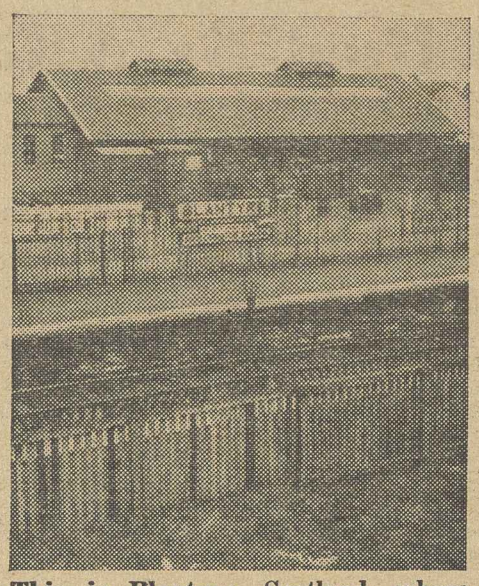
Mines Fall Off

The town and the railroad station are less important now than they were on the day the Murrays waved goodbye.

In 1902, more than 15 of the biggest and most productive coal mines in Scotland made Blantyre the grimy support of one of the most heavily industrialized areas in the world. In the half-century since then, the steel and metal industry along the Clyde has grown so that the town survives as a Glasgow suburb. Only three of its original mines are still in production.

Mrs. Kelly lives in an attractive detached home. It was built by the Labor Party government of Lanark, the county in which Glasgow and Blantyre are located, and is a pleasant place with lawn in front, garden in the rear, hot water and central heat.

Her mother, who was Philip Murray's aunt, died last year. Her husband, Edward Kelly, has been a miner and an active member of the Miners Union since he was a boy. Today he is caretaker of the Miners Welfare Institute.



This is Blantyre, Scotland, where CIO's Philip Murray grew up.

Miner Frank Travers and wife live in house where Philip Murray was bor They talk with CIO Rep. Lewis Carliner and James Jack of Scottish TU

James Malone and Cecelia Kelly, cousins of Murray, in Blantyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly knew Philip Murray, but they have only the most distant memory of him. They recall him as a clever boy, always buying books, reading and studying. They recall his father as a serious and religious man, as they are themselves.

A Studious Youth

The Kellys have five children, all married. One, Mrs. Peggy McGowan, has two children attending the same grade school Philip Murray went to when he was a boy. She and her husband, Frank, a steel worker are preparing to migrate to the United States. They plan to go to Pittsburgh, where Frank hopes to get a job in a steel mill.

Not long ago James Malone, a second cousin of Philip Murray, went back to visit Blantyre, where he was born. He is a coin collector for the telephone company on Long Island.

The McGowans were impressed by the fact that their cousin, an ordinary American working man, could afford to take his wife and child on a vacation across the ocean. Further, they were all well dressed, and they had a car at home.

"They do a good job with the unions in America," Edward Kelly observed to his son-in-law, "but here we do a better job with our Labor Party. Maybe you'll teach the Americans. Philip helped with the unions, you can help with the Labor Party."

Search For Birthplace Ends In Back Row Of Mine 'Patch

A FOUR-MONTH search for the birthplace of Philip Murray, where the CIO plans to erect a permanent memorial, ended recently in the back row of a "patch" of run-down and partly demolished miners' cottages in an obscure Scottish village.

It was not in Blantyre, the town where Philip Murray grow up and where most Americans thought he was born, but not far away in Bothwell Park, near Bellshill, at 77 Baird's Rows.

The birthplace was determined by Lewis Carliner, of the CIO European office in Paris, with the help of James Jack of Blantyre, senior assistant secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress.

A Miners' Home

It is a dark, two-room gray stone house in a row of gray stone dwellings built nearly a century ago for the miners who worked in the Baird Mine.

Fittingly, it was occupied by Frank Travers, who works in the mine where Philip Murray first dug coal at the age of 12, and who was on strike the day Carliner and Jack informed him he was living in the home where the late CIO president was born.

Paradoxically, it will be torn down soon, to make way for a modern housing project planned by the Labor Party government of Lanark county, on the orders of Murray's boyhood chum, Edward Daly, the county housing convener.

Search Difficult

The search for Murray's birthplace was touched off when Carliner and Jack were unable to find any records attesting to it in Blantyre—or any old-timers who remembered.

They finally had to go to the General Registry Office for Scotland in Edinburgh, where all births are recorded, for an exact copy of his birth certificate.

This showed that Philip Murray was born at Baird's Rows in Bothwell Park on May 25, 1886, the son of William Murray, a coal miner, and his wife, Rose A Murray.

Jack was aware that some of the houses in Baird's Rows had already be torn down. He and Carliner were co cerned, as they headed for Bothwell P lest the Murray birthplace was among them.

When they arrived, they found some the dwellings without doors or window Others were partly razed, still others go completely—and a few occupied.

"Try the back row," they were told.

They did—and there they found it. No 76 and 77 were still standing and occupied Nos. 78 and 79 were demolished.

No. 77 will go too, as soon as the gov ernment puts the finishing touches on th new home it has earmarked for th Travers family.

But as it stands today, it is pretty muc the way it was when the Murrays live in it. Only a toilet, a water tap, a ga burner and a naked electric light hav been added. The first room has a firepla in one wall, an alcove in another.

Cooked In Fireplace

"When the Murray's lived here," Mr Travers explained, "they did their cookin in the fireplace over coal they got fro the mine. The father and mother slept i the alcove, and all the children slept i beds and in blankets on the floor. Ther was a toilet outside, and water at a well.

Mrs. Travers grew up in the same kin of a home in another miners' row.

Did American workers have hot wate in their homes, she asked. She was to that most of them do, and that Phili Murray, as president of the CIO, had great deal to do with helping them get i

"If he got women hot water, he wa a great man," she answered.

"Aye," said her husband. "I know hi life well and that he was a great ma for workers. I am proud to be living i his house. And I will be prouder to mo from it."

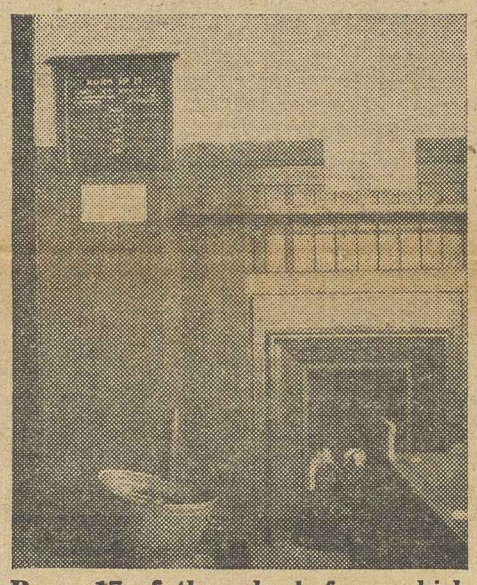
"Hot water!" murmured Mrs. Travers

Clyde Valley Is A Union Birthplace

Miners, steelworkers and machinists from the Clyde Valley have helped organize unions throughout the English-speaking world.

The same economic forces that sent William Murray and his family to the United States were responsible for sending thousands of other families from Glasgow, Blantyre and the other communities nearby to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Wherever these workers went they did what they had done at home and what Philip Murray did in America—they built strong trade unions.

Cross of St. Joseph's school, which Murray attended as a studious boy.



Room 17 of the school, from which Murray "graduated" to the mines.

For 45c a day, Philip Murray worked in the Bardyke Mines (above) near Blantyre. The now-nationalized mine is still in operation.

f Philip Murray

Youngsters play outside 77 Baird's Rows, Bothwell Park, near Blantyre. Murray's birthplace is to be torn down to make way for a housing project.

Friend Tells Of Murray's Youth

EDWARD DALY

EDWARD DALY is a short, sturdy man with bald head, bright eyes and shining pink face who as a boy was Philip Murray's closest friend.

Now, more than 50 years after he went down to the Blantyre railroad station to bid goodbye to his chum, he is about to give the signal to tear down the house where the friend of his youth was born.

Daly was a miner for many years. He was blacklisted after the 1921 coal strike, and is a veteran of the 1926 general strike. In 1929 his eyes gave out and he could no longer work in the dim light underground. He got a job in the Blantyre Miners Welfare Institute, and in his spare time became active in the Labor Party.

Bright New Homes

Came the day his party won control of the Lanark county government—and John Daly emerged as vice chairman of the County Council and as housing convener, in charge of the party's housing program in the county. In place of the old Murray home and the others like it in Baird's Rows, he will build a bright city of new homes for workers.

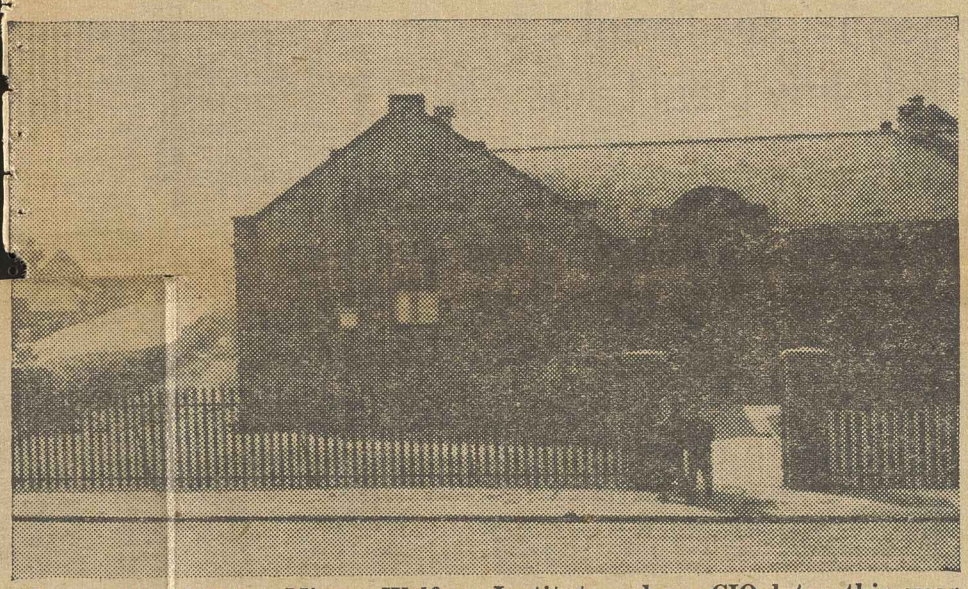
Daly and Murray went all the way through St. Joseph's School together. He remembers Philip Murray as quite a serious boy, the son of a serious, thoughtful father.

Together they went into the mines. They started at 5:30 a.m. and quit at 6 p.m. They worked from Monday morning to Saturday night every week, except during accidents, strikes or layoffs. Their starting wages were less than 45c a day. By the time 16-year-old Philip Murray went off to America, they were earning 75c a day—a man's wage.

An Impression Left At Home

Philip Murray's boyhood chum, Edward Daly, has made as definite an impression on their native Lanark County in Scotland as the friend of his youth left in the United States.

As head of the Labor government's housing housing program in the county, Daly since 1945 has directed the construction of 10,000 cheerful new homes to replace bleak, uncomfortable dwellings such as that the Murrays left behind when they departed for the United States. Another 3000 are under construction, with a total of 30,000 planned to give every family in the area a decent place to live.



This is the Blantyre Miners Welfare Institute, where CIO later this year will erect plaque honoring late CIO Pres. Murray in his home town.

MEMORIAL PORTRAIT of the late CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood was unveiled at CIO executive board meeting by (left to right) Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. It was hung in board room of National CIO headquarters beside portraits of Philip Murray and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CIO Board Hails Haywood

A HEART-WARMING oil portrait of the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, was unveiled at the meeting of the CIO executive board last week.

It is now hanging in the board room in National CIO headquarters in Washington, beside memorial portraits of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Beside it hangs an engrossed scroll, also dedicated last week, containing the resolution the executive board adopted at its Apr. 6 meeting paying tribute to his memory and praising him for his long and noteworthy services to the CIO. It is signed by all members of the executive board.

The portrait is the work of Charles J. Fox, noted artist who also did the board room paintings of Murray and Roosevelt.

Both portrait and scroll were unveiled by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. Carey read the inscription on the scroll.

"The greatest monument we could ever build to this man," said Riffe, "would be to work together, calmly and peacefully, working, working to build the CIO stronger so the young people coming after us can come to know him too."

Carey classed Haywood as belonging in the great tradition of CIO leaders like Murray and Hillman, who came here from abroad and spent their lives in the labor movement.

Reuther stressed the difficulty of accurately measuring Haywood's contribution to the labor movement.

"In honoring Allan Haywood and others like him," he said, "we should do so for two basic reasons. First, because they earned it. Second, and more basically, we need to perpetuate their memory because the future of the labor movement depends on the young people coming up. We have to keep their memory alive in this new generation so they can draw from the past the understanding and inspiration that we got from these men."

Murray Memorial Board Meets In Washington

THIRTEEN distinguished Americans who had agreed to serve on the Public Advisory Board of the Philip Murray Foundation were formally named to their posts last week.

Approval of their nomination, a legal necessity, was voted by the Foundation trustees at a joint get-acquainted meeting of the two groups in Washington. The trustees consist of National CIO officers and the presidents of the CIO Steelworkers and CIO Clothing Workers.

Then both bodies settled down to several hours of exploring the basis on which a fund of $1 million, given by the National CIO, its international and local unions and many individuals, will be used to perpetuate the memory of the man who was president of both the CIO and the Steelworkers.

They had before them outlines of all projects suggested since establishment of the foundation was announced, but Emil Rieve, chairman of the Foundation, a CIO vice president and president of the CIO Textile Workers, made it clear that additional ideas from the Public Advisory Board would be welcome.

They reached no major decisions. However, they agreed among themselves that if possible the fund should be allocated within a reasonable time, and that in their thinking before the next meeting they would consider the desirability of both one or several memorial projects.

Not all of the nationally known men and women who accepted appointments to the advisory body were able to attend.

Present were former Sec. of Labor former president of the Univ. of North Carolina and former U. S. Senator; W. Averell Harriman, former head of the Mutual Security Administration; Eric Johnston, business executive and former administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, and Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of Chicago.

Other members are former Pres. Truman, who telephoned his regrets and said he expected to attend the next meeting; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is in the Far East; Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Catholic Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was in serious condition with a heart attack; Cyrus Ching, former director of the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service; Circuit Court Judge William H. Hastie; Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser; Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh, and Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray.

FIRST MEETING of trustees and Public Advisory Board of Philip Murray Fund brought together (left to right) David J. McDonald, W. Averell Harriman, James B. Carey, Board Chairman Emil Rieve, Frances Perkins, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein and Dr. Frank P. Graham.

Food Plants Get Okeh To Chisel On Orders For Defense Dept.

ABOUT 400,000 low-paid food cannery workers will again subsidize the Defense Dept.'s canned goods procurement program as the result of a ruling by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin.

At the department's request and with Veteran's Administration support and over protests of the CIO and AFL, Durkin granted fruit and vegetable canners working on government contracts exemptions from overtime and child labor provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The act requires that employers filling government contracts pay time and a half for overtime after 40 hours a week, and prohibits them from employing girls under 18 years of age.

Durkin's action permits them to pay only straight time for 14 weeks regardless of the number of hours worked in a week, and to pay overtime only after 56 hours a week for 14 additional weeks. The order covers the rest of the year, which includes the bulk of the canning season.

IN ADDITION, it allows the employers to hire girls 16 years old.

The order was based on evidence at a hearing in March at which Elliott Bredhoff, CIO assistant general counsel, vigorously fought the proposal.

Defense Dept. spokesmen claimed the canners would not contract to supply armed service needs so long as Walsh-Healey overtime and child labor requirements remained in force. Most of the industry is not covered by the Wage-Hour Act because of its agricultural aspect. Much of the remainder is classed as seasonal and is required by that law to pay overtime only after 56 hours a week.

The department held its sole alternative was to buy in the open market after the processing. This it cannot do, it maintained, because it requires a special large size can not ordinarily available.

Orders depriving cannery employes of the protection of the Walsh-Healey Act while working on government contracts have been in force most of the last few years, despite repeated protests of organized labor and welfare groups.

It was hoped the long fight had ended in victory when former Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, in August 1952, refused to renew an exemption previously in force. Durkin's action, however, reversed Tobin's decision and restored the canner's right to exploit their workers while filling government orders.

GOP 'Trickle-Down' Plan Seen As High Road To Crash

"THE TRICKLE-DOWN theory" of big business-minded Republicans is the high road to depression, according to Don Montgomery, Washington office director of the CIO Auto Workers.

Speaking on "Washington, USA" over the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network, Montgomery described this theory as "feed in plenty of prosperity at the top and pray that some of it will trickle down to the people at the bottom."

He called this the policy of Andrew Mellon as treasury secretary in the Harding and Coolidge Administrations.

"BUSINESS got its profits," he recalled, "but the people ran out of spending money. Andrew Mellon was the architect of the great depression of 1930."

Montgomery also condemned the "tight-money policy" of the Eisenhower Administration, "another legacy inherited from Andrew Mellon." He called it "a bankers' idea," saying bankers "like to raise the value of the dollar" for dollars "are their stock in trade."

The new high interest rates, the UAW spokesman said, "are putting a cold chill on home buyers, car buyers, TV buyers. Businessmen and farmers are paying off loans and contracting future commitments. That's the high road to trouble and unemployment."

Bankers, he said, "will raise the value of the dollar even though it lowers the value of a man. We should have learned that lesson in 1929. The money changers got their high interest rates but the rest of us got it in the neck."

"You must be a non-union man. When I slapped your baby, he just turned the other cheek."

Wage, Hour Violators Get 'Economizers' Nod

CHISELING employers will find it easier to get away with underpaying workers as a result of a big assist from congressional "economizers."

As a result of deep cuts in the Labor Dept. budget, voted by the House, the Wages and Hours Div. has been forced to:

- Close three (Boston, Nashville and Kansas City) of its 10 regional offices.
- Close 23 of its 64 field offices.
- Lay off other employees — a total of 318 field workers. For example, more than one-fourth of the employees in the New York region were dropped.

THE HOUSE-imposed cuts will seriously cripple the division's work of riding herd on employers, who chisel on wages, overtime and who employ child labor in violation of the law. Most of these employers are non-union.

Pres. Eisenhower's budget request for this agency was $7.3 million. The House cut it to about $6 million.

Typical of the quick reaction to this "economy" move at the expense of low-paid workers was that of New Jersey CIO Pres. Carl Holderman.

In letters to New Jersey senators, he charged that employers were being encouraged "to pay starvation wages to unorganized workers with the full sanction of government."

IN THAT State, he reported, the cut in appropriations and the layoff of workers would mean a slash of from 30 to 35% in the number of investigations of violations. "This will result," he warned, "in wholesale violations of the law going undetected, since 50% of all employers checked in New Jersey last year were found to be violating the 75c minimum wage or overtime provisions of the law."

THE HOUSE of Representatives has demonstrated "a wanton disregard of the health needs of the working people."

That was the charge leveled by the CIO at one of the many House-imposed cuts in Labor Dept. appropriations—a 25% slash in funds for industrial hygiene activities.

CIO called upon the Congress "not to blind itself to the occupational well-being of the working people of the United States." It urged the Senate Appropriations committee to restore "minimum decent funds" for the Division of Occupational Health and the Bureau of Labor Standrads.

Michael J. Quill, chairman of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, who is also president of the CIO Transport Workers, and Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, spelled out CIO's opposition to the cuts in letters to Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.) and Sen. Thye (R. Minn.). Bridges is chairman of the Appropriations committee and Thye chairman of the subcommittee considering appropriations for the Labor Dept.

ALONG with the 25% cut in funds for industrial hygiene activities, CIO pointed out the House had slashed 37% from the funds for the Bureau of Labor Standards, which means "reduction in the protection of the lives of workers."

"In practical terms," the CIO officials wrote, "we would like to ask if the Congress is interested in reducing the occupation tragedies that kill 15,000 workers on the job every year and maim an additional two million."

The slashes will force abandonment of projects "of vital need" to workers, the CIO said, including work on the "great hazard" of air pollution and the effect of radiation on uranium miners. CIO declared:

"It seems to us completely senseless for the Congress to be appropriating money for developing atomic energy for use in war and peace if in the process we are to slaughter or maim our own working citizens."

Help Cop On Beat On Wages, Chicago CIO Crime Study Says

THE CHICAGO CIO Council has declared open war on organized crime in the nation's second largest city—and at the same time has come to the defense of the patrolman on the beat.

The Council's stand was made known in a statement of policy on "Crime and Civic Reform" by its Committee on City Government, which has been studying the problem since last December.

The policy statement sharply hit at organized crime and at politicians, police, and other public officials who profit from it.

"HOWEVER," it continued, "blanket emotional denunciation of the police force because of the crimes of a few cannot solve this problem but can only serve to demoralize the department even further, and make men on the beat the scapegoat while persons responsible for the situation go unnoticed.

"The bravery of many individual policemen has been especially evident. Far better would it be if we would correct the indecent wages, long hours and poor working conditions under which the policemen must operate, and work for more responsible solutions to our problems."

Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse of the CIO Auto Workers is chairman of the committee. Other members are Dist. Dir. Joseph Germano of the Steelworkers, who also is president of the Illinois CIO Council; Pres. George Canary, Local 4, Lithographers; State Dir. L. B. Adams, Communications Workers; and CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin.

ALSO Reg. Dir. Henry B. Anderson, Wholesale, Reail & Department Store Union; Acting Manager Sam Smith, Chicago Clothing Workers Joint Board; Dist. Dir. D. R. Stewart, Oil Workers; and Area Dir. Donald Thoms, Paperworkers.

The committee noted that "serious social and political problems" in the city interfere with the peoples' security and the wholesomeness of their lives.

"The much publicized crime situation," its statement asserted, "grows from these roots and flourishes in the environment that is created.

"This is true whether it is . . . physical crime . . . or whether it is the alleged tieup between illegitimate business enterprise, organized crime and politics which attracts and stimulates our more unstable elements, interferes with proper police activity, and corrodes and corrupts every aspect of our public life.

"This corrosion lies deep within our community, and its causes lie even deeper. The seeds of solution lie in the increasing awareness of the public, but we must be wary lest this energy is not channeled into perfunctory solutions.

"Rightfully, we must all be on guard against any interests, groups or politicians who would take advantage of an aroused public for their own advancement, or who willfully or through inexperience would lull us and dissipate our energies with surface store-counter solutions which will divert us from the long-range job that must be done."

The statement condemned those responsible for "traffic in human misery and depredation" by their dealing in narcotics, organized gambling and "other crimes which tend to destroy the fibre of the people."

The committee expressed skepticism of latecomers in the field of social reform who are trying to cure the symptons rather than the disease.

"More than most others," it continued, "our organization represents those who are exploited and harmed by the depravities of our civic life.

"We must act with responsibility to our 200,000 members and their families.

"In light of past experience, we cannot be expected to write blank checks to outside organizations. To do so might make the CIO temporarily look properly righteous, but would in the long run delay the removal of the basic roots of our problem."

UAW Names Administrator

THE CIO AUTO WORKERS' Executive Board has established an administratorship over the affairs of Local 306 at the Budd Manufacturing Co., plant in Detroit.

The board's action followed two brief, unauthorized work stoppages, which threatened to cause a layoff at the Chrysler plant, which uses Budd auto bodies.

No reflection on Local 306 officers was cast by establishing the administratorship, the board said, blaming the stoppages on a "small irresponsible minority." Michael F. Lacey, regional co-director on the Detroit east side, was named administrator and Local 306 officers will not be removed.

Guy Nunn Begins New Broadcasts

A new series of radio broadcasts, "Michigan Labor Speaks," was recently started in Battle Creek and Rogers City with Guy Nunn, CIO Auto Workers comentator, as the feature.

In Battle Creek the program is being aired at 7:15 P. M. Fridays over Station WBCK under sponsorship of the city CIO Council. The Executive Council of Unions, representing CIO and AFL unions in Northern Michigan, is sponsoring the Rogers City broadcast, over Station WHAK at 11:45 A.M. Sundays.

Factory Wages Triple, Thanks To Unions And New Deal Laws

WAGES for industrial workers have tripled in the period since 1939, thanks to increased labor union activity and New Deal-type legislation.

In the same period, white collar wages have doubled, the Census Bureau reported last week.

Wages and salaries are more evenly distributed among American workers now than they were in 1939, the report showed.

The highest paid are getting a smaller slice of total wages and salaries and most of the lower paid are getting a slightly larger share of the total.

Statistically, the Census Bureau said, the situation was this:

In 1939, the highest paid 20% of the working population received 49.3% of all wages and salaries. In 1951, they received 41.6%.

On the other hand, the lowest 20% received 3.4% in 1939 and was getting an even 3% in 1951.

The 60% in the middle were getting from 2 to 4% more in 1951 than in 1939.

The working population numbered 45.7 million in 1939 and divided $45.7 billion in wages, an average of $1000 apiece.

By 1951, there were 61 million workers splitting $170.7 billion, or an average of nearly $2800. Last year's income was higher than that and the rise was continued in early 1953.

UTSE Wins Gains On Illinois Central

The CIO Transport Service Employees have won four principal gains for Red Caps in a new agreement with the Illinois Central Railroad. The gains included payment by the railroad of half of the costs of the Red Caps' uniforms, a 4c an hour annual improvement factor wage increase, retroactive to last Dec. 1; better grievance procedure, and cutting the spread for intermittent service from 16 to 14 hours.

DEEP IN FIGHT to safeguard natural resources is National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, shown at recent meeting in headquarters of CIO Oil Workers in Denver, Col. OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, committee chairman, is at head of table. Others (left to right) are UWUA Pres. Joseph Fisher, D. Roy Harrington, James W. Click, James A. Davis, M. R. Lee, Al Clifton, Rodney C. Jacobson, A. T. Jones, IWA Pres. Al Hartung, and Anthony W. Smith, committee executive secretary. A series of policy statements was adopted.

Guard Human Needs In Power Projects, CIO Resources Unit Says

CONSTRUCTION of huge dams to generate electric power, when undertaken at the expense of human values was strongly attacked by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation in a restatement of principles on river engineering and electric power laid down by National CIO conventions.

The committee, carrying out convention mandates, repeated the CIO's demand that river development be undertaken "within the confines of a general plan looking toward the satisfaction of all sound human needs and purposes," and that it be undertaken by the federal government with participation by state and local groups.

The statement asserted that the value of low-cost electricity generated at big dams on large rivers is often lessened by destruction of homes, towns, farm lands, forests and the natural habitat of wild life.

CIO Backs Protest On Hell's Canyon

Representatives of 56 organizations, including the CIO, in five Northwest States have banded together to oppose Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay's gift of the Hell's Canyon dam site to the Idaho Power Co.

The group protested to Pres. Eisenhower and the Federal Power Commission that turning over the site to private industry for piecemeal development amounts to "junking the whole (federal) comprehensive development for the Columbia River and its tributaries." Chester C. Dusten, CIO regional organization director, is one of the group.

Multi-purpose dams "are often over-valued," it continued. By way of example, it cited navigation, which it held should "have no place in the river engineering operations of the Missour Basin Survey Commission;" pollution control, and irrigation which it held has become too costly to be practical in most instances.

"Power should be developed with a sense of moderation and deliberation and in accordance with a comprehensive plan," the committee said.

"Even if the full hydro-power potential of the United States could be developed without injuring other human interests, it would never amount to more than perhaps one-fifth of the total power production of the country.

"DEMAND for electric current has increased so greatly since the turn of the century that the dream of satisfying the demand by hydro-electric power has turned out to be a mirage. For the long-range development satisfaction of our power needs we may look eventually to the development of efficient wood chemistry fuels which will tap the sun by way of the forests, and to power production from the wind.

"Pending such an outcome, our petroleum and coal resources are still available. In the case of the Missouri Valley, where lignite turns out to be cheaper than hydro-power, we should substitute thermal plants instead."

The committee again voiced the CIO's insistence that public and cooperative agencies engaged in generation, distribution or transmission of electric power grant the same rights of organization and collective bargaining to their employees that the law grants or guarantees in the case of privately-owned utilities.

Yount Honored At Topeka CIO Dinner

SOME 250 CIO leaders and members and Kansas officials paid tribute to Sec.-Treas. J. H. Yount of the Kansas CIO Council at a Founders' Day dinner sponsored by the Topeka CIO Council.

Lester Parker, veteran State legislative representative of the CIO Communication Workers, presented Yount with a Bible on behalf of the Topeka Council.

Yount, who is also the State legislative representative of the Kansas Council, credited Kansas CIO members, local union officers and international representatives with "whatever success we have attained for the good of the people of this State."

"THE CIO has the program—a program for the people; improved state institutions, schools, adequate benefits for the unfortunates and old age group, workmen's and occupational disease compensation, Community Chest participation and various other programs geared to benefit humanity," Yount continued.

State Sen. McDowell, of Kansas City, Kans., said Yount "had advocated and supported legislation in Kansas for many of the unions' present rights long before the actual laws were passed."

Pres. Walter Bryant of the Topeka CIO Council was master of ceremonies.

CIO Opposes Give-Away To Stockmen

OPPOSITION of the CIO to the so-called Stockmen's Bill, another give-away that would turn federally-owned grazing lands over to big cattlemen, was expressed to members of the Senate last week by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

"Proper management of the grazing lands . . . is imperative if our food supply is to be maintained and our watersheds are not to deteriorate beyond repair," the committee told the senators in a wire signed by its executive secretary, Anthony W. Smith.

"Such management requires retention of ample authority by the federal government to protect the interests of all the people. Present powers must not be weakened and the license system must not be converted into a grant of vested property rights."

Meantime, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) described the bill as a "grab" by stockmen that "ignores the public interest." He told the Senate Interior Committee that the measure would create a "tight monopoly" for holders of grazing licenses and vest the administration of the lands in advisory boards dominated by cattle interests.

Give A Buck To PAC

Atomic Give-Away Drive Under Fire

CHARGES that certain "self-seeking" industrialists are seeking to convert the atomic energy program into a "profit-making" venture of their own were voiced last week on the House floor by Rep. Holifield (D. Cal.), a member of the congressional "watchdog" committee on atomic energy.

The California Democrat contended that Administration cutbacks in atomic energy funds are part of the effort to give favored private firms an inside track to profit from development of electric power from the atom.

WARNING that he would oppose any "give-away" effort in this field, Holifield assailed Pres. Eisenhower's ordered cutback in funds for development of atomic-powered aircraft carriers and planes as "a dangerous retreat."

The Administration's economy move, the congressman charged, was "timed to fit in with the demand for concessions to private industry in the atomic field."

He said it could set the program back three to five years at a time when it is vitally essential to maintain U. S. supremacy.

Holifield's speech represented the first outright congressional rebuff to new proposals submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission for encouraging private enterprise to participate in developing atomic power.

The AEC had proposed "interim" legislation to allow private industry to own and operate facilities for producing atomic power and to buy, own and sell fissionable materials.

Holifield opposed the proposed new legislation, saying there was "no need" for it. Some of the sponsors of this proposal, the congressman said, feel this is a good time to "move in" and "soften up" the existing law.

HITTING at the "bold-faced bid" of private interests to move into the A-bomb program, the Californian said they want to remove the "strait-jacket on industrial development of atomic power" in order to tap a richer field.

"Some companies," he said, "want to take over the job of manufacturing plutonium for atomic bombs, selling the plutonium in a high-priced government-guaranteed market, and developing atomic power for industrial use as a by-product."

World Of Labor—

Tough Employers Force Swedish, German Strikes

EUROPEAN workers were manning picket lines in two major labor disputes last week in an effort to win modest wage increases from recalcitrant employers.

In Sweden, some 27,000 employes in eight branches of the food industry were either on strike or locked out in that country's biggest labor-management fight since 1945.

In Bremen, Germany, 15,000 shipyard workers were striking in the first major walkout there since 1928.

The Swedish workers are demanding a wage increase of $2 a week. The slaughterhouse workers walked out when negotiations broke down, and the following day the employers declared lockouts in the other branches of the industry.

For the first few days after the closing of plants there was a rush of hoarding throughout the country. This quickly ended, however, and to date there has been no real threat of a food shortage. Food processing factories of the consumer cooperatives are not involved.

The Bremen shipyard strikers are fighting not only employers who refuse to boost wages 2c an hour, but also Communists seeking to take advantage of the situation.

The basic wage is about 37c an hour. The Metalworkers' Union also is demanding an increase in the incentive rate from 12% to 15%, and a 7% increase for 3000 salaried workers who are not yet on strike. The union is publishing a strike newspaper and is paying strike benefits to members.

Communists appeared on the picket line to distribute literature which the strikers refused to accept. A Communist appeal for "solidarity committees" in the shipyards was abruptly rejected by the union.

ILO

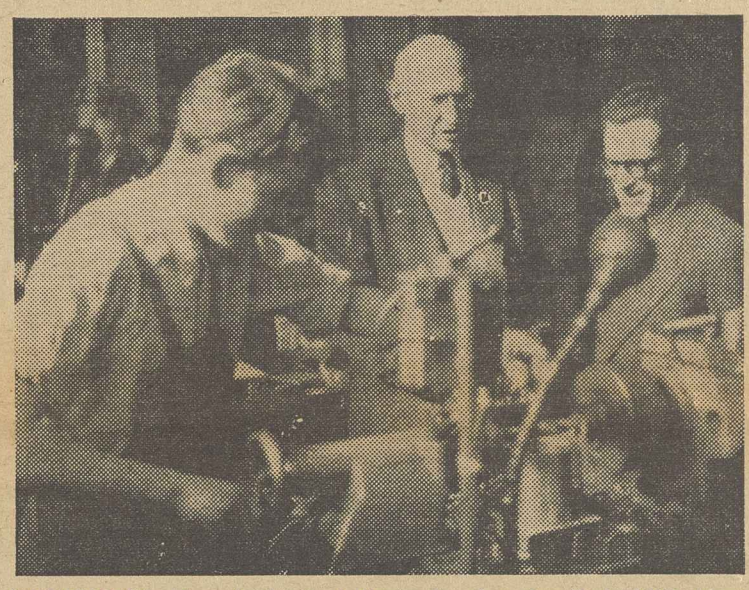
The 36th general conference of the Intl. Labor Organization opened last week in Geneva, Switzerland, with labor, employer and government delegates from most of the 66 member countries.

Acting on behalf of the CIO are Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers and Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, assisted by Michael Ross, secretary of the CIO International Committee. The United States is represented by Assistant Sec. of Labor Philip D. Kaiser and Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.).

Israel

Moshe Bitan, U. S. representative of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation, has advised CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that his organization will affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The decision was made by Mapei, the Israel Labor Party, which controls a majority in Histadrut. It will be validated soon by the Histadrut Council.

In a telegram of congratulation, Reuther welcomed "our old friends" into the ICFTU and said the CIO "confidently anticipates long fraternal cooperation." Histadrut left the World Federation of Trade Unions when it became an obvious Communist front organization.



TRAINING of a student at Organization for Rehabilitation Training in Paris is observed by Frank Rosenblum (center), CIO vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Clothing Workers, and Charles Lang (right), ORT representative. About 50 CIO representatives in Paris and their wives gave a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Rosenblum.

Vet Hospital Cuts Hit By GI Groups

EISENHOWER Administration proposals to chop $279 million from appropriations for veterans last week ran head-on into the concerted opposition of veterans organizations and liberal congressmen.

American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and liberal members of the House denounced the proposals coming from the Administration's Bureau of the Budget, while some House "economizers" talked of further slashes.

Rep. Phillips, chairman of the House subcommittee handling Veterans Administration funds, said he has in mind further cuts of around $300 million.

The Legion charged the sick and disabled veteran was being made a "whipping boy" for an economy drive. National Comdr. Lewis Gough said the cut would mean nothing but lessened service to veterans.

From the VFW came the warning that "on the basis of past experience it seems inevitable more beds (for men sick and wounded as a result of war service) will have to be closed" if the cut is okehed by Congress. The VFW saw as the "only alternative" a VA manager who could get $1.35 worth of service for every $1.

Rep. Howell (D. N. J.) called the proposal "unfair" and "false economy". He warned it would work "great hardship on veterans who have made so many sacrifices."

IN A SPEECH on the House floor, Rep. Yorty (D. Cal.) quoted from platform commitments of both parties and from the Eisenhower campaign speeches, which pledged increased services and care for wounded veterans. Pres. Eisenhower, during the campaign, said "In these matters, moreover, I shall not take merely a passing interest; they will be of primary concern to me."

The Administration proposals, Yorty said, would "not only dishonor our pledge to the veteran" but would "jeopardize a program that is one of the keystones of our national health and well being."

Labor Advisers Condemn Civil Defense Budget Cut

FEDERAL CIVIL Defense labor advisers have criticized Congress for "putting a cheap price tag" on necessary expenditures for civil defense.

They are members of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and represent the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Val Peterson, FCDA Administrator, has asked Congress to appropriate $125 million for civil defense, $25 million less than former Pres. Truman asked in his budget.

The committee, which met recently at FDCA Staff College at Olney, Md., also attributed widespread lack of interest in civil defense to the indifference of state and municipal authorities.

PETERSON, who addressed the group, said such groups as organized labor can arouse the nation to the need of civil defense, and expressed the hope that he could set up a labor-management committee "at a later opportune time."

CIO members present were Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker of the Rubber Workers; Martin Hughes, Communications Workers; Irving Abramson, CIO national representative; and Charles Ferguson, Pennsylvania CIO Council.

Others who attended were AFL Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; A. E. Lyon, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association; Sec.-Treas. George F. Richardson, AFL Fire Fighters, and W. G. Flynn, AFL Machinists.

Housing Curb Fails On Coast

A GOP-LED campaign to hamstring public housing in California was defeated in the State Legislature after fancy parliamentary maneuvering.

The measures were authorized by Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, Republican floor leader.

Passed by the State Assembly, the measures would have given city councils or county supervisors veto power over local housing authorities, including the right to negotiate with the federal government to abandon housing projects still under construction.

In the State Senate, Sen. Breed, a real estate operator, tried to rush the bills through a public health committee which is not ordinarily concerned with housing. The Senate, however, turned him down by an 18 to 15 vote and sent the anti-housing bills to a local government committee, which had rejected similar measures tearlier.

Blue Shield Improvement Asked By CIO

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week charged the New Jersey Medical-Surgical Plan "has consistently refused to meet the needs of the working people" of the Stat.

The council condemned three "reactionary and backward changes" in the plan proposed by the Medical Society of New Jersey and called for the adoption instead of four "minimum improvements."

Council Pres. Carl Holderman was authorized to set up a committee to propose another means of meeting the medical and surgical needs of CIO members, if the society proposals are put into effect. The council said the society would require "additional out-of-pocket expenditures" by subscribers.

THE RESOLUTION pointed out the council has "maintained good relations with" the Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey (Blue Cross) "through representation on its board and the receptivity of the plan to the hospitalization needs of CIO members."

"However," the resolution continued, "the Medical-Surgical Plan of N. J. (Blue Shield), which is controlled and operated exclusively by the Medical Society of N. J. has consistently refused to meet the needs of the working people in New Jersey and to adopt a realistic program of medical-surgical benefits."

CIO Supports Fine Arts Bill

THE CIO Legislative Dept., has asked Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) to call immediate hearings on the pending bills by Rep. Howell (D. N. J.), Kearns (R. Pa.) and Celler (D. N. Y.) calling for the establishment of a national fine arts commission.

A similar measure passed the House last year but died in the Senate.

Declaring that "the use of the arts as a weapon for understanding and good are incalculable," Celler pointed out that as far back as 1787 the Constitutional Convention adopted a welfare and commerce clause giving power to Congress to promote the progress of the arts.

He said that it's now time for Congress "to invest ourselves with this authority" through passage of the bill by Rep. Howell (D. N. J.). In addition to creating a fine arts commission, Howell's measure would build in the nation's capital a national theatre and opera house, and promote a national fine arts program.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

AS THIS department pointed out in the case of auto insurance, you can often make real savings by buying property insurance from co-ops and mutual companies.

It's even easier to make such savings on household insurance than on autos, since the mutual companies tend to be selective about selling auto insurance, preferring to insure only the better risks. But in household insurance there's no problem of a "fire-prone" homeowner as there is the problem of the accident-prone driver, and so the mutuals welcome all comers.

No Hokum In Yoakum

Among recent orders by the Federal Trade Commission against phony advertising is one directed against the Tex Tan of Yoakum firm of Yoakum, Tex.

Tex Tan of Yoakum sells products labeled "Texas Ranger," which the FTC implies is strictly hokum. The agency ordered Tex Tan to curtail its range riding in the advertising columns.

The most reasonable source for fire insurance on household furnishings is the country's oldest consumer co-operative, the Workmen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. This co-op was started the year after the Chicago Fire of 1871 by a handful of New York workingmen seeking low-cost household protection from similar disaster. Today many union workers are members of workmen's mutual.

To buy the society's insurance you join it by depositing $9 for each $1000 of insurance. This remains your money and is returned when you cancel your insurance and withdraw from the society.

Cost of the insurance itself is $1 a year, compared with a country-wide average of $2 per $1000 of protection ($5 per $1000 for three years). The society sells a maximum of $3000 insurance to each member, covering furniture, clothing and other ordinary personal belongings. You can write to society's headquarters at 227 East 84th St., New York, to get addresses of local agents.

PEOPLE who need fire insurance on a dwelling as well as personal belongings should compare net costs (standard rates less dividends) of other mutual companies.

One of the lowest net costs available for fire insurance on dwellings and their contents is offered by Merchants and Businessmen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa. A leading insurance authority reports that this firm has paid dividends of 40% every year since 1895. It operates in most Eastern and mid-West states. Another company that can save you money is Hardware Mutual of Stevens Point, Wisc. Hardware Mutual generally rebates 30 per cent dividends on residential fire insurance, and is licensed in all states.

Low net costs are also available from several co-ops: Farmers Union Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Denver, Colo., Mutual Service Casualty Co., St. Paul, Minn. and Farm Bureau Casualty Insurance Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Other large mutuals who generally have fairly low net costs for fire, theft and other property insurance, etc., are Atlantic Mutual, Liberty Mutual, Lumbermen's Mutual and Quincy Mutual (Quincy, Mass.). Eastern residents can also consult Clusa Services, Inc., a co-op-owned general insurance brokerage firm, 116 John St., New York, N. Y.

SOMETIMES people are worried about buying insurance from mutual companies because they fear they may be called upon for further assessments if a mutual company is hard hit by a series of disasters. This has happened occasionally in the past in times of disaster. But today mutuals are better regulated and in very strong position, and in any case, most now write non-assessible policies to further protect you.

Two other ways to cut costs of property insurance are:

- Save by paying in advance. A five-year policy paid for in advance costs only four times as much as a one-year policy. If that's too much outlay, a three-year policy costs only two and a half times as much as a one-year.
- Extension privileges on fire or loss insurance costs less than buying separate policies for each risk. For example: all-risk insurance on a fur coat (fire, theft, accidental tearing) costs little more than the combined price for fire and theft insurance only. You can make similar savings on residential insurance by combining several forms of insurance in one policy, like fire and windstorm insurance.

Decision in FPC Case May Aid Gas Consumers

A RECENT court decision may prove a victory for the nation's consumers.

The U. S. Court of Appeals at Washington ruled that the Federal Power Commission may regulate wholesale prices charged by producers of natural gas who are engaged in interstate commerce.

The only firm involved is the Phillips Petroleum Co., but the decision affects 2300 other companies. If the U. S. Supreme Court upholds the decision, the nation's consumers may be saved millions of dollars on the cost of gas used for cooking and heating their homes.

The ruling against Phillips was two to one, with Judge Henry W. Edgerton speaking for the majority. Edgerton said FPC applied "an erroneous rule of law" in concluding that the firm was outside its jurisdiction.

He said the Natural Gas Act of 1938 and "the decisions of the Supreme Court permit only one answer . . . Phillips is a 'natural gas company' within the meaning of the Act and the Commission should fix the rate at which these sales are made."

'Torch Sweater' Ban Is Voted

A ban on "torch sweaters" and other clothing made of highly-inflammable goods has been voted by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate. The bill prohibits shipment of such goods in interstate commerce.

STUDY CIVIL DEFENSE.—Federal Civil Defense labor advisers examine a FCDA rescue truck at FCDA Staff College, Olney, Md. Left to right, W. G. Flynn, A. E. Lyon, Charles F. Ferguson, Elwood P. Swisher, David H. Slayback, instructor; Martin Hughes, Desmond Walker and George J. Richardson. They spent an entire day at the college with FCDA Administrator Val Peterson.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

The following representation election victories have been reported by the Organizational Dept.:

CIO REP. A. R. KINSTLEY reports that in a representation election at the Standard Oil Co. products terminals at Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Ia., and Sioux Falls, S. D., 28 eligible workers favored the CIO Oil Workers by a vote of 23 to 5 for no union. The organizational work was handled by OWIU-CIO Rep. William Noell.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, CIO Oil Workers, reports the following election victories: Magnolia Petroleum Co. tug crewmen, Beaumont, Tex., OWIU-CIO 9, against 0; New York Transit P. L., Buffalo, West Seneca, Springville and Olean, N. Y., Pipeline, OWIU--CIO 16, against 11; Sinclair Refining Co. oil terminal, Philadelphia, Pa., OWIU-CIO 13, against 0; Southern Union Gas Co., meter readers, Port Arthur, Tex., OWIU-CIO 13, against 0; The Texas Co. terminal clerical staff, Claymont, Del., OWIU-CIO 4, against 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that a representation election at the Norris-Thermador Co., Riverbank, Calif., the workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 420 to 355 for no union.

CIO REP. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports an overwhelming CIO Steelworker's victory at the Crane-Veyer Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the USA-CIO beating the AFL by a 90% margin. USA Reps. Jim Smith and Bob Porch were in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the following IUE-CIO representation election victories: F. C. Castelli Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE-CIO 76, UE 29; U. S. Gasket Co., Camden, N. J., IUE-CIO 103, no union 0, UE withdrew.

Dir. Lou Koletka, Dist. 10, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports a victory at the National Carbon Co., Black Fork, O., by the following vote: eligible 68, UGCCW-CIO 41, no union 23.

CIO Rep. Henry Henry reports a representation election victory for the CIO Clothing Workers at the Hoosier Dry Cleaning & Laundry Co., Elkhart, Ind., by the following vote: CIO Clothing Workers 28, AFL 21, no union 1, challenged 5. ACWA Rep. Gutshall conducted the drive.

CIO REP. WILLIAM TAYLOR reports that in a representation election at Gunnison Homes, Inc., New Albany, Ind., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 256 to 244 for the AFL Carpenters.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following IWA-CIO representation election victories: The first was an overwhelming victory at the Elberta Crate & Box Co., Tallahassee, Fla., by the following vote: eligible 665, IWA-CIO 522, no union 23, challenged 5, void 6. In the second, at the Mt. June Forest Products (Woods Div.), Springfield, Ore., the workers favored the IWA by a vote of 14 to 10 for no union.

Natl. Dir. Lorne Nelles, CIO Organizing Committee, reports a USA-CIO representation victory at the Continental Can Co., Tampa, Fla., by a vote of 182 to 61 for the AFL Teamsters, 1 for no union. USA Rep. W. B. Gravatt was in charge, assisted by USA Rep. Smaile Chatak.

The CIO Brewery Workers were victorious at the Atlas Feed Mill, Atlanta, Ga., by a vote of 36 to 8 for no union. CIO Rep. W. R. Thasher conducted this campaign.

IUE Blocks GE Strikebreaking As Syracuse Walkout Settled

THANKS to "the militant trade union spirit" of CIO Electrical Workers and labor unity in Syracuse, General Electric's strikebreaking efforts were defeated last week in the New York industrial city.

Some 7000 members of IUE-CIO Local 320 returned to work at GE's Syracuse plant after a membership meeting unanimously ratified an agreement which provides a 4.5c increase in the automatic progression schedule and other major improvements.

THE STRIKE lasted eight weeks during which GE spent more than $250,000 on newspaper advertising, daily radio programs, intimidating visiits by foremen to workers' homes and on phony "back-to-work" votes. GE's final effort at breaking the strike was to encourage unorganized office workers to break through the picket lines.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who participated in the final negotiations, said:

"The major significance of this settlement with GE in the eighth week of the strike is that it is the first time a union has won a major strike against GE since 1950. In 1950 IUE-CIO, through a shorter but chain-wide strike against GE, won a cost-of-living escalator clause that paid off 9c to every GE worker.

"In the meantime, GE has broken several strikes by other unions. In fact, in the first six weeks of the Syracuse strike, GE refused to engage in true collective bargaining.

"This settlement is a tribute to the militant trade union spirit of IUE-CIO members in Local 320 and their leaders. Their action also brought about city-wide labor unity among all the trade unions in Syracuse who supportd GE workers in their fight for fair treatment from their employer."

On the union's proposals for a general wage increase, General Electric guaranteed that such an increase would be negotiated locally, depending on the outcome of IUE's national chain bargaining with GE.

IN ADDITION to the progression schedule improvement, the contract also provides that upgrading shall be based on seniority where qualifications are equal, that an employe to be re-assigned and his foreman shall decide on a mutually agreeable transfer, and that re-assignments within classifications shall be based on seniority.

It also was agreed that a union representative shall aid the committee on the apprenticeship training program and that student trainees shall not displace regular workers.

Wetback Fund Slash Rapped By Humphrey

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) has protested the "reckless economy" involved in the elimination of the air patrol to cut off the illegal entry of "wetbacks."

He pointed out the wetbacks are crossing the border at the rate of two a minute, day and night. The illegal immigrants are employed at "starvation" wages on big corporation farms.

In a statement to the Senate Appropriations subcommittee, he objected to the Administration's proposals that would deprive the border patrol of the 12 planes it has been operating since 1941 along the southern border.

Humphrey said that at the same time persons entering by the way of the East and West Coasts and Canada are being screened "furiously." He added:

"It is difficult to believe that this action (eliminating the air patrol) has the endorsement of Pres. Eisenhower, who has spoken out on the corrosive effects of the wetback situation."

'GOP Used Mirrors For Budget Cuts'—Douglas

THE REPUBLICAN-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee was charged last week with "amazing financial sleight-of-hand" in producing "a phony . . . spending . . . wasteful budget, not an economy budget."

That charge came from Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), a long-time foe of waste in governmental operations. His fire was directed against the $1.1 billion appropriation bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Depts.

SUBMITTING the measure, Chairman Bridges (R. N. H.) claimed the committee had trimmed the bill $38 million below the House approved figure.

This was "wastefulness masquerading in the guise of economy," said Douglas. He insisted the committee had actually upped the bill by $91 million for a net increase of $77 million.

Bridges and his committee had "been working with mirrors," Douglas charged.

"Houdini in his palmiest days could not equal their record," he said.

Douglas told the Senate that other long-range programs started in the bill would raise its ultimate spending in future years by another $5 million, for a total $82 million increase over the House bill.

Brandishing a big magnifying glass to read the fine print in the committee report, Douglas cited these examples of the "financial legerdemain which permeates the bill."

The committee claimed to cut $10 million from State Dept. salaries and expenses, but it authorized the department to use $15.6 million in funds from previous years for a net increase of $5.6 million.

A&P Profits Up 7.5%

Net profits of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. were more than $29 million in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, were 7.5% greater than in 1952. Sales increased 10.7%.

TWA Sets 100% Goal On Subways

THE CIO Transport Workers have set their sights on completing organization of all employes on the city-owned transit system in New York City.

TWU already represents 36,000 of the city workers through the check-off or direct dues payments. TWU Pres. Michael Quill said 3000 others belong to splinter groups and the rest are unorganized.

DETERMINED to get collective bargaining rights for the entire 45,000 subway, bus and elevated workers, TWU's executive board held an emergency session appropriating $500,000 for the campaign. The money has been earmarked for Local 100, which represents the city workers.

"We feel that for the security and stability of the transit workers, now is the time to get sole collective bargaining rights," Quill said. "Splinter groups cause confusion and road blocks, and slow down the bargaining process. We are tired of them and we are going to drive them out."

The other TWU aims for the city workers are a wage increase of 25c an hour, effective July 1, and removal of a threat to lay off 10,000 workers.

Give A Buck To PAC

McCarthy Is Called Peril To Free World

THE VERY freedoms that made Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) possible are those he has set himself to destroy, says Brendan Sexton, education director of the CIO Auto Workers.

He addressed the Fair Employment Practices Conference of the Ontario Federation of Labor-CCL at Brantford, Ont.

He described McCarthy as a major threat to the unity of all countries outside the Iron Curtain, but warned the Canadians against jumping to the conclusion that the Wisconsin Senator represents the majority opinion in the United States.

THE CONFERENCE was held just two weeks after the House of Commons passed Canada's new Fair Employment Practices Act. Chairmen were William MacDonald, Canadian education director for the UAW-CIO, and Eamon Park, legislative representative of the CIO Steelworkers.

In his opening address, USA-CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Millard called on union members to "get angry" about unfair practices and prejudice.

"We should do much more than we are doing through our own union education programs," he said, "and insist on teaching principles of human rights at all levels of education throughout the country."

CIO Rally Gets Results In West Va.

MORE THAN 100 delegates to the legislative institute of the West Virginia CIO Council at Charleston helped obtain the passage by the State legislature of several measures.

These included improvements in the workmen's compensation and the unemployment compensation laws.

The maximum weekly benefit for the unemployed was boosted from $25 to $30, and the maximum duration of payments was increased by one week to 24 weeks. The minimum payment under the workmen's compensation law was hiked from $12 to $18 weekly, and the maximum benefits from $25 to $30 weekly. Payments to widows were increased $50 to $60 monthly, and to fathers, mothers and other wholly dependent persons from $30 to $50 monthly.

Achievement of this goal took considerable effort by the delegates who represented all the affiliates of the council.

The institute, which was typical of other such meetings arranged by State CIO councils, opened with an organizational meeting that was addressed by Pres. Albert D. Viller and Sec.-Treas. Freeman Pettus of the council. Then the delegates talked to the legislators.

EFFORTS PAY OFF. — Delegates to the West Virginia CIO Council's legislative institute leave capitol at Charleston where they succeeded in convincing legislators they should improve the unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Wage Freeze Bill Rapped By Carey As Buck-Passing

THE CIO has denounced as "a sorry spectacle . . . weak, inequitable and illusory" the wage-price "freeze" plan approved by the Senate for emergency use.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, in a statement presented to the House Banking Committee, said that if Congress isn't going to enact the "good, comprehensive" control law that is needed, it might as well forget the whole idea.

The Senate plan would only "lull the American people into a false sense of security," Carey said.

Congress, Carey warned, "must not pass the buck to the future and it must not dodge its basic responsibility of enacting here and now in this session a comprehensive stand-by control bill which will assure every American that when and if another war emergency strikes, equality of treatment will be his lot."

The "emasculation" which "finally staggered through the Senate," Carey charged, would:

- Forbid the President to impose the controls until Congress specifically approved.
- Only "freeze" for 90 days instead of controlling through a comprehensive plan.
- Exempt most foods with the freeze applying "for sure" only to wages and prices of some manufacturers and raw materials.

The House committee chairman, Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), also opposed the Senate plan, but for another reason. He contended no legislation was necessary because Congress under an emergency could approve a freeze as fast as it could pass a resolution allowing the President to put the Senate plan into effect.

BUT CAREY insisted that "to wait until the bombs fall, when Congress will be overwhelmed with the problems of military appropriations, increasing the size of the armed forces and rewriting the Draft Act, reorganizing the Government and other such tasks—to wait until then is to invite economic disaster and undermine our will to produce for ultimate victory."

The IUE president recalled that "within the past decade," America has experienced two severe war-induced inflations.

"There simply should be no question but that we know now what kind of legislation this country must have to halt and indeed to prevent inflation in a war emergency."

He repeated CIO's testimony before the Senate when it urged enactment of a sound, comprehensive, well-thought-out controls legislation, to be placed on the shelf for use by the President if an emergency develops.

Such action, Carey said, would "furnish the nation with truly effective protection in a future emergency. To do less is to weaken our nation in the present international struggle for freedom."

Controls Rejected By House Group

All proposals to give the President standby power to freeze prices, wages, rents and credit for 90 days in case of an emergency were rejected by the House Banking Committee last week.

The action came during committee consideration of the Senate bill to extend the Defense Production Act for another year.

The Senate measure would have permitted the President to impose the 90-day freeze only after specific approval by Congress or in case of a formal declaration of war. The committee rejected this after defeating an amendment to remove the restrictions. Then it quickly voted to delete authority for consumer and real estate credit controls.

CIO AIDS CELEBRATION. — One of the best floats in Cincinnati's sesquicentennial parade was entered by the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council (above). On float are (from left) Sunny Crawford, IUE staff; Romelda Phelps, IUE Local 753; Council Pres. Walter Grainger; Marian Montgomery, UAW, and Roberta Reynolds, ACWA.

IUE Gains 18c In New RCA Plant

THE CIO Electrical Workers have been recognized by the Radio Corp. of America on a card check for RCA's new Moorestown, N. J., plant.

Though the plant will employ 700 by this fall, the IUE-CIO was recognized when it proved it had signed 56 out of 57 employes. The plant, which engages in radar work, is 14 miles from Camden, where the main RCA plant is located.

IUE-CIO won an immediate 18c an hour average wage increase. The company accepted Camden's negotiated job descriptions for the jobs at Moorestown and a number of inequities were settled.

Then, the RCA national agreement covering 11,000 workers, was applied to Moorestown. Thus with the 6c to 30c won in the national negotiations, Moorestown workers had, in a few short weeks, won wage increases of from 24c to 50c an hour.

On the job of cable lacer, where only women are employed, the starting rate was $1.08. It jumped to $1.31 and then to a $1.57-$1.69 maximum.

CIOer Heads School Board In St. Louis

A CIO leader has been elected president of the St. Louis Board of Education.

He is Oscar A. Ehrhardt, executive secreatry of the St. Louis CIO Council and a member of Local 6, CIO Chemical Workers.

Ehrhardt had the support of the reform group of board members, sponsored by the Citizens' School Improvement Committee. Election of a president was postponed twice in April when the candidates of the reform group and "old guard" members tied for the post.

Ehrhardt had been proposed as president at that time by the reform group, but had withdrawn. Nominated again at the May meeting, he agreed to accept and was elected unopposed.

DP Bill Backed By Sec. Durkin

Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that enactment of the bill to admit 240,000 displaced persons over a two-year period would result in an "added trickle" of less than one-tenth of 1% into the country's labor force each year.

NLRB Nails Foundry For Firings

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations really threw the book at the Marshall Car Wheel & Foundry Co., Marshall, Tex., when it fired 103 members of the CIO Steelworkers who had left work in protest against the progress of negotiations.

The men walked off the job at 11 A.M. on Oct. 16, 1951. Within a short time the union offered to have them back at work at 3:30 P.M. Vice Pres. Emory Fry of the company told the union that all returning strikers would have to report to foremen as new employes and would be hired or rejected as the foremen decided.

The NLRB ruled that Fry's action, no matter what he called it, "was in all respects tantamount to discharging them, except that the word 'discharge' was not used." This, it said, was discrimination for union activity.

The board ordered the firm to reinstate the whole 103 with back pay from 3:30 P. M.on Oct. 16, 1951, when the "illegal condition" for their return was imposed. In addition, the company was told to give them full vacation and Christmas bonus credit, and all other rights and privileges for the time they were unemployed.

And to top it off, the NLRB told the firm to stop interfering with the union.

Ike's Retreats Hit By TWUA Council

"NEVER HAS so much power been surrendered so willingly in so short a time," Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers said as the union's executive council criticized the Eisenhower Administration's domestic policies.

"Eisenhower has virtually abdicated his post" in yielding to pressure from "big business" and "false economy" blocs, Rieve continued.

The council adopted a resolution warning of the "widening gulf between the Eisenhower Administration and the concerns of the great mass of American people."

IT SPECIFICALLY condemned the coastal oil bill, which it called the first step in a program of "government giveaways" of public resources to private interests.

"If such outrageously selfish schemes should prevail, the United States will be severely hampered in its commitments to world freedom," the resolution said.

The council also announced the successful end to its fight against a secessionist group which advocated a switch to the rival AFL Textile Workers a year ago following the TWUA convention.

TWUA indicated its loss of members was "limited and temporary" and called on the American labor movement "to examine the methods and the motives of the UTW-AFL."

"The destructiveness of the UTW-AFL cannot be tolerated by any union which believes in labor unity and bases its program on democratic principle," the resolution said.

The council charged the AFL group with "outright lies, false promises, seizure of union funds, personal violence, terrorism, threats of physical injury and loss of jobs, base pandering to sectional, nationalistic and racial prejudices; all of this accompanied by a destruction of democratic processes in all situations where they had secured political control."

FEPC Defeated In California

A fair employment practice policy bill has been defeated by a tie vote in the lower house of the California legislature, with Republican members responsible for the decision.

The vote was 35 to 35, with 41 votes needed for passage.

Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins (D. Los Angeles) reminded Republican lawmakers that their state party platform endorsed FEPC and added: "It is not right to profess one thing and fail to practice what you profess."

David Can Thank His Lucky Stars

By BOB TREUER

TWO AND half year-old David Moeller can thank his lucky stars—and the sharp eyes of a CIO telephone lineman — for being alive today.

Little David was playing in the backyard of his Milwaukee home. Several drops of rain filled a two-foot deep round excavation, intended for a tree—and David fell in.

About 250 feet away Art Gill, a lineman for the Wisconsin Telephone Co. and member of the CIO Communications Workers Local 5500, was putting up a telephone cable on a building.

"I don't know what made me look in that direction," Gill said, "but I saw a hat floating and hands flopping in the water on either side of it."

Gill sprinted over, jumped into the hole and pulled the child out. He held little David up by the legs and pounded his back.

"It looked like a gallon of water poured out of his mouth," Gill commented afterwards.

A quick trip to the emergency hospital revealed that nothing else was wrong with David —that staying away from water holes couldn't cure, anyhow.

Gill thinks that Mrs. Moeller, when she looked out of the window and saw him pounding the little boy's back, probably thought he was beating her offspring—but everybody is happy now. Even little David.

Pres. Charles M. Schultz of the Wisconsin CIO Council wrote Gill:

"The saving of this little boy's life I am certain will be many times repaid in your memories and it certainly justifies the existence of the basic philosophy which our union tries to practice, that, namely, is the Golden Rule."

Gill had completed a first-aid course at the telephone company—a requirement for all linemen.

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CIO-CSC Aids Tornado Victims

STORMS HIT FACTORY CITIES.—Storms, tornadoes and spring floods hit industrialized cities of the Midwest and New England last week, causing heavy losses in lives, injuries, homes and factories. Fury of the tornado which hit the auto center of Flint, Mich., is indicated by top photo of wreckage combed by rescue workers. Some 90% of casualties in Flint area were CIO Auto Workers or members of their families. Other cities hit by tornadoes were Cleveland and Worcester, Mass. And in Missouri Valley (lower photo), Floyd River went over its banks at junction with Missouri to flood Sioux City, Ia., packinghouse area. CIO Community Services workers were aiding stricken areas. (See story on Page 3.)

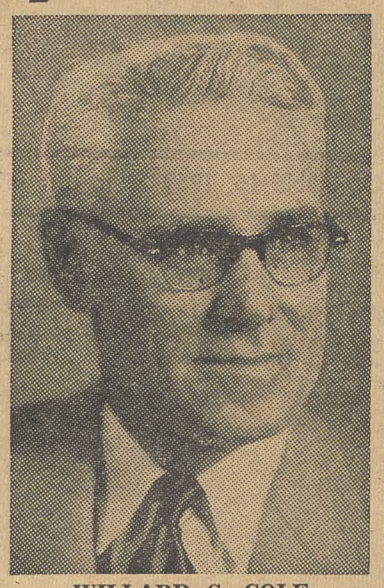
Hillman Awards—

'McCarthy Is More Dangerous Than Klan'

KLANSMEN - without - bedsheets in the halls of Congress "are more dangerous than any country hoodlums on the highways or in the hills."

That's what Southern editor Jonathan Daniels said at the Sidney Hillman Foundation journalism prize award ceremonies in New York City last week.

And Jacob Potofsky, foundation head and president of the CIO Clothing Workers, supported the indictment of congressional bigots with a warning that "fear and hysteria are a modern madness, that not only weakens us at home but reduces us in the eyes of our allies abroad."



WILLARD G. COLE
Southern editor among those cited for KKK expose

IRVING FAGAN
LPA columnist receives the Ervin labor press award

HERBERT BLOCK
Washington Post cartoonist also receives Hillman citation

THE TWIN condemnation of McCarthyism was voiced as the Hillman Foundation—named for the late ACWA president and CIO vice president—presented awards to three North Carolina newspapermen for exposure of KKK activities, and also cited a Washington labor newspaperman and a distinguished cartoonist. (See adjoining story.)

Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News & Observer, said the awards were for the fight on the "Ku Klux spirit . . . whether it operates in the Klavern or the Senate."

Warning that the KKK is not only "a small town or Southern phenomenon," Daniels said:

"The fight close at hand for all of us today requires the old-fashioned, clear-headed, warm-hearted courage which has always resented sneak, cruel, mob-bold intolerance in this land.

"There is nothing small-town or Southern about the Ku Klux Klan. It does not always operate in masks. Often, indeed, it is loud and lit with television lights.

"INDEED, if I had to take a choice between spoiled fish, I think I would prefer the KKK in bed sheets to the self-righteousness for profit, patriotism for politics, and proscription for publicity which we see every day in the loud open in this land. Such forces are more dangerous than any country hoodlums on the highways or in the hills.

"We need to realize that the only definition of Ku Klux Klan spirit in America is the pretense to moral, patriotic and racial or religious superiority which gives the right to punish and proscribe other men. That and not the mask is the mark of the Ku Kluxer—and that whether he is a small punk or a big politician, whether he hides himself in a sheet or wraps himself in a flag."

An equally-vigorous condemnation of McCarthyism as "a threat to all of us" was voiced by Potofsky. And he said that the new Hillman Award selections uphold the American tradition of civil liberties "in the face of an atmosphere increasingly hostile to free inquiry and mutual faith."

The ACWA president said the result of McCarthyism "is fear that is corrupting our spirit of free inquiry into a blind search for the uniformity of mediocrity."

Potofsky called upon labor to expose and combat this "modern madness." He said in part:

"The McCarthys, the McCarrans, the Ku Klux Klan—whatever their names—are the front men, the spearheads for the more dangerous forces of reaction and selfish interests, who are willing to use any means to strangle liberal thought and subvert our national heritage for their own selfish profit. They are the enemies of democracy both at home and abroad.

"THESE attacks on our civil liberties and our civil rights are a threat to all of us. Because it was someone else who was refused a passport, or lost a job, or failed to receive clearance for a government post, or was subjected to congressional grilling —that does not mean that we are exempt.

"Everyone of us who believes in the spirit of free inquiry and in human dignity, and who strives to make political and economic democracy a reality, is marked by the forces of hysteria and fear. Who knows whose turn it will be next?

"Just as we in organized labor many years ago banded together to overcome the forces of industrial feudalism, so now we must organize ourselves to expose and combat the evil forces that threaten the very foundation of our democratic way of life."

High Court Ends Cafe Bias In Capital; School Cases Delayed

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week outlawed segregation in Washington, D. C., restaurants, but delayed acting on nationally important cases of segregation in public schools.

The issues arose in two separate cases. In the restaurant case, the court ruled still valid the capital's "lost law" of 1873 which made it a crime for operators of restaurants and similar establishments to refuse equal service to all "well-behaved" and "respectable" persons.

"The Supreme Court ruling represents a vindication of the position of the CIO and former Pres. Truman in seeking to establish decency in the District of Columbia," declared CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

CAREY also recalled that he wrote Pres. Eisenhower last March suggesting "practical methods" for the use of his presidential powers against segregation and discrimination in the District. At that time Carey pointed out that the President's "chief weapon" was his "ability to make your wishes known to your appointees with the concurrent power to remove them if necessary," which was particularly true of the District Commissioners.

The court delayed action in the school segregation case by listing five questions it wants the lawyers to discuss when the case is argued on Oct. 12. Involved are the schools in the District, Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and Delaware.

The questions indicated that a majority of the justices had not been able to reach agreement. The court will soon adjourn for the summer, which means that it will not hand down a decision in the case until next January or February—and possibly not until next June.

THE CIO Legal Dept. last year filed a brief in the Kansas case urging the court to discard its "separate-but equal" ruling for school facilities for Negroes and to find that segregation in public schools is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

District authorities said enforcement of the "lost law"—in the files but ignored—against restaurant segregation would begin immediately.

The case has been in the courts since 1950, when the John R. Thompson Co., Inc., operator of a chain of restaurants in the District, was accused of refusing to serve a group of Negroes.

In an 8-0 decision the court upheld the 1873 ordinance, which was enacted by the D. C. Legislative Assembly. The Assembly later was abolished.

Justice Douglas, who wrote the court's opinion, said:

"We conclude that Congress had the authority under . . . the Constitution to delegate its lawmaking power to the Legislative Assembly of the municipal corporation which was created by the Organic Act of 1871 and that the 'rightful subjects of legislation' within the meaning of . . . that Act was as broad as the police power of a state so as to include a law prohibiting discrimination against Negroes by the owners and the managers of restaurants in the District of Columbia."

The court ruled that the laws of 1872 and 1873 survived "all subsequent changes" in the government of the District and "remain today a part of the governing body of laws applicable to the District."

Justice Douglas pointed out that neither Congress nor the District Commissioners have ever attempted to repeal the ordinances.

THE LAWS which require equal service to all who eat in restaurants, in the District are as local in character as laws regulating public health, schools, streets and parks," Justice Douglas said. "Regulation of public eating and drinking establishments in the District has been delegated by Congress to the municipal government from the beginning.

"The failure of the executive branch to enforce a law does not result in its modification or repeal."

Press Winners Listed For Hillman Awards

Recipients of 1953 journalism awards of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, presented last week in New York City, were:

IRVING FAGAN, columnist and writer for Labor Press Associated, the Charles W. Ervin $500 labor journalism award for LPA columns and features cited as "splendid examples of labor reporting." This was the first presentation of Ervin awards, named for the late associate editor of the ACWA Advance and veteran labor newspaperman.

WILLARD G. COLE, editor of the Whiteville News Reporter; **W. HORACE CARTER,** editor of the Tabor City Tribune; and **JAY JENKINS,** reporter for the Raleigh News and Observer, $500 awards each for collaborating in exposing activities of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina, resulting in the conviction of 100 Klan leaders.

HERBERT BLOCK, cartoonist for the Washington Post, the Sidney Hillman non-fiction award for "Herblock Book," a collection of his cartoons.

Judges for the Hillman Awards were Louis Gannett, New York Herald-Tribune; William L. Shirer, former foreign correspondent, and Bruce Bliven, The New Republic.

McCarthy Has Clambake With Texas Oil Tycoons

By HENRY ZON

INTENSE speculation was created in Washington by the disclosure that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) spent the better part of a week with Texas oil millionaire Clint Murchison at Murchison's lush Texas and Mexican ranches.

When McCarthy left Washington he clamped a secrecy lid on his movements and destination. His office announced his trip was connected with his activities as chairman of the Senate permanent investigating subcommittee.

A dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, placed the Wisconsin Senator "at the fabulous island retreat" of Murchison near there, while earlier dispatches placed McCarthy at one of the Murchison ranches in Texas.

Washington speculation centered around possibilities of plans being laid for use of McCarthy, backed by Texas oil money, on an extensive basis in the 1954 congressional campaigns. Others guessed the Texas oil community want to "look over" McCarthy with an eye to his political ambitions and possible usefulness.

Informed observers in the capital state freely that reluctance on the part of Republican party leaders to curb McCarthy stems from their desire to use him in next year's campaign.

Assets of the 41 companies wholly owned, controlled, or with a substantial Murchison interest total over $281 million according to a survey in the January 1953 issue of Fortune Magazine. This sum does not include family trusts, private investment companies, joint ventures and partnerships or certain cattle, oil and real estate interests.

UAW Gives $100,000—

CIO-CSC Aids Tornado Victims

THE CIO COMMUNITY Services Committee and CIO Auto Workers swung into action last week in the wake of devastating tornadoes which hit two highly industrialized areas, bringing death and suffering to CIO families.

At least 220 persons were killed, thousands were injured and thousands more were left homeless by the battering storms which whipped the auto center of Flint, Mich., Cleveland, O., and Worcester, Mass. And floods hit the packinghouse center of Sioux City, Ia.

The twisters brought death, devastation and suffering to areas heavily populated by CIO families. No accurate estimates of casualties or financial loss to CIO families were immediately available, CIO-CSC Dir. Leo Perlis said, but it was feared they would be high.

CIO AUTO Workers reported that 90% of the Flint casualties were among UAW families.

The UAW-CIO contributed $100,000 for relief of the Flint tornado victims.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther presented a $50,000 check to Reg. Dir. Robert Carter to be turned over to the Flint Red Feather Disaster Fund, saying the balance would come from Michigan UAW locals. Flint locals' contributions will push the total over the $100,000 pledge.

Urging locals to tap their blood banks and members to volunter blood donations, Reuther said, "no amount of money can bring back the loved ones so tragically lost, nor can anything we say or do restore parents to orphaned children. But our union's entire membership is determined to do whatever is humanly possible to alleviate suffering and cushion this terrible shock to the community."

PERLIS ordered CSC Rep. John C. Pierce, who was in Port Huron, Mich., scene of an earlier, less severe storm, to the battered worker areas of Flint, where he was joined by Charles Bowers and March Haas, CIO-CSC liaison men in Michigan.

Perlis also assigned Rep. J. Carlton Yeldell to the Worcester disaster area, where he was joined by John Sullivan, CSC state man.

The CSC men, Perlis said, would work with disaster agencies, especially the Red Cross, and would establish CIO committees or activize those already existing. Their first job would be to establish complete lists of CIO storm victims and provide shelter, cash, clothing and rehabilitation loans for those in need.

Meanwhile, local CIO help was being provided, with the CIO's FDR camp in Michigan being made available to disaster agencies to provide shelter for homeless families.

Perlis said that if supplementary assistance were needed—as was the case two years ago when tornadoes ripped across Arkansas, and the state CIO organizations recommended a fund-raising campaign—the CSC would conduct one.

Early reports from Worcester, Flint and other devastated cities declared major disaster areas by Pres. Eisenhower indicated that CIO families lived in the areas hardest hit by the death-dealing storms.

Hundreds of homes, in worker areas of Flint and the Worcester suburbs, were in the direct line of the twisters and were reduced to rubble.

HOURS after the storms, hospitals in the storm areas were being forced to care for injured workers and other storm victims in makeshift wards set up in corridors.

In temporary morgues, set up in National Guard armories, grief-stricken survivors were attempting to identify the bodies of those killed in the few but terrible minutes it took the twisters to rip through those cities.

The twin storms in Michigan and Massachusetts brought the heaviest toll of death in the disaster history of either state, authorities said.

Steel Officers Meet As Wage Talks Continue

TOP OFFICERS and negotiators of the CIO Steelworkers were called to meetings in Pittsburgh late last week, a fortnight before wage reopenings run out at U. S. Steel Corp. and other major producers.

Pres. David J. McDonald called the USA-CIO Executive Board and International Wage Policy Committee to meet in the steel city on June 12.

Negotiations with Big Steel over the union's proposals for a general wage increase have been under way for a month.

DURING the past week, eight man bargaining teams representing both the union and U. S. Steel management held a series of lengthy sessions. There were no official reports on the progress of the bargaining.

Along with a general wage increase—the only contract issue the union can raise at this time—the steel union also has asked the industry to agree to joint studies of the guaranteed annual wage and of improving present pension and social insurance plans.

Under the contract, the union is free to strike, if necessary, on July 1 to win its wage increase proposals.

Steel Labor in its latest issue declares the steel industry should agree to a wage increase because:

1. "Steelworkers need a raise. Over half of them are still earning less than the minimum amount called for in the (BLS) city worker's family budget for four.

2. "Steelworkers have not shared in the tremendous increase in productivity (and resulting increased profits) the steel industry is enjoying.

3. The steel industry never before enjoyed such demand or continued high output.

4. "The industry is reaping profits at an unprecedented rate. Its future outlook is even brighter. There is not the slightest question about the steel industry's ability to pay a wage increase."

Wage Talks Set By URW With Big 3

THE CIO Rubber Workers will kick off their 1953 wage bargaining late this month when they will start company-wide negotiations with three of the Big Four rubber companies.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said that talks will begin with Firestone on June 23 in Cleveland. Negotiations will open with Goodyear June 29 in Cleveland, and on the same date with Goodrich in Chicago. The talks will involve some 72,000 URW members.

The union's proposals are expected to follow the 1953 economic program drawn up by URW's international policy committee in March. The program called for "substantial" general wage increases, improved pensions and insurance benefits, and correction of plant and area wage inequities.

IUE Forces GE To Double Ante In Wage Settlement Of 5c To 16c

THE CIO Electrical Workers, after months of bitter negotiations, won a contract settlement from the General Electric Co. last week that netted pay boosts ranging from 5c to 16c an hour for 76,000 workers.

The agreement called for a 3.15% increase. It included a new one-year contract, dated June 1, whch replaces an agreement scheduled to expire next Sept. 15.

The settlement was reached after IUE-CIO negotiators, headed by Pres. James B. Carey, had indignantly rejected an offer of a 1.68 pay increase the company tendered several weeks ago.

"WHILE the IUE-CIO persisted in its negotiations," pointed out Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, "several other unions accepted that earlier settlement.

"Therefore, IUE-CIO persistence has benefited not only our own members, but all GE workers, for they will undoubtely be given the gains we have won. A contributing factor in the settlement was the struggle of IUE-CIO members at the Syracuse, N. Y., General Electric plant, who won a major victory after eight weeks on strike."

Non-economic terms of the agreement are effective June 1, the wage and similar sections on June 10. The pact is subject to approval by the union's General Electric Conference Board, which meets in Washington this week to act on a recommendation of acceptance by a majority of the negotiators.

The wage increase means that each IUE-CIO member covered—mostly production employes but including some white collar workers—will receive at least 5c an hour. In addition, skilled workers will get from 1c to 8c an hour more, making the average increase 7c. Individaul increases range from 5c to 16c an hour.

THE IUE-CIO negotiators also won comparable increases for salaried workers, including draftsmen.

Most of the incentive plan changes were technical, but one will mean thousands of dollars of additional wages during "down" time, as when a machine breaks or the flow of materials is interrupted. In the past GE workers thus idled were paid their base rates. Under the settlement, they will receive their average hourly rates.

The terminal pay plan for use when plants are closed permanently yields one day's pay for each year up to five years of service, and one week for each additional year.

The additional safeguard for laid-off workers provides for retention of service credits for three years after the furlough date, instead of the one year in the old contract.

THE IUE-CIO has now won a package totaling 50c an hour for GE workers since it signed its first contract with the firm in September 1950.

The negotiating committee, in addition to Carey, included John Callahan, Pittsfield, Mass., chairman of the union's GE Conference Board; Ed Houchens, Philadelphia; Earl Ripley, Lynn, Mass.; Tom Hayden, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Walter Usiatynski, Syracuse; Frank Fiorillo, Schenectady, N. Y.; William Davidowski, Trenton, N. J.; David Fitzmaurice, Cleveland; IUE-CIO General Counsel Ben Sigal and Research Dir. David Lasser.

Phone Gals Show Spunk; Now They Can Wear Shorts

SHORTS are being worn by 63 girl telephone operators here in Gulfport, Miss., but it took a 26-hour walkout in 92 degrees of heat to win that concession from Southern Bell Telephone Co.

Bare midriffs are barred, however, and the gals must don skirts before leaving the exchange.

Under the "heat relief" program gained by the CIO Communications Workers, the local and long-distance operators will be served "refreshing drinks when needed," and the company agreed to place tubs of ice in front of electric fans and to make proper adjustment of fans and windows. **(LPA)**

GOP Leaders Differ On T-H Plan

(See Editorial, Page 4)

WHAT WILL the Republican majority in Congress and the Eisenhower Administration do about revision of Taft-Hartley during this session of Congress?

There was no clear-cut answer in Washington last week. Instead there were conflicting statements from high GOP leaders in Congress along with carefully arranged "leaks" from Administration sources.

Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was the source of at least two contradictory reports.

On one day he told the Associated Press that he and Sen. Taft, Republican majority leader, were agreed on a program for introduction of a bill embodying Taft-Hartley changes. Their timetable, he said, was to let the bill circulate during the summer and take it up next year.

One day later, Administration sources "leaked" a story that the Labor and Commerce Depts. were working on an official bill to be submitted to Congress as the Administration's proposals. This, the sources said, was designed to redeem Pres. Eisenhower's campaign pledges to bring fairness and justice to the law.

Two days later, Sen. Smith made another statement, this one on the Senate floor. He said he saw no reason why Congress could not enact Taft-Hartley amendments this year.

At about the same time, the White House disclosed that Taft-Hartley amendments were no longer on the Administration's list of "must" legislation for this session.

House Labor Committee Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.), who told newsmen, "I am optimistic about the prospects for getting good legislation."

As the week ended, the Senate committee authorized Smith to prepare a tentative draft, eliminating some of the more controversial provisions of an earlier "working paper." Smith again said the bill would be introduced this year but that he expected no action before January. And Taft said the White House was ready to recommend Taft-Hartley changes but he wan't sure when, since the President was out of Washington.

Power Of The Purse

There's more than one way to skin a cat—or for anti-labor congressmen to kill off those agencies of the government concerned with the interests and welfare of labor and the people.

When it's too risky, politically, to wipe out directly those units of the government which enforce fair wages, prevent exploitation of child labor, seek to mediate labor-management relations, or to protect consumers from shoddy and harmful goods, there is always another course.

That is the indirect path of starvation by appropriation —the less risky, politically, path of hamstringing agencies by cutting off their operating funds.

Such is the course upon which the Republicans embarked in the 83rd Congress when the House a few weeks ago chopped—and chopped deeply—into appropriations for the Labor Dept., Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, National Labor Relations Board, Mediation & Conciliation Service and other agencies.

As CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out last week, "this is repeal by the indirect and irresponsible route of denying funds."

Pres. Eisenhower has promised repeatedly to "build up the Labor Dept." Let Sen. Bridges and your senator know you expect the present Congress to deliver on that promise.

Tinkering Won't Do

Hearings on Taft-Hartley Act amendments ended in the labor committees of the Senate and House many weeks ago.

Since then, there has been only the Great Silence—punctured now and again by the Great Rumor. The Great Rumor as to what the Administration's T-H amendments would be have taken many forms, most of them mutually contradictory.

Now a new and presumably more accurate Great Rumor is running its course in Washington. The Senate Labor Committee, one hears, will report out some little amendments. These little amendments will not bring that "fairness and justice" which Pres. Eisenhower mentioned in his campaign speeches about Taft-Hartley.

The proposed amendments represent a mere tinkering with the law. Tinkering is not enough—it will not satisfy the members of the CIO, and it will not bring about a labor-management law that will help America.

If the GOP Senators on the Labor Committee and the business-minded experts of the executive branch of government think otherwise, they are deluding themselves. They should realize it sooner rather than later.

Disaster

The Auto Workers and the National CIO Community Services Committee have shown their spunk in the promptness with which they came to the aid of residents of Flint, Mich., and other industrial cities hard-hit by last week's tornadoes.

In Flint, alone, an estimated 90% of the casualties were from UAW families. The union's prompt gift of $100,000 will go far toward meeting emergency needs, while CIO-CSC staff members will speed the relief job.

It's a good illustration of how CSC is on the job in an emergency, and a good reminder to CIOers everywhere to lend a hand to the community services program.

The CIO News

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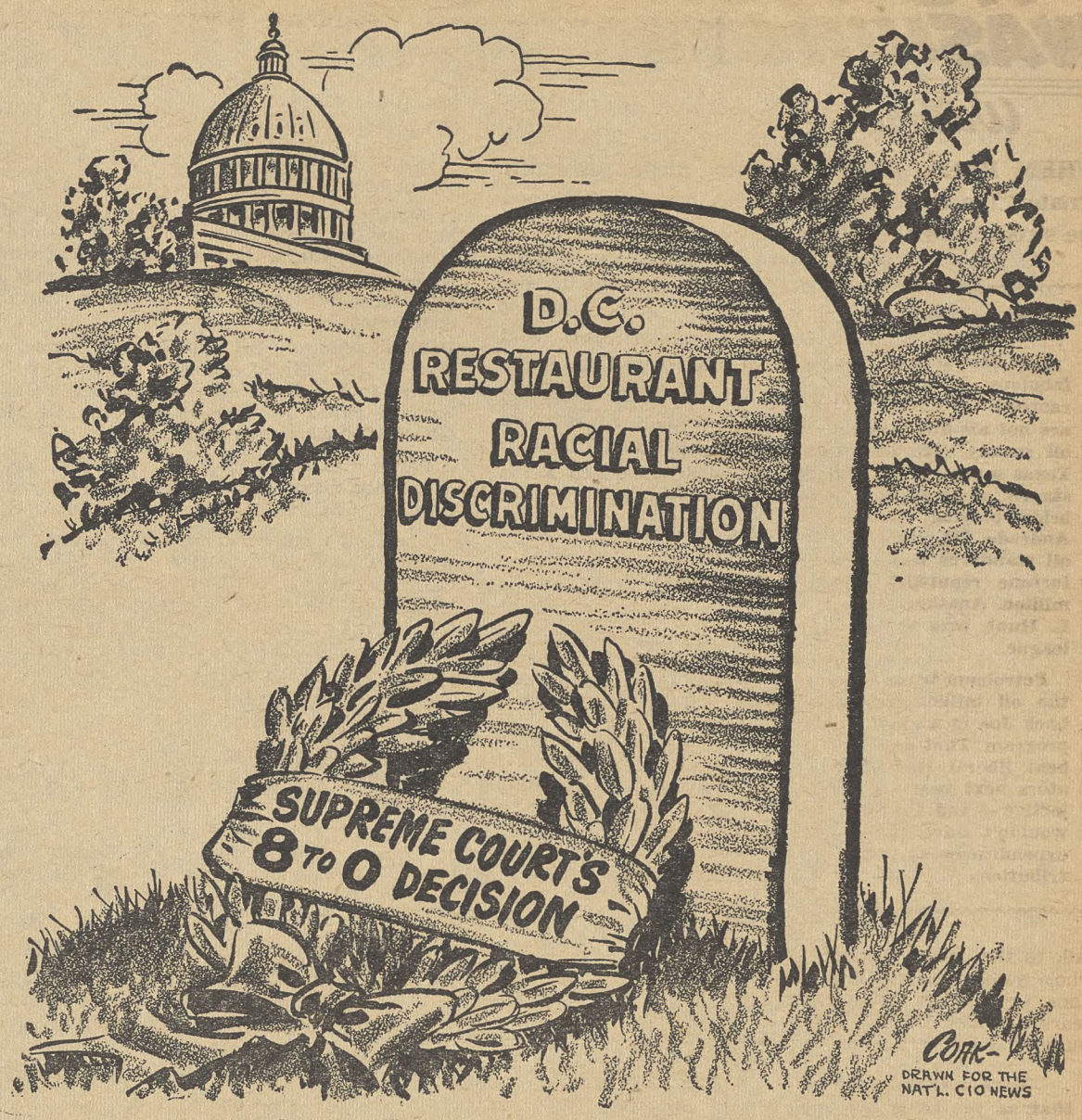
No Mourners



In Other Words—

A British Unionist Speaks

The following address was delivered by Tom O'Brien, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress and a member of Parliament, before the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

By TOM O'BRIEN

THERE ARE only two choices before the world at the present time: either the right to live, the right of liberty, the right to bring up one's children and one's children's children in the love and fear of God—or to deny that right.

The so-called Russian bloc is simply a system that has been galvanized to propagate an evil principle, the evil principle being the denial of human liberty, the denial of the right of men to choose their own life in their own free way. I prefer to call it Kremlin communism.

The Americans have decided that they cannot subscribe to the denial of the principle. I am entirely on the side of the Americans.

I have no time for people who believe in Anglo-American friendship but who are too frightened to be truthful to each other. That does not mean a mutual admiration society. It means a solid basis of understanding. It means that the Americans can hit us under the chin and we can hit them; but the basis is there—the fundamental principle of what we stand for.

ICFTU Shows The Way

We require something of the principle that we of the trade union movement in the free world have tried to introduce. We have what is called the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. I am happy to say that the two great American trade union movements, the AFL and the CIO, have been generous to a degree, not only in their financial contributions, but also with their moral, constructive contributions.

The ICFTU is not merely an anti-Communist organization; it is an organization that embraces all countries in the world, with the exception of the Iron Curtain countries. We preach not only the protection of our interests in Britain and America; we preach not only the protection of the interests of workers the world over; we go further; we preach that we must give rights and liberties to the underdeveloped countries of the world.

If the governments of the world could take a leaf out of the book of the ICFTU, I think we should have peace because peace would be assured on the basis of stability and prosperity.

War belongs to a diseased mind, to diseased bodies. The relationship of America and Britain and the free countries must depend somewhat on the spirit which we are trying to develop in our ICFTU.

There are two qualities that are fast fading from our present existence, and those are the qualities of prudence and patience. They are great moral qualities. America and Britain need them both. As a friend of the United States I say that the American government, a new government, requires all the prudence it can possibly acquire. On our part we should exercise patience, great patience.

Systems Differ

Our system of government is different from yours. Our parliamentary system brings the former government, after defeat, into opposition. But we have a permanent civil service whose duty it is to advise, truthfully and objectively, ministers on issues of policy.

If two friends or the members of a family differ, they must merge and pool their resources. We must merge and pool the resources of our experience, the resources of our tradition and the great dynamic force which is the United States.

The United States has assumed a great responsibility, not because it is arrogant—the Americans can never be arrogant; they kid themselves they are, but they are not; they are a damned nice crowd of people and that is not flattery. They have assumed, willy-nilly, the responsibility of world leadership—all the problems which two great wars have inflicted upon the world.

It is a grave responsibility . . . that no one nation can carry whatever its power, its commerce, its good will. It cannot carry it alone. It ought not to carry it alone. That is the basis of Anglo-American friendship—that we want to help the United States in carrying a responsibility that was once ours.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN PRES. EISENHOWER meets reporters in the ornate "Treaty Room" of the old State Dept., just across the street from the White House, he keeps his appointment with military promptitude.

Big Money

Sen. McCarthy's visit to the fabulous Texas and Mexico ranches of Clint Murchison are not his first contacts with oil money. He has been to Texas several times this year, stayed at least once with a bridge-playing friend, "Dick" Andrade III, who by Texas oil standards has a "modest" fortune reputedly below $50 million. Another contact is H. L. Hunt, who is really big league.

Petroleum trade sources say the oil millionaires want to back Joe in a giant television program. That might help Joe beat liberal Democratic senators next year—a prime objective — and the millionaires wouldn't have to report the expenditures as political contributions.

Never more than 15 seconds before or behind schedule, Ike strides into the crowded room, says "Good morning," urges the respectfully standing press, "Please be seated." Handsome and bronzed, he stands behind his desk answering questions with every appearance of conscientiousness and sincere endeavor to supply information.

The only point is that he doesn't meet reporters very often—just 10 times in the first 22 weeks in office. *It must regretfully be reported that the only convincing reason is that Ike does not like press conferences.*

FDR used to love them. Except in the war years he had conferences twice a week, and no free-wheeling or hostile question could throw him off balance. Truman had conferences once a week—and he grew to love them.

Ike obviously prefers to talk to the people through formal speeches, where he controls the whole subject matter and can skip lightly over possible contradictions, or through elaborably staged "folksy" television reports rehearsed under the professional direction of the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne advertising agency.

Ike's aversion to press conferences may stem from the fact that as yet he is not well briefed on many parts of his job.

He made a terrible blunder at his last conference—May 28—by calling a question about Red China and the United Nations a hypothetical one. Reporters were genuinely shocked that, at 10:30 in the morning, he had not read or been told that the Senate Appropriations Committee the previous afternoon had officially voted to pull the United States out of the UN if Red China were admitted.

The president in making a formal speech dedicating Garrison Dam can pay generalized tribute to flood control and public power. At a news conference reporters would ask him how this is harmonized with Interior Sec. McKay's steady assault on public power.

In a formal speech he can defend the "interim" 120-wing Air Force without being asked again, as he was on May 28, "Did you make the final decision" to slash the Air Force budget. *Ike refused to answer that one, although much earlier he had told the press that he personally would make the final defense budget decisions.*

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THE REPORTERS, of course, have no vested claim as individuals on the President's time. But the press conference has become a Washington institution for the simple reason that it fills a void in our governmental system.

We have no "question period," such as that familiar in the British House of Commons, where the party out of power demands further information about the justification for government policies.

The informal press conference, with reporters from many fields of interest asking questions, is the springboard from which news stories are written. They are the medium through which the people get facts about the government to which they are entitled.

Sen. Taft before his illness met Senate reporters two or three times a day, and used the conferences with great skill. Most other senators and members of the House are easily available for questions.

But not the President or even his Cabinet members. Sec. McKay has had just one conference and probably disliked the experience. It was pretty stormy, because McKay used the occasion to announce abandonment of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam. Other Cabinet officials are generally wary and unavailable.

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● ● State Dept. morale is so badly shaken by Sec. Dulles' repeated appeasement of hostile congressional committees that staff members privately tell reporters they are signing or initialing policy papers with which they fundamentally disagree.

● ● Observe that when Sen. Taft was forced to give up, temporarily, the GOP Senate floor leadership, he did not yield to the official assistant leader, Sen. Saltonstall (M.).

Saltonstall was pro-Eisenhower before Chicago, is closer to Eisenhower foreign policies than the real Old Guard. So Taft personally "appointed" Sen. Knowland of California as "acting leader." *Knowland, grim-visaged despite his relative youth, can be relied on to apply continued pressure to "strengthen" Far Eastern policy.*

Texas 'Hate Sheet' Editor Has A Big Business, Anti Labor Trail

By MILTON PLUMB

WAY DOWN SOUTH in Fort Worth, Tex., a vitrolic old lady is pouring out each month some 32 columns of hate she calls "The Southern Conservative, a monthly publication of enditorial opinion with a national circulation."

Each eight-page issue is filled with bitter attacks on organized labor, the nation's churches and schools, UNESCO, the New and Fair Deals, and most of the social gains of the last 20 years. Like most such hate—sheets, it is super—"patriotic" and bigotedly against Negroes, Jews and other minority groups.

Now and then, a bawdy touch is added to the editor's column, "My Night." This is purportedly a parody on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's syndicated column, "My Day."

This self-proclaimed spokesman for the region is practically unknown in the South. On a recent trip through several states in Dixie, this reporter made extensive inquiries and didn't find one Southerner who recalled having seen the publication. The only place it was found for sale was at one newsstand in New Orleans.

Outside the South, however, it's less hard to locate, provided you look in spots frequented by big business money, rightwing politicians, or the so-called "opinion-moulders." A huge pile, for example, is dumped each month in the lobby of the National Press Club, where Washington correspondents can get it for free.

A note under the masthead adds the information that it's being "sent without cost to members of Congress, members of State Legislatures, Governors and other public officials."

Not On A Shoestring

This kind of propaganda operation cannot be done on a shoestring. Yet the paper carries no advertising, and there is no indication of widespread readership that would support it on a subscription basis.

Who, then, is behind the undertaking, and what forces are supporting it?

One clue is given in the masthead, which lists "Ida M. Darden" as editor. This is no more accurate, however, than the name "The Southern Conservative," which is neither representative of the South nor "conservative."

(The three-year-old publication regularly attacks as "Fair Dealers," for example, such conservatives as Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, saying "the only difference between him and Acheson was a mustache.")

As far back as 1930 the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee pointed out that "Ida M. Darden" was really the "stage name for collecting money" of Mrs. W. F. Myrick, sister of the late Vance Muse. And Muse once was called the "No. One menace to organized labor."

Ida Darden's "collecting money" dates back a long time. Her lobbying activities first came to light about 1908, when she fought the eight-hour day and women's suffrage. She and her brother were the object of several congressional investigations; their activities were unanimously called "highly reprehensible" by one Senate committee.

Until 1929 the two worked closely with a man named J. A. Arnold in a series of big business lobbying projects. Among the groups they organized, ran and lobbied for were the American Taxpayers' League, Texas Business Men's Association, Southern Tariff Association, American Bankers' League and Texas Farmers' Union.

A 1929 congressional investigating committee said the three "collected something like, or over, $250,000" from the railroads to fight the Adamson eight-hour day bill. They were also accused of distributing anti-Woodrow Wilson literature identified as German propaganda by a 1918 congressional committee.

Just 20 years later, the Nazi overseas organ "World Service," praised Muse's activities at that time.

The committee charged that their lobbying was carried on "ostensibly for the purpose of influencing congressional legislation but in fact to make a living," and was "certainly" a "type of lobbying against which the public ought to be protected by appropriate legislation."

A 1930 Senate report showed that their lobbying outfits took in $860,000 in four years, chiefly from bankers and big businessmen. It said Muse got $20,434, Ida Darden, $24,898, and her husband $14,958.

Collected From DuPonts

Muse and S. Valentine Ulrey, an associate of Rabble-rousers Gerald L. K. Smith and Gerald Winrod, founded the Christian American Association of Houston.

This anti-labor, white supremacy propaganda mill was credited with launching the drive for state "right to work" laws. Both the late Philip Murray and the late William Green characterized it as a major force in the union-busting drive of the '40's.

In 1936, Muse was again hauled before a Senate investigating committee, this one headed by the present Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. The probers found he had collected about $41,000 from some of the nation's biggest industrialists, including $5000 from the DuPonts and $1000 from Pres. Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors.

Louisiana quickly repudiated Muse when he tried to spread his anti-labor line there in 1942. The Legislature passed a resolution demanding an FBI investigation of his activities.

Oil Tycoons Linked To Hate Sheet

Ida Darden freely admits that "The Southern Conservative" is supported by subsidies but won't tell their source.

Texas CIO officials say it's "common knowledge" around the state that the paper exists on contributions from oil millionaire's and other big business interests now riding high in the Lone Star state.

One issue of "The Southern Conservative" carried a long article praising George W. Armstrong, wealthy oil man.

Armstrong, who offered a $50 million endowment to Jefferson College on the condition that it teach "Christianity and the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American races," lives in Fort Worth.

Book Banners Busy In Old San Antone

Mayor Jack White of San Antonio, Tex., had what he thought was a good idea a few weeks ago. At a meeting of City Council, he suggested that body consider "branding" all "Communist-written" public library books. City Manager Wylie Johnson even thought the books ought to be burned.

The controversy has grown so that now the Mayor is wondering if it was such a good idea after all, and he's indicated that he wishes people would stop talking about it.

The brainstorm was touched off by Mrs. Myrtle G. Hance, organizer of the San Antonio Minute Women but no longer a member. She listed about 600 library books written by authors whose names have popped up in congressional probes of Communists.

The list includes such standard works as Dr. Albert Einstein's "Theory of Relativity," Louis Untermeyer's "Treasury of American and British Poetry," Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain," Dorothy Canfield Fisher's "Fables for Parents," and even "The Canterbury Tales" and Herman Melville's "Moby Dick," because they were illustrated by Rockwell Kent.

"That will do, Hooper; I'll think about it."

CIO Challenges Ike To Lead On Social Security Advance

A PLEA that the Eisenhower Administration exercise its leadership to improve federal social and welfare programs was voiced by the CIO Executive Board at its recent meeting in Washington.

In a sharply-worded statement, the board charged the Administration apparently "is seeking to satisfy or appease" business elements "determined to turn back the clock in social security."

"Week by week," the board asserted, "evidence accumulates indicating that instead of increasing the benefits of such programs, Congress and the Administration will cut them back through slashing federal funds and through other changes desired by enemies of social security."

THE BOARD listed social insurance, health, public assistance and maternal and child welfare programs as being under attack.

It accused Pres. Eisenhower of playing into the hands of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and its plan to undercut old age pensions and survivors insurance when he called for postponement of the pending increase in the old-age insurance tax.

The levy is scheduled to jump from 1.5% to 2% next Jan. 1; Eisenhower would postpone it for a year, and added that the tax and trust accounts should be handled more nearly on a pay-as-you-go basis, as the C. of C. wants.

"Nothing was said as to the potential source of funds to replace those lost through postponement of the tax increase," the CIO pointed out.

"Nothing was said, or at other times has been said, by the Administration about liberalizing benefit provisions for those now covered.

"The President's earlier recommendation of extension of coverage would not aid the great majority of Americans already under old-age and survivors insurance.

"We have long favored universal coverage, but now it has become part of the C. of C. plan for ending federal grants to the states for public assistance and dividing up present social security payroll tax funds among all the aged at inadequate benefit levels.

"By throwing the entire cost of caring for the aged on the payroll tax, on a pay-as-you-go basis, the Chamber hopes to relieve the wealthy of taxes, to hold down the national social security program, and thus to leave a free field for private insurance companies."

A ONE-YEAR postponement in the tax hike is not dangerous in itself, the board conceded. The danger, it explained, is that it will pave the way for enactment of the C. of C. proposals.

"While a rise in the tax from 1.5% to 2% in 1954 would mean higher payments by our members," it continued, "they have repeatedly indicated their willingness to bear their proper share of the cost of adequate social security. In the long run, lower payments now can only mean higher payments or lower benefits later.

"The American people are entitled to confidence that benefit provisions enacted into law will be met. Any move by the government to retreat from its commitments is most unfortunate."

GRADUATION DAY—Shirley Deiroff receives her diploma from Edward Haas, president of the Berks County CIO Council, at recent graduation of 26 local union counsellors at Reading, Pa. Others (from left) are Burriss Latshaw, CSC local secretary; Charles Ferguson, National CIO-CSC, and Thed Bricker, local CSC chairman.

'Get Off The Dime On Housing,' CIO Tells Ike

HOUSING actions of the Republican Administration "are not consistent with the practical steps necessary to achieve the nation's housing goals." That's the way the CIO Executive Board summed up the new Administration's record.

The housing program to provide adequate shelter for low-income families and to eliminate the blight of slums "is teetering between complete death and a virtual coma," the board said in a resolution. It said:

"The cost of rental housing is being increased by virtue of the scheduled end of rent controls on July 31. New housing costs have gone up due to sharp increase in interest rates on government-insured mortgages."

The board declared the Administration "is in fact increasing housing costs for both low-income and moderate-income families because the government housing policies are being directed by the real estate interests and the home-building industry." The CIO urged:

1. "Pres. Eisenhower to make an open and strong appeal to Congress to continue the Public Housing Program and substantially increase the amount of clearance and low-rent housing construction for low-income families.

2. "Congress to act before rent controls die on July 31 to reinstate rent controls and thereby prevent rent gouging in the defense industry housing areas.

3. "The President, the federal housing agencies, and the Congress to direct the government activities in the housing and home financing fields toward encouragement of moderate-priced homes at prices and rents within the means of the plain people of our nation instead of providing unlimited federal aid to those who need aid the least.

4. "The President and Congress to reverse the 'hard money' trend and bring the interest rates on mortgages back down to reasonable levels, especially since it is the government which takes all the risk and since the higher interest rates result in further inflation of housing costs."

Senate Unit Ups GI Interest Rate

GI's getting direct government loans to purchase homes will pay substantially more in interest rates if a Senate Banking Committee action is approved by Congress.

The Committee voted to up interest rates from 4 to 5% in line with other recent increases on FHA and socalled GI insured mortgages.

World Of Labor—

Czech Workers Protest Red Wage Slash Deal

CZECHOSLOVAKIA was in almost open revolt last week as the result of government currency decrees which robbed hundreds of thousands of workers of their life savings, and cut their wages by 80% and their purchasing power by 50%.

Vice Premier Zdenek Nejedly admitted that the Communist satellite's currency reforms had "met with open resistance from among the ranks of the workers."

Details were hidden from the free world by the strict censorship, but Nejedly's admission, made over the Prague radio, was taken as an indication that at least some workers had escaped, however temporarily, from under the heavy hand of state domination.

Reports in western Europe were that the first demonstration took place in Pilsen and was greeted by gunfire from the military. Refugees were reported as saying that the city was blocked off for three days, with no one allowed to leave or enter.

Other clashes, according to unconfirmed reports, took place in Kladno, where it was said three workers were killed.

The currency reform revalued the crown on a gold basis, "based on the Russian ruble." Old crowns were exchanged for the new at the rate of 50 for one, thus wiping out the workers' savings. Nejedly confirmed western Europe suspicions that the reform was ordered so as to get more production out of Czech workers. Many of them have been working only long enough to buy the rationed minimum.

Tunisia

The CIO, AFL and Mine Workers have sent a joint cablegram appealing to Pres. Vincent Auriol of France to lift the state of siege in Tunisia so a trade union delegation from that country can attend the Stockholm meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions next month.

They said they expressed concern at French policy toward Tunisian unionism because of the assassination last December of Farhat Hached, Tunisian labor leader, and declared that repression of unions in Tunisia gives aid and comfort to Soviet Russia.

"No matter how vast the differences between the French government and the Tunisian people may be," they said, "France is still a democratic country with a proud and glorious democratic heritage.

"That is why we appeal to you, and through you to the French government, to insure that Tunisian workers will be represented through their chosen representatives at the ICFTU World Congress."

Germany

Only five Communists were among 3379 works councillors chosen by 135,266 employes of 681 West Berlin factories and offices in recent elections. Members of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) won 2401 contests or 71% of the total.

Russ Unions Get Knuckles Rapped

Russian trade unions, after all these years of helping the Soviet government grind down the workers, are now getting bawled out for not defending the rights of labor against the managers of state economic enterprises.

Trud, the official union newspaper, took union leaders to task for letting the managers of Soviet factories, mines and other operations get away with stealing their workers' premium pay, foisting unhealthy working conditions on them, and generally depriving them of their rights.

Cases of schizophrenia, or split personality, were expected to show a sharp increase among union officials.

Soviet Slave Labor Camps Make Hitler Look Like A Sunday School Student

ANYBODY whose supply of indignation or anger is running low can have it well stoked by reading "A New Slavery," an account of forced labor and the Communist betrayal of human rights edited by Roger W. Baldwin.

Baldwin's record in defense of the rights of man is too well known to require comment.

He has called nearly a lifetime of service on behalf of others into play to gather under one cover the devastating facts about a brutality that makes such mass slayers as Attila the Hun, Tamerlane and Hitler seem in comparison like models for a Sunday school.

This book is not a dramatic account of slave labor behind the Iron Curtain. As a memo to the reader points out, it is "a powerful and documentary report of the evidence of an entirely new form of slavery—the forced, involuntary labor of hundreds of thousands of persons in Communist states who, without due process of law, are adjudged guilty of political 'crimes,' uprooted from their homes and imprisoned in dreary camps, there to toil for the state."

It follows closely the line of investigation of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor. It describes conditions in each of the Communist states, with personal accounts in most cases by the fortunate who escaped. It summarizes the legislation that gives forced labor the cloak of legality in each country, and it prints maps of each nation showing slave camps scattered about them like the pockmarks of an evil disease.

Its factual approach adds to the horror of its revelations, and it should be read by all who want to add their voices to the worldwide cry of horror which is the free world's most effective weapon against such bestiality. It may be read with profit in connection with Albert Konrad Herling's "The Soviet Slave Empire," published two years ago by Wilfred Funk, Inc. (New York), for a broad account of man's greatest inhumanity to man.

G. N. L.

A New Slavery, Roger N. Baldwin, editor; introduction by A. A. Berle, Jr. Cloth, $2.50; paper, $1.25. Oceana Publications, 43 W. 16th St., New York City.

'It's Later Than You Think'—

Textile Pensioners Sing The Years Away

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE SOUND of hearty voices raised in song floated through the doorway of a small store-front building at 214 10th Street, Marcus Hook, Pa., headquarters of CIO Textile Workers Local 10.

Just across the street, long rows of dusty windows in the four-storied old red brick plant of the American Viscose Corp. stared dully, indifferently toward the dingy little building.

"Enjoy yourself, enjoy yourself, it's later than you think . . . the years roll by . . ."

Ringing out loudly whenever the door opened, dimming as it closed, the words of the song ebbed and flowed on the sidewalk. It clearly wasn't a radio, and now and then someone passing by stopped and peered curiously through the show window.

STICKING BY THE UNION.—Here are some of the old timers of CIO Textile Workers Local 10 who have formed Pensioneers Club, with headquarters at local hall in Marcus Hook, Pa. Ranging in age from 65 to past 80, they worked at big American Viscose plant, some of them from the time it was built in 1910.

Jam Session

But the 30 or so elderly men and women who were singing couldn't be seen from the street, for they were seated around the panelled walls at the rear of a long, narrow room. Behind the table stood Frank J. Murphy, president of Local 10's Pensioneers Club (they spell it with two "E's"), a broadshouldered, serious-faced man in a sweater coat.

Cups and plates of doughnuts stood nearby, and later the fragrant smell of coffee spread through the room. The Pensioneers Club, which meets the first and third Wednesdays of the month, was holding one of its regular sessions.

Pres. Murphy leaned forward on his strong capable-looking hands as he talked to the vice-president, Mrs. Merrena Fowler. She's a handsome widow, with dimples and a head of lovely white hair, who worked for nearly 30 years at the Viscose plant. Both are past 70. Murphy worked at Viscose 35 years, 17 of them as a foreman. He went on pension in 1945.

Rose Johnson, Local 10's office secretary, a pink-cheeked young woman with a smiling face, was leading the singing.

Everybody Sings

"How about you taking a verse solo?" she said to one of the men. After some urging from the others, a jolly white-haired man stood up and sounded off lustily. All joined in the chorus and at the end gave him and themselves a big hand.

Laughter rippled down the row of seats. An air of gaiety and good nature floated pleasantly through the room. Old friends hailed each other and moved about briskly, changing seats to talk at closer range. Between songs, cheerful conversation buzzed steadily.

It was definitely an important social affair to the club members and they were enjoying it. Their good cheer appeared genuine. It was a bright spot in a dull, uneventful week for most of them. Life can become pretty grim if you've been used to going to work for many years, and suddenly find yourself with nothing to do. It isn't pleasant to feel useless.

Describing the difficulties of getting adjusted to retirement, one of the club members, a widower, said that for some time after he retired, he would wake up every morning at the hour he'd been accustomed to get up to go to work, and look at the clock. Then, when he remembered he didn't have a job any more, he'd lie back glumly in bed, overcome with a feeling of emptiness.

"It took me an awful long while to get used to it," he said. "I'd still rather go to work," he added wistfully.

Helped Build Firm

Collectively the 51 retired workers who belong to the Pensioneers Club had put in more than 1000 years working at the big gloomy building across the street. The service records of a few run past 40 years, for some had worked at the plant from the time it was built in 1910 until their retirement in the last year or two.

"Why, we helped build the plant up to its present prosperity," said William B. Hesling, who spent a quarter of a century of his working life at Viscose. Born in Cornwall, England, Hesling came to this country when he was eight years old.

Others in the group were also born in England and came to the United States early in the century. Vice-Pres. Fowler, for instance, was born in Yorkshire. Mrs. Alice Tate, now 74, and Herbert Connison, who came to the U. S. in 1911, both are from Lancastershire.

In contrast to these members of British blood are others who were born and have lived all their lives in or near the Wilmington, Del., Chester and Marcus Hook, Pa., area, within a radius of about 20 miles.

James L. Hanna, who was retired in 1950 after 26 years' work, still lives in the house nearby where he was born in 1886. Edith Cloud and Nellie Townsend, both pensioned in '42, were born in Wilmington.

The youngest member of the club, Charles Hofferberth, worked at Viscose for 42 years. They call him the "baby" because he was just retired this year at the age of 65. Next youngest at the meeting was Frank Dannatella, who was pensioned in 1952 after nearly 30 years.

Nellie Townsend, 83, is one of the oldest members, though she had "only" 19 years at Viscose on her record. This makes her benefits lower than some younger members who had been there longer—and she could use some extra money, she said.

A spry, friendly little lady, Miss Townsend arrived late and a bit breathless because she had missed a bus, she explained apologetically. If her energy had diminished with the years, there was little evidence of it as she told of her desire to get a part-time job.

Certainly she was equal to it, she said firmly. She had worked part-time whenever she could find a job—which wasn't often enough. The only reason she gets along on her small pension is that she lives with a niece.

Live With Kin

Others in the group also manage only because they live with relatives. Joseph Williams, now 73, who was pensioned when he was 65, lives with his daughter and her husband.

Asbury Johnson, 84 years old, who has a mere quarter-century work record at the plant, serves as assistant pastor of a Negro church where he preaches on Sundays. He takes care of his invalid wife—the couple lives alone—and financial troubles add to their worries.

William I. McKinney, another Negro member, who worked 26 years at Viscose and has been on pension since 1949, also has found it increasingly difficult to get along on his small pension.

This is the common complaint, of course, of the majority of the club members—as it is of pensioners everywhere. They find it hard to live on their pensions, with the big increase in the cost of food, clothes, rent, and other essentials that has taken place since they were retired.

Pensions received by most of the club members (and other Viscose workers already retired) who worked 25 years or more for the company average about $100, including their Social Security benefits. Some receive more—the range goes to $130—while those with fewer years of employment credit get proportionately less.

The plan under which the club members, and other former Viscose workers now retired, receive pensions was first set up in December 1943. Seven years later, it was improved by amendments effective Jan. 1, 1951, and made a part of a five-year agreement between the company and the CIO textile union.

Contributory Plan

The plan is of the contributory type—that is, both company and employes pay into the fund. For every $1 the worker pays into it weekly, the company contributes $1.50. The amount of the pension is determined by four factors: the worker's age when he started contributing to the plan; his weekly earnings; the amount of his weekly contributions; and the amount of retirement income beginning at age 65 that each $1 of his contributions will purchase.

The section of the plan which applies to the majority of the Pensioneers' club specifies that employes with 25 or more years' of service who (1) were 65 or older and still working on Dec. 26, 1943; or (2) who became 65 between that date and Jan. 1, 1951, and contributed during that time to the plan, are eligible to receive a minimum monthly pension totaling $100 when added to their Social Security benefits. Past service records prior to 1943 qualified some to receive above the minimum.

Those with less than 25 years' employment but more than 10 years get proportionately less, and those with 25 or more years' who did not contribute to the plan when eligible receive pensions reduced by a formula that takes into account their failure to contribute.

Pension Too Small

Surveys of retired workers in various places all come up with the finding that they don't like to be retired arbitrarily when they reach the age of 65.

Besides the fact that pensions on the whole are too small to give them a decent standard of living and the sense of dignity that goes with it, most older workers in good health resent being pushed out of employment because they have reached a certain age.

Members of the Local 10 pension club bore out this conclusion. Most of them would have liked to continue working longer—or have part-time jobs.

Tough Pension Problem Solved By TWUA, Dyeing Firms; First Benefit Checks Paid

A FIVE-YEAR plan to ease the declining years of workers in the dyeing and finishing industry reached its climax last week when first pension checks were given 366 members of the CIO Textile Workers who had qualified for benefits.

The payments marked the success of diligent efforts by the union and 320 employers in New York and New Jersey to solve the problem of providing pensions in an industry where most firms are small and most employes move about from job to job.

The move began in 1948, and the approach was gradual. Under a two-year agreement signed that year, the employers paid into a fund $1 a month for each worker. The amount was doubled on Oct. 1, 1951, and doubled again a year later.

A board of trustees was set up headed by Harry Liese, New York attorney and one of five employers representatives. William Gordon, director of the TWUA-CIO Dyeing & Finishing Div. and one of five union representatives, is secretary-treasurer.

The board called in actuaries late in 1951. The plan they drew up was approved in 1952 and became effective Jan. 1, 1953.

Since then 501 applications have been filed for payments ranging up to $20 a month. Those of the 366 TUWA-CIO members who got their checks last week were approved, the rest are being processed.

"WE BELIEVE the history of this successful effort," said Gordon, "offers an example of what can be done to solve the most difficult sort of problem if there is good will and patience on both sides.

"Any reasonable plan had to be on an area basis, rather than plant by plant. Then, as in every pension plan, there was the problem of back service credits. Unlike such corporations as General Motors and U. S. Steel, the average dye shop does not have a huge reservoir of capital to create the necessary fund.

"That's why the approach was gradual."

The plan covers 20,000 workers. Most are in New York City and Northern New Jersey. The rest are scattered in upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia.

The workers covered were given service credit beginning with 1933. Present payments are lower than they will be beginning in 1958, when those retiring will have had 25 years of coverage and will be entitled to the maximum.

Some of the locals which had members who shared in the first payments marked the occasion with celebrations. Among them were Local 1733, Patterson, N. J.; Local 1932, Lodi, N. J.; Local 1983, Lodi; Local 1790, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Local 2052, Union City, N. J.

In The Legislatures—

GM Raid On Jobless Pay Fund Vetoed

AN EMPLOYER RAID on the Michigan unemployment compensation fund was beaten back last week when Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.) vetoed a bill sponsored by General Motors to slash employer contributions to the "kitty."

The proposed law would have cut the employer contribution from 1% of payroll to one-tenth of 1%, a slice of 90%. It would have extended benefits for six weeks, but the Republican-controlled Legislature had declined to boost them from the present $27 a week to $30.

Williams said the six-week extension was desirable, but "too high a price" to pay to permit employers to raid the fund.

"This bill militates against benefit increases which must be made if the job insurance system is to serve its basic purpose of cushioning the economy against the shocks of unemployment," he said in his veto message.

The Legislature's refusal to increase the benefit level, he said, amounts to changing the compensation law into a "dole system" with a flat weekly benefit regardless of earnings.

"This represents an unfortunate and unwise departure from the original objective of this legislation," he said.

New Jersey

Organized labor has demanded a full and complete investigation of a bold attempt to steal $50 million in worker contributions from the temporary disability fund by rigging the voting device used in the lower house of the Legislature.

The vote was taken at 10 p.m. The recording device showed 33 members of the Assembly in favor of the transfer—but only 31 members were present.

"The question is not whether or not the elimination of those two votes would still leave the required 31 for the bill," State CIO Counsel Sol Kapelsohn wrote Gov. Driscoll in demanding an investigation.

"Rather, these facts show so sufficiently the commission of criminal acts in connection with the voting and cast so serious a doubt on the legality of the balloting as to require immediate executive action.

"Whatever interests produced two false votes in all likelihood produced many others. This shameful conduct has destroyed public confidence in every piece of legislation passed in the 1953 Legislature."

The bill would transfer $50 million from the $90 million temporary disability fund to the unemployment compensation fund in Washington. This would build up the latter fund enough to meet the requirement for cutting New Jersey employer taxes by $8 to $20 million yearly.

California

The State Assembly has sent back to committee a sugar-coated employer-sponsored bill to boost unemployment compensation benefits from $25 to $30 weekly, but restrict them so they would be denied to 150,000 currently eligible workers.

The restrictions were so harsh they would have barred or reduced benefits to an estimated 53% of the 415,000 workers expected to receive benefits this year.

California Republicans also rammed through a bill denying unemployment insurance to jobless workers during a period equal to that for which they receive severance pay.

The measure, drafted by lobbyists for publishers, was aimed at union contracts providing severance pay when employment is terminated. CIO Newspaper Guild contracts, which contain such clauses, have never considered severance pay as unemployment compensation, but the Republicans in the Legislature have now ruled it to be such.

Lobbyists In N. Y. Spend $4400 Daily

THE RECENT session of the New York State Legislature, which lasted 53 days, must have been profitable for someone.

Fifty lobbyists or groups spent money at the rate of more than $4400 a day, for a total of $230,000, to influence legislation. Eight others lobbied, but said they spent nothing in the statements they filed in accordance with the law.

The most lavish spender was the Civil Service Employees Association, which reported its operations cost $28,500. Others on the generous side included Consolidated Edison, $11,615; Fire Underwriters, $10,452; Fifth Ave. Coach Co., $6659; Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp., $5777, and the Erie Railroad, $5153.

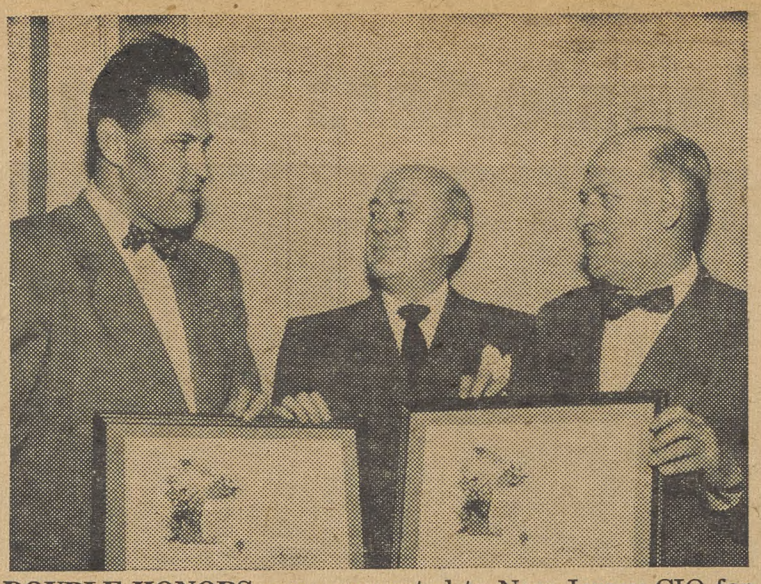
LOBBYISTS also were active in Michigan, where the Legislature, as in New York, is dominated by the Republicans.

Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council called their activities in pushing through a business receipts tax "the most blatant example of government by big business lobbyists in history."

The Legislature called big business pressure artists into a closed session to explain the provisions of the tax law—which most lawmakers don't understand yet. Scholle called this unprecedented move a violation of not only the spirit but the letter of the law, which bars lobbyists from the floor of Senate and House while they are in session.

"THE REPUBLICANS sat back and listened," he declared, "while lobbyists for Ford and General Motors told them to pass this hasty patchwork of special interest legislation.

"No legislator can explain this bill because there just wasn't enough time allowed to study it. Even the lawyers can't agree on what it means. Serious constitutional questions have already been raised. The bill is full of gimmicks which favor big corporations at the expense of the small businessman."



DOUBLE HONORS were presented to New Jersey CIO for support of registration and get-out-the vote drive. Archer Carter (center) presented citations to State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman (right) and Harry Kranz, the council's legislative director, for his work for the state Non-Partisan Register and Vote Campaign.

New Jersey CIO Questions Candidates For Governor

THIS IS no off-election year for New Jersey CIO since the State is one of the few with the election of a governor coming up this fall.

Already the State Council and PAC are on their toes. PAC asked both the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates to return the answers to a 54-point questionnaire.

Robert B. Meyner and Paul M. Troast are the Democratic and the GOP candidates respectively. Elmer H. Wene, Democratic primary candidate, who demanded a recount, also was asked to answer the questions and appear before the committee.

But the pre-election activities did not stop there. The State CIO Council sent 10 "minimum planks" to the Democratic and the Republican platform committee chairmen for inclusion in the two parties' platforms. The planks call for:

- A substantial increase in unemployment compensation, temporary disability and workmen's compensation benefits.
- Amendments to the unemployment compensation law to extend the coverage and make other improvements, and improvement of the total disability law.
- Passage of a state relations act, modeled on the Wagner Act.
- Strong state-administered rent control.
- No minimum retail price fixing.
- No sales or individual income taxes, but corporate net profits tax to aid municipalities—if needed.
- Increased appropriations and more effective enforcement of the state laws against discrimination.

Webber Resigns As Virginia CIO President

CHARLES C. WEBBER has resigned as president of the Virginia CIO Council in which he was serving his seventh consecutive year.

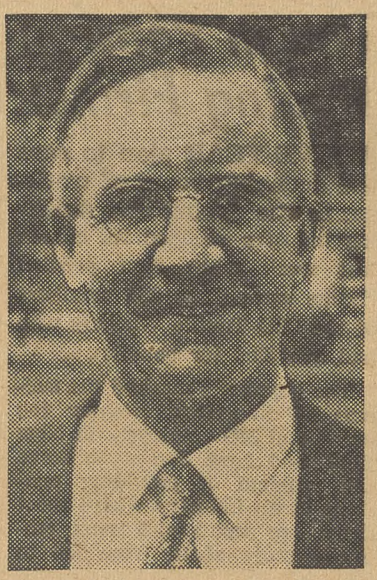
Webber, who is a Methodist minister, will leave his post to work under Roy Reuther, coordinator of the CIO Auto Workers' PAC.

One of Webber's responsibilities will be serving as field representative of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. The foundation is an organization of the CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods and of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths.

WEBBER will assume his new duties July 1. He was appointed to the post by John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, at the request of Reuther.

The Virginia CIO executive board adopted a resolution thanking Webber for his efforts on behalf of the council, and presented him with a check for $500 "as a small token of our esteem."

Until the council elects a successor at its convention Oct. 1-3 at Roanoke, it will be operated by a three-man executive committee: Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia director of the CIO Organizing Committee; Stuart B. Childress, president of Local 88, CIO Clothing Workers, Richmond, and Robert W. Bailey, international representative of Dist. 2, CIO, Communications Workers. Pugh is committee chairman.



CHARLES C. WEBBER

CIO Urges Strike Aid To Brewers

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council last week called for intensified support for the month-long strike of the CIO Brewery Workers at Milwaukee's six breweries.

The Council charged that Wisconsin business interests, spearheaded by the State Chamber of Commerce, is putting the heat on the breweries to prevent a strike settlement.

The business interests, the Council said, are particularly anxious that the breweries refuse to grant the union's demand that the work week be cut from 40 hours to 35 hours with no reduction in pay. BW-CIO Local 9 also is asking for a 25c hourly wage increase for its 7000 members.

"When dealing with human beings and problems, one cannot apply cost-accounting thinking—and the problems of the 35-hour week is in essence a human problem," the State CIO Council said.

"LOCAL 9 is fighting on the forefront of a battle which sooner or later faces all of us: as machines, and people become more efficient more goods are produced with less labor. What happens eventually when machines do substantially all the mass production work? What happens to the people then? Who will buy the goods machines make then?

"The State CIO strongly and urgently asks all local unions in Wisconsin to give financial and moral support to the strike of Local 9 Brewery Workers. This union, which has always given generously when others were in distress, merits the best we all have to offer."

Labor Wins City Posts

FOUR CIO and AFL union members were elected to city posts in a recent election in Berwyn, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

Elected aldermen were Joseph Vrany, of CIO Auto Workers Local 471; Rudolph Rolanek, of the AFL printers; and Ruldolph Docauer, AFL milk drivers. Karel Marsicek, president of a printers local, was chosen city treasurer.

In Erie, Pa., Democratic primary victors included James Hanes, attorney for CIO locals, nominated for school director, and Stanley Nowak, of CIO Rubber Workers Local 74, nominated for jury commissioner.

(LPA)

Ike Meets With Economic Aide

Pres. Eisenhower last week began a series of weekly sessions with Dr. Arthur F. Burns, only present member of his Council of Economic Advisers. According to press dispatches, the Administration is considering a big-scale public works program in case of an economic emergency.

CIO Brewer Named

William G. Johnson has been named to the Indiana Employment Security Review Board by Gov. George N. Craig. Johnson is secretary of the CIO Brewery Workers Indiana State Council.

WATCH GOVERNMENT AT WORK — Some 350 CIO Clothing Workers of Baltimore, Md., and their children leave Capitol during a sight-seeing and educational tour of Washington.

UAW And IAM Agree On Joint Bargaining Program

CIO AUTO Workers and the AFL Machinists last week announced extension of their no raiding agreement to provide a united front at the bargaining table during negotiations covering multiple plant operations.

Announcement of the new agreement was made jointly by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW and Pres. Al J. Hayes of the IAM.

They said the pact, which they described as "virtually unprecented in American labor history," was the result of several weeks of negotiations. It has been approved by the governing bodies of both unions, which together represent more than two million workers.

In dealing with employers who have several plants which are organized by both unions, the UAW-CIO and IAM-AFL agreed to:

1. "An exchange of information of plants, locations, contracts and wage rates, and information.

2. "Calling of joint conferences between representatives of organizations to be held in localities and on dates mutually agreed to.

3. "Joint negotiations conducted with such corporations whenever such a course promises to bring the best possible results for the membership of both unions."

A committee of three representatives from each union, it was agreed, will be established to coordinate bargaining procedures and relationships in the aircraft industry. In other industries where both unions have substantial organization, similar committees will be set up.

"This agreement lays the basis for broadening the area of cooperation between our organizations to the benefit of our membership," the two presidents said.

"It will enable workers in the same or similar industries to work effectively for the solution of their common problems. It will carry out the purposes contained in the preamble to the agreement, namely, 'contribute to the development of maximum labor solidarity, unionizing of the unorganized, and the ultimate achievement of a united labor movement to which all organized labor aspires.' "

The agreement also provides for joint consultation in case of a strike by one union against an employer with whom the other union also has bargaining relationships.

CONSULTATION will aim at joint economic action against the employer where possible; mutual respect of picket lines and all possible assistance, and no unilateral settlement which might undermine or weaken the striking union.

The two unions further agreed that where one has 50% or more of the total production and maintenance employes of a multiple-plant operation under contract and the second has none, the latter will make no effort to organize and will leave the union with representation solely responsible for completing organization.

In extending the no raiding section, the unions recounted their records and responsibilities and agreed:

"It will be considered a serious breach of good faith and ethical practices and a violation of this agreement for either party or its representatives to use, directly or indirectly, any propaganda alleging or inferring communism, racketeering, company unionism, back-door dealing, racial prejudice, unwarranted or unnecessary strikes, excessive initiation fees, dues or assessments in an effort to discredit the other party for the purpose of gaining organizational advantages."

The no raiding agreement has been in effect for four years. It does not prevent the two unions from competing in unorganized plants.

'Worker Story' Reprint Urged

A resolution calling for the printing of additional copies of the new Dept. of Labor publication, "The Workers' Story," as a Senate document has been introduced by Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) and Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

Only 4500 copies of this history of the American labor movement could be printed by the department because of limited publishing appropriation. They are now exhausted.

Suppression Of Unions Hit By ICFTU Aide Before ILO

A BLUNT attack on member nations of the Intl. Labor Organization which suppress the rights of free labor was delivered by Herman Patteet, permanent representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, at the 36th ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

He singled out Argentine, Venezuela and France.

"If there were any trade union freedom in the Argentine," he declared, "we should not see here as workers' delegates from that country representatives of government-controlled unions, but spokesmen for free trade union organizations."

He accused Venezuela of disregarding ILO recommendations and walking out on promises to the ICFTU, and of maintaining a policy of trade union suppression it had pledged itself to abandon. He sharply criticized France for keeping union leaders imprisoned in Tunisia, although noting that some had recently been released, and for persistently refusing workers in Morocco the right to form their own unions.

Patteet also defended workers of the world against charges "of being the cause of evils" which they have persistently fought and which remain unsuppressed in spite of their efforts.

"An attempt is being made to involve the ILO in this," he warned, "because it is too obviously a symbol of the fact that there remain in the world misery and hunger side by side with selfishness and misunderstanding."

UNANIMOUSLY elected president of the conference was Sen. Irving M. Ives (R. N.Y.), U. S. government delegate. Named vice presidents were Minister of Labor Ibrahim Alami of Iran, representing government; Alfred Roberts, of the British Trades Union Congress, for labor, and Charles Kuntschen, of Switzerland, for employers.

Most of the 66 ILO member nations are represented at the conference by government, employer and worker delegates. The CIO is represented by Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers; Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and Sec. Michael Ross of the CIO International Committee.

CIO Wins Big Drug Plant

THE CIO Chemical Workers have defeated an independent union in a Labor Board election to win representation rights at the Rahway, N. Y., plant of Merck & Co.

The victory of UGCCW in the run-off election ended the 14-year reign of the independent union, Employees of Merck, Inc. The CIO union received 681 votes, the independent 606.

When it merged last month with Sharp & Dohme, Merck's became America's largest drug manufacturing corporation. The Sharp & Dohme firm is already organized by UGCCW Local 86. CIO now represents a majority of Merck's employes nationally.

Harvester Balks At UAW Proposals

The International Harvester Co. has recessed negotiations with the CIO Auto Workers, after rejecting UAW proposals for amending the contract along lines of the recent settlements with the Big Three auto firms.

Harvester has reported record sales of more than $674 million for the latest six month period, while net profits after taxes climbed almost $1 million. **(LPA)**

Joint Subversive Inquiry Plan Supported By CIO

A RESOLUTION to concentrate in one joint committee the galaxy of congressional investigations of subversive activities, sponsored by Rep Celler (D N.Y.), was endorsed last week by the CIO.

"Such a concentration," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wrote Celler, "will greatly promote the efficient dispatch of business by the various congressional committees concerned, and would to some extent also aid in the protection of the civil rights of citizens by relieving them from the harassment of multiple investigations."

Carey described Celler's proposal as a "wholly desirable . . . minimum first step" in safeguarding the rights of citizens from invasion by congressional probers. The election to Congress of men "genuinely devoted to our democratic American freedoms," and the adoption of a code of fair procedures to protect witnesses also are required, he maintained.

MEANTIME, Chairman Leo E. Allen (R. Ill.) of the House Rules Committee named a three-man subcommittee to study proposed "fair play" rules in House investigations.

He acted on the recommendation of Rep. Keating (R. N.Y.) after a split in the full committee. Keating is sponsoring a resolution for a uniform rule of procedure for all House committees which would protect the rights of witnesses, but not hinder committee fact-digging.

FIGHTING FUND of Minnesota CIO unions was boosted by $333.50 presented by IUE-CIO Local 1160. Fund is to aid new CIO Strategy Committee in organizing work and defeating raids. In group (from left) are: Art Raichle, IUE Local 1160 chief steward; Robert J. Davidson, CIO Region IX director; William Mayo, former state CIO director; and IUE Intl. Rep. St. Clair Beeman.

You And Your Money—

FDA Whacked Again By GOP And You Will Pay The Freight

THE CHANCES that the food and drugs you buy may be contaminated has been increased by the latest "economy" action of the Republican Congress.

What happened was that the House slashed $648,000 from the funds for the Food and Drug Administration inspection service.

The agency estimated its needs for the fiscal year 1954 at $5,663,000. The Eisenhower Administration cut this to $5,648,000. And then the House Appropriations Committee chopped this down to $5 million.

Rep. Fogarty (D. R.I.) introduced an amendment to restore $586,000 of the cut, but the House defeated it 100 to 61, after the Committee Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) made a bitter attack on the agency.

FDA has three functions: health, sanitation and halting the production of gyp articles. In carrying out the first of these objectives its 216 inspectors seize an average of 164 tons of decomposed and otherwise unfit food a week and halt the sale of dangerous drugs.

FOGARTY declared the seizure of decomposed food would be cut in half by the appropriation slash. He said that even now the agency is able to inspect only a small fraction of 1% of the food, drugs and cosmetics it is charged with supervising. The budget slash will reduce the inspection even further.

He also noted that the present operating cost of FDA is only 3.6c per person in the whole U. S. for an entire year. Fogarty said that its drive against gyps and cheats, which would now be sacrificed, saves consumers several times that much, while the "health protection is clear profit."

Charles W. Crawford, FDA commissioner, said "it was our field agents who caught and sent to jail the perpetrators of the Chicago horsemeat-for-hamburger scandal. It was our men who caught the slickers who sold a quarter million pounds of oleo at butter prices and in butter packages.

"Under the proposed cut, we will have to dismiss more than 100 of our 900 employes. Our inspection staff will be cut by 25%."

The cut will stand unless it is restored by the Senate and in joint conference committee.

Food Chain Doubles Profits; Consumers Deeper In Debt

EVERYBODY'S making dough except the consumer—and he's going deeper and deeper in hock.

For instance, the national income in April was at the rate of $283.1 billion a year, which is $300 million more than the March rate and $20.5 million above the April 1952 figure.

But consumers went $501 million deeper into debt during the month. We all owe a total of $26.2 billion between us now, more than we've ever owed at any time in the past and $5.2 billion more than we had on the cuff in 1952.

FOR INSTANCE, the General Foods Corp. and the Safeway Stores food chain system are making so much money even the oil people are envious.

Safeway doubled its net profits in the first 20 weeks of 1952 with sales running only 6% ahead of last year. The take, according to Sec.-Treas. Milton L. Selby, is $1.53 a share compared to 74c for the same period last year. This, he said hopefully, indicates about $3.75 net earnings for the year, as against $2.01 last year.

General Foods boosted its net profits by $2.1 million to $24.8 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, an increase of 21% from the year before, it reported.

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics reported last week that in the 10 days ending May 25, retail food prices rose three-tenths of 1%, largely because of higher costs for fruits and vegetables. The retail food price index stood at 112.1, or 11.5% higher than at the start of the Korean war.

Earnings of 756 corporations averaged 10.4% more in the first quarter of 1953 than in 1952, according to a compilation by the Wall Street Journal. Twenty of 29 industry groups showed sharp gains, airlines leading the way with an increase of 464%.

Installment credit reached a new high in April of just under $19.7 billion, which is $4.9 billion more than the year before. Non-installment credit, mostly charge accounts, jumped $102 million in the month to $6.5 billion. That put us $302 billion further away from solvency than we were in April of last year.

Even the warehouse boys are making heavy dough. Inventories increased $600 million during April to hit $77 billion as prices remained so high many consumers were kept out of the market.

LEADER — Six-year-old Shannon Chevalier is the sparkplug of the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council's clothing collection for South Korean children. Her father, Steve Chevalier, is Cincinnati IUC executive secretary.

Hobby Supports School Aid Bills

Extension of two laws authorizing federal aid to schools in defense areas was urged before the House Education & Labor Committee last week by Sec. of Health, Welfare & Education Oveta Culp Hobby.

The laws provide funds for building and operating schools attended by children whose parents live or work, or both, on tax-exempt federal property utilized in connection with the defense effort. There will be 558,000 more such children in school next term than two years ago, she testified.

Rent Control Violations Increasing

WIDESPREAD violations of federal rent ceilings where they are still in effect are being reported from all parts of the country, Ben Fischer, National CIO housing director, said last week.

The reports are greatest from cities where Office of Rent Stabilization field offices have been closed, but the ceilings themselves remain in effect, he said.

"Chiseling landlords who raise rents in violation of the control law are subject to legal action," he advised victimized CIO members.

The rent control law expires July 31, and the ORS will go out of existence at that time. The act covers only dwelling units built since 1947 except in critical defense areas, where all premises are covered.

CONTROLS will continue after July 1 only in communities designated as critical defense areas under a new and stricter definition outlined by Congress, and then only on units built since 1947.

An advisory committee appointed by Defense Mobilizer Arthur Flemming went to work last week to determine how many of the 124 areas carrying the designation would continue to have controls.

At its first meeting it recommended that 23 communities be cut from the list. Flemming and Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson accepted its suggestions and ordered the places removed from the list. The following day 20 more were removed.

Reuther Named To City Of Hope Council

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany have been elected joint national honorary chairmen of the National Labor Council of the City of Hope, national medical center near Los Angeles.

Others named to the council included Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

PENICILLIN COST: "Can you tell me why a shot of penicillin costs so much? How much does the penicillin itself cost?"—A. T. R., Atlanta, Ga.

Answer: According to the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the present wholesale cost of a dose of penicillin is 48c. Some individual doctors may pay more. The doctor's fee of course includes diagnosis and prescription. But since the penicillin itself does not cost much these days, the doctor's fee including a dose of penicillin should not be much more than without penicillin.

It Helps

Oregon is the first state to give working mothers a tax deduction for child care expenses.

The Pacific Northwest state's legislature voted to allow a maximum deduction from state income tax returns of $720 annually for child-care expenditures. The new provision, effective this year, applies only to couples earning a combined maximum of $3000 a year.

State income tax for a young widow with one child, for example, would be cut from $57 to $38 by the new law.

Hot Water Heaters: "I want a reliable hot water heater. I find the prices range from $92 to $192 for 30-gallon capacity, installed. I don't know why the deluxe models would be any more practical than the standard models. Please advise."—Mrs. M. G., East Pepperell, Mass.

Answer: Often a "deluxe" appliance means merely the addition of extra gadgets which don't add to basic usefulness. In the case of water heaters, however, the so-called "deluxe" heaters may have advantages. A good heater and tank save fuel. However, that doesn't mean the most expensive is necessarily the best buy. Compare values on the basis of specifications. First of all, the best heaters carry a ten-year warranty or guarantee on both the heating element and the tank.

IF YOU'RE BUYING a gas heater, make sure it carries American Gas Association approval; if electric, it should have the Underwriter Laboratories seal. These seals assure you the heater model has been approved for safety.

One of the most important factors in economical operation of a heater is how well it's insulated. The best heaters have 2.5-3 inches of insulation, some of the cheaper ones only one inch. You can put your hand on the outside of a well-insulated heater when in operation and feel little or no warmth. Compare the heating capacity of the heaters themselves. A top-quality gas heater of 30-gallon capacity will have a 35,000 BTU rating; a standard-quality one will have a rating of probably 25,000 BTU's.

The better electric heaters generally have two heating elements for the larger tanks. A good-quality 50-gallon heater will generally have a 1000-watt lower element, and a 1500-watt upper.

In tanks, galvanized steel is most widely used and comparatively inexpensive. A tank with a magnesium anode rod offers additional protection against rust. Glass-lined tanks are sometimes used too. These are not subject to corrosion, but only if they are flawless.

Perishable Nylons: "Why cannot something be done about nylon stockings? Before the war, nylons would last from six months to a year. I now have to buy my wife one to two pairs a week, costing from $50 to $100 a year or more."—J. D. B., Independence, Mo.

Answers: The main trouble is that women have been buying sheerer hose. The 51-gauge 15-denier nylons most women buy are not durable, hosiery experts point out. The 51-gauge construction really requires yarn of 30-denier thickness.

The fine 15-denier yarn lasts longer in the more closely-woven 60 or 66 gauge. A woman who doesn't consider the durable 51-30 hose sheer enough, should try the 45-30. These are a little sheerer than 51-30, but not as fragile as the 51-15.

GOP 'Economy' Will Up Load On Schools, Humphrey Warns

THE EISENHOWER Administration's proposed cut in funds to States for vocational education "would only mean imposing a greater burden upon local school districts, or cutting down these vitally important programs."

That's what Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said as he urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to keep funds for these grant-in-aid programs at their present level.

"I have long been convinced," Humphrey declared," that one of the really great contributions to the American educational system has been the grant-in-aid funds to help the states to pay for vocational guidance teachers, to teach high school children trades that will be useful after graduation."

He said he "was keenly disappointed in the Administration's revised budget recommendations that these vocational guidance funds be slashed by 25% under the original budget."

"If such a course were followed," he continued, "it could only mean imposing a greater burden upon local school districts, or cutting down these vitally important programs. I'm afraid it would be the programs that would suffer, as local school districts are already being taxed to their full capacity."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

The following representation election victories have been reported by the CIO Organization Dept.:

CIO REP. IRWIN DeSHETLER reports representation election victories for the CIO Auto Workers in Los Angeles, Calif. At the California Cornice (Calcor) Co., the tally was UAW-CIO 110, AFL 93. UAW Rep. Don Garriga was in charge. In 10 plants covered by one master agreement, the UAW-CIO won out over the AFL by a vote of 578 to 255, with the IAM-AFL getting 57. Plants involved were: C. W. Refrigeration, Coldew Manufacturing, Refrigeration Engineering, Weber Aircraft, Weber Showcase, Refrigeration Manufacturing, Lo-Temp Manufacturing, Lard Manufacturing, Super-Co. Manufacturing and Verring Manufacturing.

DeShetler also reports that the CIO Rubber Workers won a representation election at the National Foam Rubber Co., Montebello, Calif., by a vote of 17 to 4 for the AFL.

CIO Rep. David Sternback reports five recent CIO victories in the sugar industry in Puerto Rico. The elections, among workers on five different farms operated by the Land Authority of Puerto Rico, resulted in a total vote of 332 for CIO with 87 against.

★

CIO REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN and Vice Pres. Joseph Joy of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers report a dramatic and important victory at the Rahway, N. J., plant of Merck & Co., where the UGCCWA-CIO defeated an independent union that had been entranched for 14 years by a vote of 686 to 606. Participating in the campaign were UGCCW-CIO Dist. Dir. John Dohaney; N. J. Council Pres. Carl Holderman; CIO Rep. Emery Hanscom and UGCCWA Rep. Covert Padsiadlik.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports winning two elections: GE Service Shop, Cambridge, Mass., IUE-CIO 15, no union 6; and Harmon & Kardon, New York City, IUE-CIO 11, UE 4, no union 4.

Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, CIO Oil Workers, reports the following victories: Allied Chemical & Dye Co., Barrett Div., Hegewich, Ill. OWIU 31, against 0, with OWIU Rep. Freeman handling the election, and the Jesco Lubricant Co., North Kansas City, Mo., OWIU 20, against 0. Rep. William Noell directed the latter campaign.

CIO Urges Senate To Restore Slashed Fund For Labor Dept.

THE SENATE Appropriations Committee was urged by the CIO last week to reject "unjustified . . . reductions" by the House in appropriations for the Labor Dept., Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, and National Labor Relations Board.

In a letter to Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.), chairman of the committee, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared Pres. Eisenhower's campaign pledges to "build up the Labor Dept." are not only ignored in the appropriation bill, but the legislation is "further weakening an already emaciated department."

"This is repeal by the indirect and irresponsible route of denying funds," Reuther charged, urging the committee and the Senate at least to restore the amounts asked by the President and Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin.

"The Labor Dept.'s appropriation for salaries and expenses amounts to $32 million," Reuther wrote. "This is four-hundreths of 1% of the national budget.

"This is all that the federal government is spending this year for administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, for the production of its vital and essential economic statistics, for research, promotion of industrial safety, the development of apprenticeships, assistance to states, and supervision of the federal-state system of unemployment insurance and public employment services.

"NO WORKER will miss the point that the heaviest House cuts were aimed at the most vital spots in the department—the secretary's office, the solicitor's office, the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div., the Bureau of Employment Security, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Standards.

"These are the bureaus in which are located policy-making, investigation, enforcement, the assembly of vital payroll and cost of living statistics, and the promotion of decent labor standards.

"Each is cut back by more than 20%. No surer way to emasculate federal labor policy and law enforcement to the point of repeal could be devised."

REUTHER gave a detailed analysis of the effect of budget slashes on each phase of the department's work. He described the cut of 25% in the proposed appropriation for the secretary's office as "a direct personal slap at Pres. Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor."

The House cut in the NLRB budget, lopped $800,000 to $9 million, means still further delays in the already long time required to process cases, Reuther pointed out to Smith.

The H-E-W Dept. reduction of 6.5% under the Eisenhower proposals, he said, means the agency will be required "to reduce disastrously the efficiency" of its operations unless the cuts are restored.

Trade Pacts Approved By House Unit

EXTENSION of reciprocal trade agreements legislation for one year was approved by the House Ways & Means Committee last week, but at the price of turning the non-partisan Federal Tariff Commission into a political machine.

The law was due to expire June 12. It will reach the House, where little discussion was foreseen, this week. Then it goes to the Senate, where the Finance Committee has said it will hold hearings.

THE DELAY in the effective date of extending it is not regarded as serious. Present agreements will remain in effect, but no new compacts can be signed until it is through Congress and signed by Pres. Eisenhower, who had asked the extension.

More serious is a proviso increasing the Tariff Commission membership from six to seven. In the past it has always been a non-partisan agency composed of three Democrats and three Republicans. The proposed legislation breaks sharply with tradition by making it possible for an incumbent administration to dominate it politically.

The extension legislation also authorized a special 17-man commission to make an over-all study of foreign economic policy.

The CIO testified in favor of extending the reciprocal trade treaty authority and for the study commission. It opposed the original bill introduced by Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.), which provided for the politicalization of the Tariff Commission and would have put major curbs on trade agreements.

U. S. Jury Indicts 6 For Florida Racial Violence

SIX MEN, five of them Klansmen, were indicted on perjury charges by a federal grand jury investigating bombings of Negro homes and other outrages in Orange County, Fla.

Two of the men indicted at Miami, William J. Bogar, 54, and Harvey S. Reisner, about 30, both of Apopka, Fla., were former Cyclops of the Apoka Klavern.

The indictments related to various incidents, including the beating of Albert Boykin, Negro CIO organizer, at a crate mill at Apopka in 1950.

Another incident involved the case of two attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Subsequently an attempt was made by Klansmen to waylay the two lawyers and the two newspaper reporters.

UPWA Opens Cudahy Talks

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers and the Cudahy Packing Co. had a preliminary discussion of union demands for substantial wage increases, under a reopening clause in the current two-year contract, at a meeting in Chicago last week.

The session lasted two and a half hours, and another meeting probably will be held shortly. In addition to pay boosts, the union is seeking additional benefits.

The UPWA-CIO represents more than 9000 workers in nine Cudahy plants and can strike under the contract if an agreement is not reached by July 15.

UAW, Economic Advisers Confer On Annual Pay Plan

BASIC ISSUES involved in developing a sound guaranteed annual wage plan were discussed in detail at a two-day meeting in Washington last week by a CIO Auto Workers committee and the 10 distinguished economists the union named to advise it.

The full membership of the committee, known formally as the UAW-CIO Advisory Committee on the Guaranteed Annual Wage, attended the sessions and laid a foundation for another meeting on Sept. 11 and 12 in Detroit.

"We of the UAW-CIO recognize that a guaranteed annual wage, which we have set as the next major collective bargaining goal in our industry, will have a significant impact upon the whole American economy," UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said.

"For that reason we are seeking the best advice so that we can develop the kind of program that will be both feasible and most beneficial to the economy in terms of increased overall purchasing power and stabilization of employment.

"A TRUCE in Korea will reemphasize the need for stability of the economy and for full employment and full production in America in peacetime, and we will need all the tools we can get to bring that about. The guaranteed annual wage is one of those tools.

"This is not only necessary and desirable from the standpoint of the members of our union but will contribute to the stability of the economy as a whole."

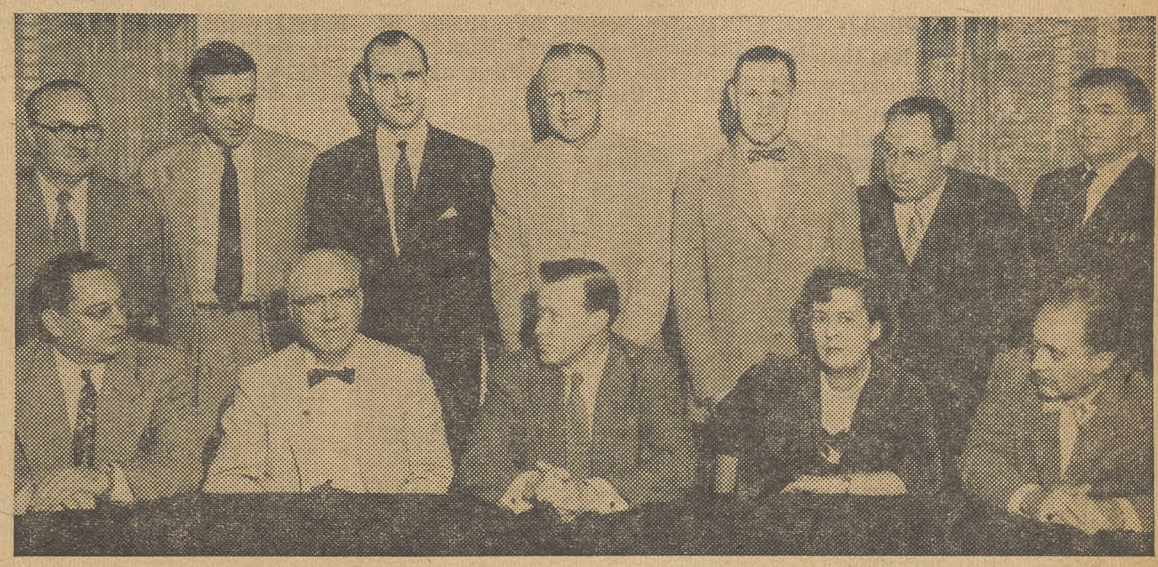
Delegates to the UAW-CIO convention in Atlantic City in March made the guaranteed annual wage the union's "next major collective bargaining goal" and authorized appointment of the advisory group.

Douglas Asks Approval Of Refugee Bill

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.) last week gave his support to Pres. Eisenhower's request for emergency legislation to admit an additional 240,000 immigrants.

In a radio broadcast, Douglas also urged appropriating the unused quotas of immigrants—about 7000 — among especially deserving cases. This he suggested as a substitute for repealing the McCarran Act, which he did not think is possible at this session of Congress.

"One quota, for instance could be used to reunite families," Douglas said, "another quota to bring over those with special skills; still another to rescue those who have been victims of persecution at the hands of the Communists, and the final quota could be used to relieve population pressure."



GUARANTEED annual wage was discussed at two-day meeting in Washington by UAW-CIO committee and union's Advisory Committee of distinguished economists. Shown left to right are (seated) Dr. Edward L. Cushman, Wayne Univ.; Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard; UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Dr. Evaline M. Burns, Columbia, and Dr. Richard A. Lester, Princeton; (standing) Edward F. Cote, UAW-CIO; Leonard Woodcock, UAW-CIO; Dr. Charles A. Myers, MIT; Raymond Berndt, UAW-CIO; Dr. Seymour E. Harris, Harvard; Dr. William Haber, Univ. of Michigan, and Dr. Vincent W. Bladen, Univ. of Toronto.

Keep Excess Profits Levy On The Books, CIO Says

EXTENSION of the excess profits tax for so long as necessary to produce needed revenue was urged by the CIO in testimony by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the Department of Education and Research.

He appeared last week before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering legislation extending the levy to Jan. 1, 1954. It expires June 30.

"The need will continue beyond Jan. 1," Ruttenberg said. "The Administration has said, rather belatedly, but it has said that tax reductions, in the main, are contingent upon the level of defense expenditures.

"While these expenditures may decline slightly in 1954, there does not seem to be much possibility that they will decline sufficiently to bring the budget into balance. The excess profits tax must be extended throughout 1954 at least. The revenue which this tax produces is essential for fiscal strength."

If the tax is not on the statute books next year and the need for revenue persists, Ruttenberg continued, the Administration probably will recommend alternative taxes.

"It appears pretty clear that if alternative types of taxes are recommended," he continued, "they will be some form of sales, excise, manufacturers' tax, or some such tax upon consumption.

"THIS TYPE of tax is regressive. It is based upon the concept that everybody, whether he owns a Cadillac or a jalopy, regardless of income, should pay the same rate of tax. This is contrary to a fundamental tenet of taxation—taxation according to ability to pay.

"The CIO strongly opposes a sales tax or any form of tax upon consumption."

Ruttenberg boiled down big business criticism of the excess profits levy to four charges: it causes wastefullness and inefficiency; it destroys initiative and incentive; it hits all corporations, not just large profit-makers, and it is administratively unworkable.

"These criticisms are not well-founded," Ruttenberg maintained. "They are trumped-up charges that becloud the main point of opposition.

"The main opposition grows out of the desire to defend the big corporations and reduce their taxes by having them share the tax with smaller corporations, which are not now paying the excess profits tax.

"The excess profits tax is designed to tax only a limited number of corporations—only those whose profits are over and above a certain pre-determined level. This is what the opponents of the excess profits tax do not like. They prefer to have all corporations pay a higher tax, even if their own profits are not increased as a result of the emergency."

Ruttenberg stressed earlier testimony of Treasury Sec. George Humphrey that the tax hits "a relatively small group of corporations" despite claims of its opponents that it is unjust and unfair to small business.

Only a handful of rare exceptions among small business actually pay the levy, Ruttenberg said.

No Lifeboats

"The Republican program reminds me of an iceberg. It is cold. It is slow moving. We are told that it is big and dynamic but yet so little of it shows. Like its Arctic counterpart, the Republican iceberg program is 10% visible, 90% submerged and 100% at sea."

—Sen. Jackson (D. Wash.)

GOOD NEWS! GROWTH NEWS!

TIDELANDS OIL CORPORATION

The United States Senate has voted to turn the Tidelands Oil back to the various States. This would seem to indicate that companies such as Tidelands Oil Corporation, which had previously leased such lands from the States, can soon resume drilling operations for their share of the estimated forty billion dollars in submerged oil.
Tidelands Oil has an undivided half interest in approximately 65,000 acres of these lands, together with Superior Oil Corporation of California.

The Company's stock is still low in price, not yet having reflected the Senate's action. Our special report discusses the growth potentialities of this stock. *Write for it now—no obligation.*

I. J. SCHENIN CO.

Member: National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.
82 Beaver St. HAnover 2-5352 New York 5

SOME OIL STOCK promoters hope to make a killing out of so-called "tidelands" oil properties, as evidenced by this ad which appeared in the Wall Street Journal recently after Pres. Eisenhower signed the coastal oil give-away bill.

'Larger Grab' Of Oil Reserves Is Building Up

THE OIL INDUSTRY is reaching out now for the riches it missed in its first grab of undersea off-shore natural resources.

Through its political spokesmen, it is trying to hamstring a bill before the Senate Interior Committee guaranteeing full federal ownership and rights to billions of dollars worth of oil, gas and other natural wealth in the area between the historic boundaries of the coastal states and the outward limits of the continental shelf.

The so-called Tidelands Oil Act, enacted over CIO opposition, set the stage for the industry's grab of the resources under the sea immediately adjoining the coastal states by vesting title to those areas in the states.

"The question now pending in Congress is whether they will get away with the total grab," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote to presidents of CIO international unions and to CIO regional directors, industrial union councils and local industrial unions.

HE SAID the Republicans "are plainly worried by the 'give away' label that was pinned on them by the gallant fight of the Senate liberals" against the first tidelands bill.

"Public pressure cut down the size of the first grab," he noted. "Renewed public pressure can defeat the second and larger grab.

"We urge you to write your senators demanding that they support a bill which will authorize development of the outer continental shelf by the federal government; cover in to the federal Treasury all revenues from such development, and include the Hill Amendment earmarking such revenues for aid to education in all the states."

REUTHER recalled that only one-sixth of the offshore oil reserves were given away in the first bill. The continental shelf, in which the remaining five-sixths lie, extends in the Gulf of Mexico as far as 150 miles seaward.

Lousiana and Texas took the lead in the fight to weaken the bill pending in the Senate.

At hearings before the Interior Committee, Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana asked for amendments which would extend the laws and police power of the coastal states to the outer limits of the continental shelf. He also asked that they be allowed to impose severance taxes on oil and minerals taken from the area.

WITNESSES from Texas declared they wanted the right to 37.5% of all revenues from the development of natural resources in the outer shelf.

Last week Sen. Long (D. La.), a member of the committee, said he would propose amendments during closed sessions which in effect would give the two states what they want.

He admitted, however, that the chances for their acceptance were "extremely dim."

Foreign Aid Bill Okehed

A $5,312,000 foreign aid bill, totaling $162 million less than the Eisenhower Administration asked, was approved last week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Senate Armed Services Committee will scan its military provisions before it gets to the floor, where it faces considerable debate.

The committee slashed the Eisenhower proposal by $166 million, then added $4 million to the $9 million requested for international welfare work for children, use of the full amount being dependent on foreign contributions. The fund for special weapons planning and supply for NATO work took the heaviest cut, from $250 million to $100 million. Various relief funds were cut a total of $6 million.

Better Deal For Uncle Sam Urged On Rubber Plants

A SQUARE DEAL for Uncle Sam and the taxpayers has been urged by the CIO Rubber Workers in testifying on proposed legislation to sell the government-owned synthetic rubber industry to private companies.

URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster expressed approval of the Administration proposal, but urged a House Armed Services subcommittee to tighten a bill by Rep. Shafer (R. Mich.).

He said to accept less than the true value of the plants would be "a scandalous squandering of public funds" and would keep new investors from entering the synthetic industry.

HE EMPHASIZED that if buyers of the plants got them at bargain rates, they would be able to make synthetic rubber at a lower price than new producers.

The URW president stressed the need to protect small companies which would probably be unable to buy any of the plants. He urged Congress to take special care not to increase "the already overwhelming dominance" of the rubber industry by the Big Four firms of Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U. S. Rubber.

"Similarly, no company in other industries like oil or chemicals should be permitted to purchase that amount of capacity in any segment of the synthetic industry which would enable it to dominate and possibly control supply and/or price of the output of that segment," Buckmaster said.

"Failure to follow this criterion would violate the spirit and intent" of the Shafer Bill, he declared, and "would place the small rubber fabricator at a severe competitive disadvantage and might even cause his removal from the industry."

In the interest of national security, Buckmaster urged that the buyers be required to maintain the plants in standby condition at all times so that the factories would be capable of producing the same amount of synthetic they produce at the time of the sale.

NEGRO DRIVERS AIDED—CIO Transport Workers broke through ban on Negro taxi drivers in Pittsburgh by getting Peoples Cab Co. to hire 10 of them. Drivers are shown with TWU Local 278 leaders and firm officials.

$65,000 Won In Long Grievance

After nearly four years of negotiations, CIO Steelworkers recently won a whopping settlement in a grievance over a new incentive plan at a National Tube Co. mill at Lorain, O. Retroactive pay totaled $65,000, with individual awards as high as $3700.

Reuther Urges 'Crusade' To Block Crash, Boost Living Standards

—See Page 2

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Steelworkers Gain 8.5c Boost

—See Page 3

ON THE DOTTED LINE—CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (center) puts his signature to USA-CIO's wage reopening settlement just reached with U. S. Steel Corp. Vice Pres. John A. Stephens (right) as Pittsburgh bargaining wound up. At left, Steelworkers and CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg looks over the agreement, highlighted by 8.5c hourly general wage increase, elimination of southern differential and joint study on improving existing pension and social insurance programs. Other basic steel producers soon agreed to similar contract terms.

'Boom or Doom'—

Reuther Urges 'Crusade' To Block Crash

A PROGRAM for prosperity to "lift America to new standards of family living" with full employment after a Korean truce was unveiled last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

With a warning against a "boom or doom" economic whirlwind, Reuther called for "an economic crusade . . . to save America from a depression which would directly affect the welfare of every American."

He said the nation must create two million new jobs each year through 1956 to avoid a serious economic downturn.

And he said U. S. industry and government—on the basis of "population, productivity, planning"—must find ways of increasing the output of goods and services by $16 billion a year so that in peacetime "we can keep the army of unemployed demobilized."

Boost Buying Power

Reuther proposed a wide-range increase in personal buying power for the millions in low-income and middle-income families and "a full-scale attack on poverty" by government.

He suggested gearing the American economy to "abundance, not scarcity," with average per capita income increased by $265 over the next three years. And he set a goal of $1760 income in 1956 for every man, woman and child.

Specifically, the CIO president proposed a five-point program including wage increases in excess of recent gains in productivity, tax reductions for lower-income families, and a wide-range of governmental action including higher minimum wages, expanded social security and housing programs, and a prepaid medical care program. *(See adjoining story.)*

Unless such realistic programs are adopted, unless a policy of "drifting" is shelved, Reuther warned, there is in prospect "a new and unpopular draft—a draft into a standing, growing, dangerous army of the unemployed." Such a course, he said, would be "economically insane" and "morally untenable."

Reuther's post-Korean economic proposals were outlined at a Washington press conference, a few days before his scheduled departure with other U. S. labor delegates to the third world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm, Sweden.

Steps To Full Employment

Here are steps to "full employment in time of peace" as proposed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

- Close the gap between lagging wages and rising productivity, with wage increases in excess of current productivity increases.
- Reduce personal income taxes to increase the buying power of millions of lower and middle-income families.
- Give consumers a share through lower prices of benefits received by corporations through lower business taxes.
- Maintain a high output economy with narrowed profit-rate margins "and fair and substantial returns on capital investment."
- "A full scale attack on poverty by governmental programs to aid directly the lower and middle-income groups," including: Boosting the minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour, expanded social security, a fair tax program, an effective housing program, and a government-sponsored adequate medical care program.
- Other programs "to gear America and American thinking to the concept of abundance rather than scarcity."

Reuther's statement was accompied by publication of a report on "Maintaining Prosperity," issued by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy. The committee is headed by CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve.

That report examines economic problems involved in the shift from the quasi-wartime economy of the past three years to one of long-range defense in a possible period of general peace.

Three Key Factors

The CIO study indicates that full employment can be maintained only if the national output of goods and services is raised from the 1952 level of $346 billion a year to a 1956 figure of about $410 billions annually.

Reuther's statement said in part:

"Population — productivity — planning are the three key factors to America's economic future.

"Population is going up—a net increase of 700,000 young men and women are graduating each year into the job market. By 1956 we must create two million jobs for these people.

"Productivity is going up—at a steady rate. New machinery can displace an estimated five million people from their jobs in the next three years, unless new markets and job opportunities are made available.

"Plans now call for a decline in defense spending which has figured so heavily in the economy during the past two and one half years. This will free additional large resources for civilian production.

"Planning—economic planning to assure full employment—is the only key to a solution of these problems of rising population and productivity and declining defense spending.

"We cannot muddle through. Our failure will be measured not merely in terms of depression at home; it will be measured in terms of the despair of the free world and gratification in every totalitarian capital.

"Moscow's most effective fifth column in America is the fear of abundance for all, and inability or unwillingness to face the facts of our economic life.

All Need Prosperity

"America needs prosperity and abundance not just for the fortunate top one-third of our population. We need greater prosperity for the middle-third, including a large number of wage earners who have achieved progress towards decent living standards through the activities of their trade unions in the last 15 years.

"And, equally important, we must move at once to lift the buying power of the submerged lowest third who have enjoyed little economic well-being during recent years."

After detailing specific proposals to expand consumer buying power, Reuther pointed out that "the only foundation for stabilized prosperity and full employment in peacetime is composed of decent wages and salaries, of decent incomes for farmers and small businessmen, and a fair return on invested capital."

Reuther called his program "an economic crusade in which every American, regardless of political party or economic status, must take part . . . There is a challenge to industry, to labor, to government, to professional people and farmers to cooperate in programs—private and public—that will lift America to new standards of family living."

"Timid souls will ask 'how can we do that?' They should be asking, 'can we afford not to do it?,'" Reuther continued.

"Depression, based on outmoded ideas of economic scarcity, is an un-American concept, for it challenges the ideals of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness on which America's democracy is so firmly based.

"The people of Europe and Asia have been haunted by twin fears—the fear of Soviet aggression and American depression. The build-up of our military defenses has lessened the danger of the former; a bold and intelligent build-up of our peacetime economic defenses will remove the danger of depression in America and panic in the free world.

'Bread and Freedom'

"Our friends in the free world know that America has never hesitated to spend billions for war when the moral values of democratic civilization have been attacked by the military power of the totalitarians.

"The faith developed in time of war must be translated into faith in time of peace. Continued prosperity and full employment in America are attainable for a far smaller investment in dollars and human sacrifice.

"Prosperity and full employment in America will help America—and it will strengthen faith in democracy by demonstrating that freedom, economic well-being and personal security are compatible.

"As we move to that goal, we need fear no longer the propaganda of the Communists—for theirs will prove more clearly to be an outworn, discredited and reactionary doctrine rejected by men and women who will increasingly realize that democracy provides not only abstract ideals of justice but bread and peace and freedom for all."

Dulles Repudiates T-H Report Hit By CIO As 'Anti-Labor'

SECY. OF STATE John Foster Dulles last week repudiated a publication of the State Dept. which CIO had protested as "shockingly anti-labor."

The publication, issued by the State Dept. Foreign Journalists Liaison Staff, was entitled "The Taft-Hartley Act."

In a strong letter of protest, Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the CIO Clothing Workers, called the publication "shockingly anti-labor and replete with factual errors and mistakes."

HE ADDED, "it should be withdrawn from circulation immediately and you should disavow it."

Dulles, in his reply, said "the publication was issued in an unauthorized manner, without receiving the required approval of a responsible officer."

The State Dept. head added that "appropriate disciplinary measures will be instituted based on the issuance of a publication in violation of pertinent instructions."

Each person who had received the publication, Dulles added, "is being notified that the release was issued in error, and that it does not represent the views of the Dept. of State."

In his letter of protest, Potofsky listed six examples "of the anti-labor character of the publication" which he said was "manifest from the list of false accusations, loose adjectives and anonymous criticisms which the document uses against American unions and their leaders."

JACOB S. POTOFSKY
His protest carried

In addition, Potofsky listed nine factual errors about the Taft-Hartley Act contained in the document, allegedly issued as an objective discussion of the act for the guidance of foreign journalists in the United States.

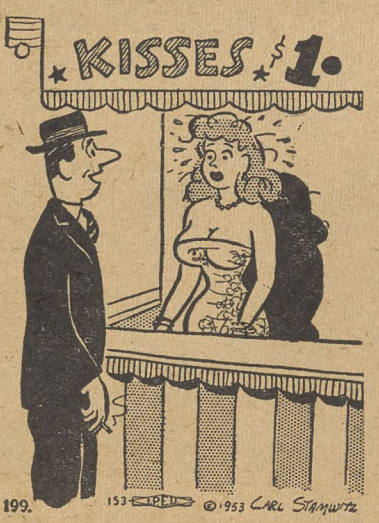
"Mr. Secretary, you well know that the existence of a functioning democratic union movement in this country is one of the most effective answers to the false claim of Communist totalitarians that America is the land of Wall Street imperialism," Potofsky wrote.

"YOU ALSO know the tremendous and constructive achievements of American labor in helping the cause of democracy at home and abroad. These achievements have been attested to by Pres. Eisenhower in public statements.

"Distortions and falsehoods issued in official releases of the State Dept. about the American trade union movement do great harm to all our efforts to promote democracy throughout the world."

On behalf of the CIO International Committee, "and I am sure, for all of the members of the CIO," Petofosky wrote, "I call upon you to disavow this document . . . order its immediate withdrawal from circulation with proper notification to those to whom it has been disseminated that it does not represent the views of the Dept. of State and the U. S. Government."

Dulles advised Potofsky that "this publication was distributed only to a small number of foreign journalists resident in this country, and was not disseminated through the regular overseas and domestic facilities of the Dept. of State or the International Information Administration."



"Is this the worthy cause where every Union member has been donating a day's wages?"

Dulles disavowed the document, reported that disciplinary action had been instituted against the person responsible for issuing it without authorization, and said all who received it were being notified "it does not represent the views of the Dept. of State."

HE POINTED out that "The Foreign Journalists Liaison Staff is a part of the International Information Administration which functions in a semi-autonomous manner and which, as contemplated by the pending Reorganization Bill, will within a few weeks become totally independent of the State Dept. except for foreign policy guidance."

Dulles said he was sending copies of the correspondence with Potofsky to Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Administrator of the International Information Administration, "so that he may determine how to deal with this type of problem."

CASH ON LINE: Shortly after the CIO Auto Workers pledged $100,000 for relief of Flint, Mich., tornado victims, a "down payment" of half that amount was handed Robert Carter, union regional director in the stricken area and a member of the Flint Disaster Relief Committee, by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. Vice Pres. John W. Livingston (left) looks on.

Steel Union Gives $25,000 To Aid Tornado Victims

CIO Steelworkers have voted a $25,000 contribution to aid victims of the tornado which whipped Worcester and the Central Massachusetts area.

Taking time out from the executive board meeting called to vote on the new contract with Big Steel, USA-CIO leaders approved the contribution to the Worcester Central Relief Agency.

Some 6000 USA members live in the Worcester area, where the violent storm wrecked thousands of workers homes, injured hundreds and killed nearly 100.

A few days after the Worcester disaster, relief was pledged by the New England Conference of CIO Councils meeting at Boston. Contributions should be sent to the Massachusetts State CIO Disaster Fund, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Meanwhile, the Michigan CIO Council, turned over the facilities at the FDR-CIO Labor Center near Port Huron. The Council said shelter and meals could be provided for 300 storm victims at the camp, site of CIO summer institutes.

CIO Auto Workers earlier had contributed $50,000 to Flint storm victims and its Michigan locals were pledged to raise at least another $50,000.

NMU Members Idle On East Coast Ships

A STRIKE vote among 45,000 members of the CIO Maritime Union was ordered last week when negotiations for a new contract floundered on the employers' refusal to discuss wage increases.

The referendum was ordered by the union's national council two days after NMU members stopped work under a "no contract, no work," policy. During that period, union members discharged from their ships on completion of voyages refused to sign on for new trips.

Approximately 750 passenger, passenger-cargo and freight vessels operating out of Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports were affected.

The union members' stand hit operation of passenger and passenger-cargo vessels at the height of the summer vacation season, during which it appeared records for travel abroad might fall. The full effect was not immediately felt, however.

Most of the larger U. S. flag passenger-carrying ships were in foreign waters, the operators having revised schedules so they would be outside the country when the NMU contract expired. They will not be tied up until they return to this country.

Kept in port at New York was one luxury liner, the 53,000-ton United States, which had been scheduled to go into drydock at Newport News, Va., for inspection and overhaul. The United States Lines, which owns it, kept the crew which had brought it into port on an overtime basis in the hope of a speedy conclusion of negotiations.

THE NMU said arrangements had been made with the federal government to move promptly cargo ships carrying full loads of freight classified as essential to the defense effort.

The negotiations were conducted by a union committee headed by Pres. Joseph N. Curran, who also is a CIO vice president, and the Committee for the Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

But they refused to talk wages, or agree to arbitration, until after their united front was broken by the crews' refusal to sign articles for new trips. Then they decided to meet union demands.

Meantime, agreement was reached on a new contract between the NMU-CIO and the operators of 26 colliers sailing out of East Coast ports between Portland, Me., and Norfolk, Va. It provides liberalized vacation, overtime, hiring and medical care provisions, and requires owners to transport seamen to home ports after 90 days.

Steelworkers Gain 8.5c In Big Pacts

THE CIO STEELWORKERS and the major basic producers have settled their 1953 wage reopening negotiations with the largest general pay boost yielded by a basic industry this year.

The pattern was set at the climax of a series of bargaining sessions in Pittsburgh when U. S. Steel, industry bellwether, offered a general increase of 8.5c an hour for all employes, including ore miners.

The offer was accepted by the union's 170-man Wage Policy Committee.

Other major producers quickly fell into line. Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Jones & Laughlin signed the same pact within a matter of hours. Inland Steel inked the agreement in Chicago after the intervening week-end.

The union immediately began offering the settlement to smaller basic producers.

Besides the wage increase, which gives the average worker in the industry a basic rate of about $2.145 an hour, the employers agreed to set up joint labor-management committees to study improved welfare and pension programs with a view to negotiations next year, when the whole contract will be open.

THE UNION'S effort to persuade the companies to establish a similar committee to study the guaranteed annual wage, long a major USA-CIO bargaining goal, was unsuccessful.

However, the USA-CIO scored a victory in wiping out two types of geographical wage differentials it had been attacking for several years.

U. S. Steel and Republic Steel, the only Big Six firms with major operations in the South, yielded at last to union pressure to end long-standing wage differentials with the industry in the rest of the country.

The differential, originally 20c to 30c an hour, had been cut over the years to 5c after the 1952 strike. Now that last nickel will go too—half on Jan. 1, 1954, and the remainder on July 1, 1954.

IN ADDITION, U. S. Steel agreed to end scattered rate differentials affecting some employes of subsidiaries in the southwestern oil fields and a few other areas.

The total value of the U. S. Steel and Republic packages was estimated at about 10c an hour by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, who had successfully guided union neogtiators through the first major bargaining sessions since he succeeded the late Philip Murray as head of the union.

The lowest starting rate, in the basic contracts, under the settlement, becomes $1.52 an hour. The common labor rate is now $1.57. That for the highest of the 32 job classifications went up to $3.225. The increase was applied equally to all job groups.

The settlement, reached with a minimum of rancor, tension and negotiating, offered a sharp contrast to 1952. Then negotiations, conducted in an atmosphere of wage and price controls, broke down. The government seized the mills, lost them in a series of court actions, and an eight-week strike followed before a new agreement was signed.

The USA-CIO Wage Policy Committee, in ratifying this year's settlement, called it a "great step forward" and praised McDonald for his "splendid leadership in bringing about the consummation of this highly satisfactory settlement."

McDonald said that higher wages for steelworkers make a contribution to the whole national economy.

"I am happy," he said, "that we were able to resolve our problems over the collective bargaining table. That is the American system — and I like the American system."

HE EXPRESSED the hope that day-to-day relations between the industry and the union would continue "on the same high plane" as the negotiations.

A few days after the settlement, U. S. Steel announced price increases averaging $4 a ton and raising the average mill cost of carbon steel to $120 a ton. Other producers followed suit.

The price boosts reflected not only the wage increase, which the producers could have absorbed easily, but also other increases in costs. Mill owners have been complaining for months that profits have been too low in relation to costs.

Gains In Summary

Main points in the wage reopening settlement between the CIO Steelworkers and the Big Six producers were:

- **A general wage increase of 8.5c an hour, effective June 12.**
- **Establishment of joint-union and company committees to study insurance and pension programs in anticipation of negotiations for new contracts next year.**
- **Agreement to wipe out the 5c an hour southern differential, in two steps, by U. S. Steel and Republic Steel, only firms with major southern operations.**
- **Agreement by U. S. Steel to wipe out wage differentials affecting some employes of subsidiary companies in southwest oil fields.**

Thompson Named As CIO Director

The last vacancy in the revamped roster of CIO regional directors was filled last week when Hugh Thompson, formerly regional director at Buffalo, N. Y., was appointed to head Region I, covering the New England states.

Thompson's headquarters will be at 73 Tremont St., Boston 8. His territory includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Tom Burke Named CIO Legislative Aide

TOM BURKE, former Ohio Congressman, last week was named Chief of Congressional Liaison in the CIO Legislative Dept.

In his new post, Burke will work under Robert Oliver, newly appointed head of the department, with special responsibility for coordinating all information and programs pertaining to Congress. He is resigning as legislative representative for the CIO Auto Workers to assume his new duties with the National CIO.

A former working man, experienced in union activities, Burke rose from the ranks to win prominence in a political career that extends from local to state and national offices.

FROM 1940 to 1942 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature and the following year was elected to the Toledo City Council. He remained a member of that body, becoming vice mayor of Toledo, until his election to Congress in 1948.

Assigned to the House Education and Labor Committee, Burke worked tirelessly throughout the 81st Congress to secure repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the enactment of fair labor legislation. As chairman of a Labor - Management Relations subcommittee, he conducted extensive hearings on how Taft-Hartley was being used against unions.

THOMAS BURKE

A Democrat, Burke was defeated for re-election in 1950 by Rep. Reams (Ind.).

Wage Boost In Steel

The new wage increase negotiated well before the bargaining period deadline by the CIO Steelworkers and various steel companies will bring great benefits to the union's members and the communities in which they live.

The negotiations were an example of collective bargaining at its best. They were conducted in reasonable fashion and they were productive of splendid results.

In steel, as in the electrical, auto, clothing and other industries, these negotiations have shown that when management approaches the collective bargaining table in a fair spirit, the union will strive for a speedy settlement that brings equity and justice to both parties.

Some newspaper editorial writers, of course, want to give the credit for these successes not to the collective bargaining process but to the GOP victory last November.

Any thoughtful reflection on the matter, however, would remind those writers that the increases would not have been forthcoming without strong and determined unions, without the memory that they have been willing to strike for what they believe is right and fair.

East Berlin

The hearts of American workers go out to the brave men and women in East Berlin who have dared to resist the Communist dictatorship.

They act in the great democratic tradition—and many of them are paying for it with their lives. Their objectives, like those of decent people everywhere, are for freedom—for free elections, for free unions, for elementary human rights, for decent standards of living.

The workers of East Berlin—who set off this new shot heard round the world—have lived for eight miserable years under the ever tighter straitjacket that the Soviet occupying force and its puppet government have imposed.

They have provided an heroic answer to the question that has plagued the free world during the post-war years: do the workers and farmers of the Soviet satellites preserve their will and spirit for democracy? That answer is a mighty "yes."

We may not know for months or years the final effect of these great demonstrations in East Berlin. But one fact is clear: they have dealt a death-blow to the claims of the Kremlin masters that they have the allegiance of the people of their conquered lands.

Action, Now

This week the Republican Congress gets a chance to prove whether its promises are worth the space they take in the Congressional Record.

Debate will begin on the Cordon Bill, which specifically insures federal control and development of the continental shelf—the part Congress did not give away when it passed the offshore oil bill recently.

There's just enough time, now, for you to wire your senator to support the Cordon Bill. It's the measure, pledged by Sen. Taft and others, which would protect that five-sixths of the nation's off-shore oil that is left.

Congress should pass an honest bill, plus the Hill Amendment to earmark oil royalties for the schools. The oil lobby won't like it, but Congress can afford to offend the lobbyists for a day, particularly with the 1954 elections drawing near.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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Vol. XVI June 22, 1953 No. 25

Bringing Home The Bacon

In Other Words—

'There Are Two Wars In Korea'

A truce may end the fighting in Korea, but the task of repair and reconstruction is still to begin. Some of the bitter human facts behind the war are discussed by Dr. Charles R. Joy, writer and until recently head of the CARE mission in Korea.

By DR. CHARLES R. JOY

MOST OF THE PEOPLE of South Korea will go to bed hungry tonight. Many will not go to bed at all—unless you can call a heap of rags on the sidewalk or a straw mat in some alley a bed.

Among these homeless will be thousands of young children. The orphanages cannot take them in; there is no other shelter for them.

They wander about until they die, frozen and starving—little children who lost their universe when they lost their parents.

Those are some of the grim facts of the human tragedy war has wrought in Korea. You want figures? An estimated five million people have been killed or injured since the Communists crossed into South Korea on June 25, 1950—more casualties than America has suffered in all the wars in which it has ever been engaged, and the end is not yet.

We Spend Too Little

Property destruction to date is figured at $3 billion, and the end is not yet. Half the population, some 10 million persons, are dependent on relief because they are refugees who have lost their homes and lands, or because the frightful inflation and economic collapse have destroyed their ability to support themselves.

There are no figures, though, to measure the unspeakable misery that exists everywhere. The free world is spending some $5 billion a year to fight aggression in Korea.

But too many of us forget that there are two wars there, not one. And for that second war—the war against human misery—we are spending far too little.

Total relief aid contributed through both governmental and private voluntary agencies is tragically inadequate for the enormous need in this stricken land, where 2,500,000 refugees wait in vain for a chance to return to their old homes; where 3,500,000 war sufferers who have lost their houses, or their limbs, or the husbands and sons who were their mainstay, wonder if the future holds any hope for them; where an additional four million people have been plunged into wretched poverty.

The superintendent of the Taegu City Children's Home is a woman who loves children, though she has none of her own. She has over 60 youngsters at the home. Yet every morning she goes to the orphanage gate and listens for a baby's cry, for often in the night some poor mother leaves her infant on the steps. She said to me: "I cannot close the gate on these little ones, and somehow I have always found a way to provide for them."

The Gate To Our Hearts

On every doorstep in America some Korean baby waits, abandoned and forgotten because of this cruel war. We cannot shut our eyes and our ears and expect that baby to disappear. It waits, to see whether the gate to our hearts will be opened.

We can answer the plea, if we will. Said my friend of the Taegu home: "I could not take the babies in if it were not for the CARE packages I have received so often."

The food, the blankets, the fabrics for warm clothes that the people of America send in CARE packages will open the doors of life and affection for the little Korean children who cry out there in the cold.

★

P. S. You can help by clipping out this coupon and mailing it—with your contribution—to the CIO Community Services Committee. The CSC will see that it gets to some hungry Korean youngster.

CARE for Korea Fund
National CIO Community Services Committee
1776 Broadway
New York City

I want to help win the second war in Korea—the war against hunger. Enclosed is my contribution of $..... Please see that it gets to a hungry Korean child.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Union.....

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT MAY SEEM ASTONISHING that Pres. Eisenhower, after five months in office, is still the biggest enigma of the Administration "new team."

Yet that is what he is considered by most experienced Capital observers, to whom Sen. Taft's mind and purposes, in comparison, appear lucid and understandable.

One example arises from Ike's off-the-cuff comment at Dartmouth College in denunciation of "book burners," and his subsequent insistence in a news conference that he hadn't meant Sen. McCarthy, that he wasn't talking about State Dept. libraries abroad, and that he really hadn't meant much of anything except that Americans should not be afraid to read anything they considered decent.

The Dartmouth College appeal against "book burners" was clearly spontaneous. The text, as recorded, showed the President's now-familiar looseness of phrase when he talks informally from his enthusiasms.

Yet how could one assume that Ike did not know the public situation in which he was speaking? The newspapers had been full of stories about McCarthy's attacks on American libraries abroad and about State Dept. officials burning some books and banning books by anti-Communist liberals as well as by party-liners.

The newspapers had reported the State Dept. "directives" first instructing officials abroad to prohibit books by Communists, "etc., etc." and next instructing them to remove from American libraries anything not in the "best interests" of the United States.

Conservative editorialists, who despise McCarthyism, promptly hailed the Dartmouth speech as meaning what it seemed to say. They got no comfort when reporters finally had a chance to ask Ike about it.

He never discusses personalities, the President said rebukingly to a reporter who asked whether he had meant to criticize people of the "school of thought" of McCarthy. He did not care whether the State Dept. abroad "burned pro-Communist" books or not. He did not know exactly what State Dept. policy "directives" had been issued after Sen. McCarthy had frightened the daylights out of Sec. John Foster Dulles again.

The Dartmouth speech against "book burning," in short, was dead and repudiated—one can only marvel at the President's motive in uttering it originally.

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Objections To TVA

A second example of the Eisenhower enigma came when a reporter asked for an example of what the President, in a public speech a little earlier, had criticized as the "creeping Socialism" of the past 20 years. The answer: The Tennessee Valley Authority.

The President assured one and all that he wasn't going to kill the TVA. But he complained that people still came demanding more federal funds for the valley, that taxpayers everywhere were taxed to subsidize one area, that the federal government had a monopoly of power in the area, that the valley tried to seduce industries from elsewhere to remove to the TVA country to get cheap electricity rates.

There is another viewpoint from which to approach this issue.

Taxpayers everywhere do not, in fact, put up money for TVA power installations. They advance money, but the money is repaid to the Treasury by earnings from the sale of power.

The TVA is in no sense a "bureaucratically" controlled creature of monstrous federal government. It is an independent regional agency. Every penny of advanced funds voted by Congress is obtained by the sweat and efforts of the people of the TVA country itself—the people's electrical cooperatives, members of Congress and state and municipal officials.

The Tennessee Valley has blossomed industrially and agriculturally since the rivers were dammed, floods checked, phosphate fertilizers produced, navigation improved, and cheap public power made available. The Valley's people are richer and healthier. But TVA has not prospered primarily by robbing other sections of industries. Entirely new industries have been created there because of cheap public power. Aluminum and the atomic bomb are examples.

The late Sen. George Norris of Nebraska, a true follower of the liberal Republican tradition of Theodore Roosevelt, 20 years ago was the "father" of the TVA. It is an enigma when a new Republican President, appearing to be excited by the memory of his GOP predecessors, repudiates the work of Norris and the public power of which Teddy Roosevelt was the first champion.

★

● ● There is friction between the Democratic National Committee and some senators about how to use Adlai Stevenson.

Most committee officials, conscious of their unsolved $200,000 debt, want Stevenson on his return from his world tour to make instantaneous fund-raising speeches at frankly partisan Democratic rallies.

Senators who admire Stevenson, and think he is still the most likely Democratic secret weapon for 1956, think he should first make "non-partisan" reports to the people, then speak at partisan dinners, then revert to the role of "statesman" and "non-partisan" on various occasions.

The problem may be solved when everybody gets to talk to Stevenson—who demonstrated during the campaign last year that he has ideas of his own, including a conscience about the party's debt and a distaste for having anyone claim to do his thinking.

Book Review—

We're Starting To Pay The Price Of McCarran-Walter Act Curbs

MONTHS AGO, when the Italian election campaign between democratic center parties and Fascist and Communist extremes was just beginning, the United States received a warning that our domestic keep-out immigration policies might tip the election scales along the Mediterranean.

Typical, for example, was the report of Msgr. John O'Grady, executive secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities and a member of former Pres. Truman's Commission on Immigration.

"There is a great danger," the churchman said, "lest many Italians, on the basis of complete disillusionment in regard to our immigration legislation, may vote for the Communists in the next election . . ."

A few days ago the Italians voted, and some of that prediction came true. The totalitarian parties showed sharp gains, and the governing alliance of democratic parties failed to win a clear majority.

Second Guessers Are Vocal

In Congress, second-guessers were vocal. Sen. Hendrickson (R. N.J.) struck at the failure of the House and Senate to approve Pres. Eisenhower's request for approval of emergency legislation to admit 240,000 refugees in the next two years.

Whether the question was emergency admission of refugees or of overwhelming fundamental U. S. immigration policies, the Congress has had plenty of warnings from Truman and Eisenhower alike.

What's wrong with discriminatory bars against immigration—a U. S. policy that was only reinforced, not introduced, by the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law—is one problem examined by Edward Corsi in a new booklet. And beyond that he looks toward a fair, adequate immigration program for 20th Century America.

The former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration has written "Paths To The New World: American Immigration—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." It is one of the series of topical Freedom Pamphlets published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

In this "nation of nations," Corsi points out, far more than half of present-day Americans are either immigrants or descended from immigrants in the 19th Century or later.

"The great expansion of American industry . . . would have been impossible without the muscles and the brains of new Americans," he emphasizes.

"When an adult immigrant arrives he adds to the economy the equivalent of a capital investment of perhaps $10,000 which the country of emigration has invested in raising and educating him from childhood. Many bring with them skills and experience which enable them to give employment to others."

Racist Myths Punctured

Corsi points out that restrictions on immigration—begun with the first quota system in 1921—reflect fundamentally a belief that the U. S. economy had reached a peak and would not expand in the future.

Actually, he emphasizes, the expanding U. S. economy needs replenishment with the brawn, skill and brains of new Americans.

Many myths of the racists are punctured by Corsi in his review. For example:

"If as many as 500,000 immigrants are admitted annually, will this lead to increased unemployment?

"In the entire history of our country, there is no evidence that unemployment was caused by immigration. . . . Careful studies have shown that in a growing nation immigration has little effect on the volume of unemployment, or per capita income and on wages. There was a striking correspondence between the states in which high per capita income existed and in which there were a high proportion of immigrants and new foreign stock."

A proper immigration policy is high on the list of unfinished business in the Republican Congress. Edward Corsi's "Paths To The New World" will help to get that job done. —W.M.

Paths To The New World: Freedom Pamphlets, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. 25c.

Washington Window—

Railroads Come Back For More

(By Public Affairs Institute)

WHEN THE FIRST railroads were operated some 150 years ago, many persons were fearful of them. Some waited patiently for them to fall apart so we could return sensibly to the horse and carriage. And some were like a Charles Dickens character convinced that the whole thing was "unconstitoonial."

Today, when railroads are the backbone of a great and growing country, this sounds amusing. Railroads have become a great power which can play a major role in determining the economic well-being of large areas or large groups of people.

Freight rates, for example, help to set the price of products. If they are increased, it means higher prices for consumers and higher costs of materials for producers. Higher rates also mean lower income for farmers.

Your Stake In Bill

That is why everyone has a stake in a little publicized bill, already passed by a Senate committee, which would make it easier for the railroads to obtain rate increases from the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the story:

Since June 30, 1946, the railroads have received ICC approval for 11 general freight rate increases. Every petition has resulted in some increase. Freight rates are now about 80% higher than at the close of World War II.

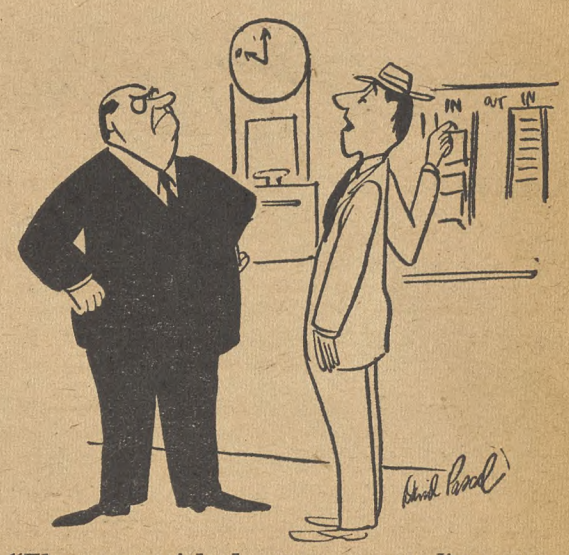
The railroads contend that these increases have not been high enough and they have not been granted promptly enough. They are supporting a bill, S. 1461, which requires the ICC to grant interim increases within 60 days after a request has been filed and the ICC finds any increase justified.

The purpose of the bill is set forth in the title: "Quick-Rate-Increase Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act." The carriers may request an increase to meet small advances in wage or material costs. However, under the bill the ICC must authorize rates high enough to meet the standards of "sound credit and attract equity capital."

No one knows how high freight and passenger rates must be to meet these standards. The requirements would be new to the ICC. They would conflict with a rule of rate making which required the commission to guard against rate increases that would prevent producers in the South and West from marketing their output in Eastern markets.

Averages compiled by the U. S. Agriculture Dept. show that 20 railroad stocks have risen 300% since 1942—from $28.01 per share to $112.21. On the other hand, 30 industrial stocks have risen only 161%. Investment analysts usually recommend railroad stocks as sound investments. A recent publication of the ICC declares that, percentagewise, the railroads had more income available in 1952 to meet fixed charges than any year back through 1890.

In some ways Henry David Thoreau posed this issue many years ago when he said: *"We do not ride on railroads; they ride upon us."* This bill does affect every one of us.



"The seven o'clock news was so discouraging that it prostrated me for two hours."

'Unionize The Organized'—

Indiana School Pushes CIO's Program

"We have a job not only to organize the unorganized, but we have a job of educating and unionizing the organized."

That's what Walter P. Reuther said in his acceptance speech after election as CIO president a few months ago.

And that's what the Indiana CIO Council did at its education conference last week at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. Some 300 unionists-students attended the conference, which was sponsored by the Indiana CIO Education and PAC Depts.

At the very outset of the conference, Joe Kinch, Indiana CIO education director, warned:

"CIO programs are failing for lack of education. If our people knew what the programs are, they would do something about them. We hope the conference will be the spark."

Should Be Spark

It should be the spark, for the three general assembly sessions and the meetings of the nine workshops were directed at explaining CIO programs. The workshops covered such subjects as political action, community service, farmer-labor relations, and civil rights and FEPC.

The Indiana CIO Council considers the education conference so important that it amended its constitution last year to provide "at least one state-wide CIO education and PAC conference shall be held each year." The convention also decided that "all action taken at these conferences shall be considered a mandate to the Indiana State CIO officers."

"Meetings like this are a long step toward getting you and your Washington CIO staff together on the legislative picture," said Tom Harris, CIO associate general counsel, at the assembly opening the conference.

Coat-tail Riders

"Men like Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) believe that it was Eisenhower who pulled them through. They want to be returned to office.

"They don't want to commit any anti-labor act that will cut down the margin Ike gave them."

"CLASS DISMISSED!"—Like any other pupils, these students at educational conference of the Indiana CIO Council wear happy smiles as they leave class. The conference was held at Purdue Univ., in Lafayette, Ind.

Harris warned that if the Democrats lose a congressional by-election, men like McConnell and Capehart will be led to believe that the Democrats will lose in the 1954 congressional contests and "will throw caution to the wind."

"I urge you at all costs not to let that happen," Harris concluded.

Harris also listed the shortcomings of the Eisenhower Administration. He emphasized the significance of the passage and the Presidential signing of the coastal oil "give-away" bill, and the failure of Eisenhower to make good his promise to improve the Taft-Hartley Act.

Failures of the Eisenhower Administration also were catalogued by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.).

"If you think the 80th Congress was a do-nothing Congress, wait until the 83rd Congress is over," Morse said. "It will be the greatest give-away Congress in 50 years."

The Independent Senator said the backers of the tidelands oil bill "don't even know what they gave away."

Morse declared that bill does not even mention the boundaries of the submerged land that was given to the states. He added that when Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.) was pressed to tell just what lands were given to the states, he answered that the matter would have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

He pointed out that the Supreme Court had decided three times that the submerged oil lands belong to U. S., and predicted more years of litigation are ahead.

Morse told of the efforts of the big utility companies, encouraged by some officials of the Eisenhower Administration, to weaken the federal hydroelectric and irrigation program.

"To turn power over to the private utilities at the bus bar of the dams is to turn the dams over to them," he declared.

Morse recalled the 22-hour speech he made in the Senate against the tidelands oil bill.

Just Introduction

"If they try to get away with this give-away program, that 22-hour speech will merely be an introductory one," he told an audience that frequently interrupted him with applause.

The need for intensified political action was brought home to the students time and again.

"All things we discussed today at the workshops had one basic foundation — legislation," declared H. J. Noel, Indiana PAC director, at the end of the first day session.

The delegates were told in a report on the 88th Indiana General Assembly, "we have only scratched the surface in enlisting the type of support necessary to enact the legislative program adopted by the delegates" to the 1952 State CIO convention.

"Progress for Indiana workers in the 88th General Assembly was limited to a faltering step in workmen's compensation and FEPC," said the report. "The door was opened for a slum clearance program by private enterprise. Anti-union legislation was introduced and died in committee."

The conference concluded with a banquet at which John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, was the principal speaker, and at which diplomas were awarded to the students successfully completing their courses.

—F. R.

He Wore A Tie —And Pays Fine

"It cost me 25c to make this speech," Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.), told students at the Indiana CIO education conference.

He was referring to Roy Newer, president of the Fort Wayne CIO Council, who was named "sheriff" to keep order at the conference, or one of Newer's deputies. To establish his authority, Newer "fined" anyone wearing a tie two bits.

'Unions Must Give Meaning To Democracy Abroad'

IT'S UP to American trade union members to make democracy meaningful to the rest of the world, Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, told the Indiana CIO education conference.

As a labor adviser to the Economic Cooperation Agency and the Mutual Security Administration before taking his new post, Oliver crossed the Atlantic 22 times in less than two and a half years to visit countries in Europe and Asia.

"We have to make democracy mean to the people of the world a means to solving their problems—not a solution but a means to finding a solution," Oliver said.

"American labor contributed a great deal toward the overall recovery programs of the world."

He pointed out that in country after country in the Far East and Europe which he visited his "union credentials"—his CIO card—meant "much more to the people of those countries than any official government credential or any fancy diplomatic title."

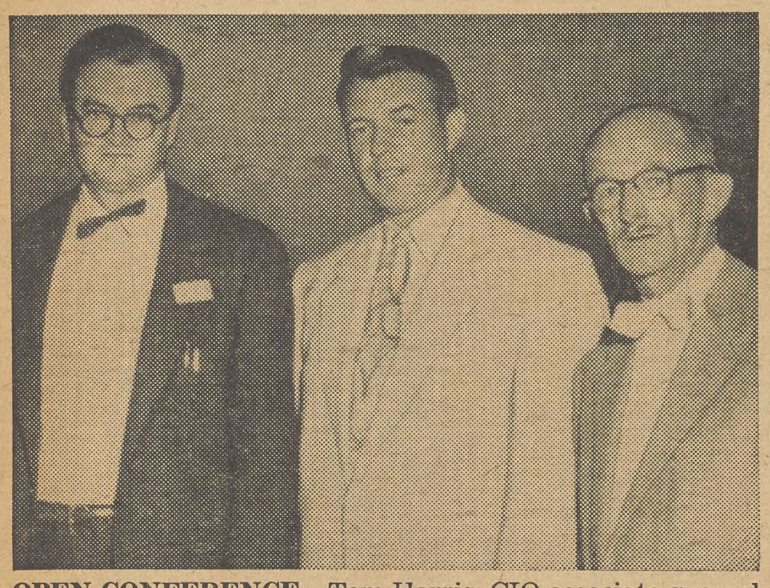
Oliver also said that Victor G. Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, knows more about and understands better the problems of European people than anybody he could think of.

Oliver said the Communists are alert to the importance of the labor movement. He said that the day before he arrived in Indonesia, 75 Indonesian Communists, who were trained a year in Moscow and Peiping returned and took over the labor movement.

"It isn't the preachments of Karl Marx, or the love for or loyalty to the Soviet Union that attracts people to Communism; it is discontent, the poverty, the want and the turning anywhere to false promises and hopes," Oliver said.

He said that he was not surprised at the results of the recent Italian elections, in which the Communists and the left-wing Socialists polled more votes than in the previous nationwide election. They got eight million votes or 35% of the total.

"These people voted for a solution of their problems, problems that are going unsolved," Oliver said. "They did not vote for a Communist solution, but for any solution."



OPEN CONFERENCE—Tom Harris, CIO associate general counsel (left), opened conference by giving lowdown on the Eisenhower Administration. Others are Carroll Hutton, educational director, UAW Region 3 (center), and H. J. Noel, Indiana PAC director.

WORKSHOP SESSION—Ted Silvey, secretary of the CIO Community Services Committee, tells about a pamphlet at the community services workshop. Workshop coordinator was Mrs. Mary Salisbury, Indiana CIO vice president.

'Roll The Union On'—

Insurance Workers Set Their Sights High

By FRED ROSS

"We're gonna roll the union on!"

With these words ringing in their ears, some 160 delegates representing 15,000 insurance agents ended the first convention of CIO's newest union, the Insurance Workers of America, at Cleveland.

The refrain from the famous labor song was quoted by Richard T. Leonard, retiring chairman of the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee.

The new union was chartered by CIO as successor to the temporary organizing committee.

The insurance workers have rolled their union on. They have come a long way since the CIO, only three years ago, granted them the committee charter so they could rebuild their union from the wreckage of the Communist-dominated Office & Professional Workers, which had been expelled from the CIO. Even before the expulsion of UOPWA, they had fought the Communists tooth and nail.

Round-The-Clock

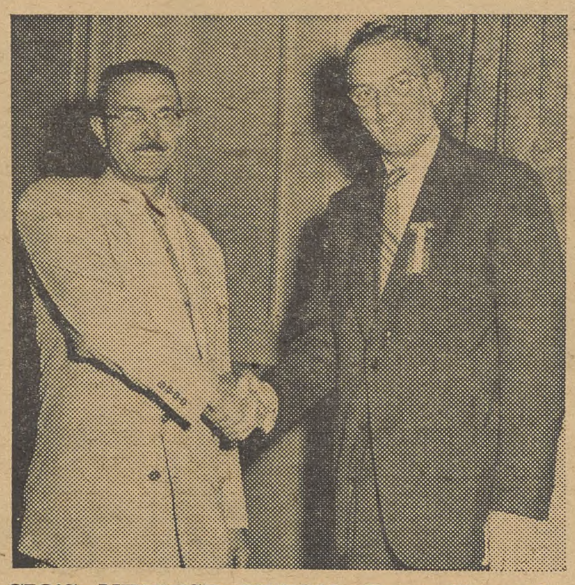
They rolled their union on in round-the-clock sessions during their three-day founding convention.

All committees received convention praise, but particularly hard working was the constitution committee headed by Joseph Baldwin of Boston.

Drafting the new constitution required more time than any other subject. Particularly thorny problems were the provisions on the duties of the first and second vice presidents, and on the name of the new union.

They also elected officers from the ranks of insurance agents. Leonard had announced weeks prior to the convention that, in accordance with CIO policy of not having CIO representatives as union officials, he was not a candidate for office.

The new officers are Kenneth W. O'Dell, Trenton, N. J., president; Simon Helfgott, New York City, first vice president; Robert J. Nicholson, Quincy, Mass., second vice president, and James E. Brisbane, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer.



CIO'S NEWEST UNION—Pres. Kenneth O'Dell (left) receives congratulations of Second Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson at founding convention of CIO Insurance Workers. At right, photo of late Allan S. Haywood, IAWOC'S first chairman, is examined by Sec.-Treas. James E. Brisbane, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard, First Vice Pres. Simon Helfgott. Leonard was outgoing chief.

Helfgott and Brisbane were vice chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively of the IAWOC, while Helfgott is a former president of the big New York City Local 1706, which played a leading role in the formation of the committee.

A CIO Veteran

O'Dell has been a CIO member since 1938, and has served on the executive board of IAWOC since it was set up.

O'Dell also was a representative of Mercer County (Trenton) in the New Jersey House for two terms beginning in 1945. He was one of the backers of the State Fair Employment Practices Committee bill, which was enacted during his first term.

A Prudential agent, O'Dell is married and is the father of six children.

Nicholson has been active in IAWOC in the Boston area, helping to prepare for victory in the forthcoming Labor Board election among the Metropolitan Life agents there.

He has been a John Hancock agent 10 years, is married and is the father of one son.

All the candidates were opposed, except Helfgott. Robert Rhodes, Philadelphia, won a standing ovation from the delegates when he withdrew before the votes were counted to make O'Dell's election unanimous.

How well the insurance agents had rolled their union on was related in the report to the convention by Leonard who was associated with IAWOC since December 1951, serving under the late Allan S. Haywood, who was the first chairman.

"Without exception we have raised the weekly earnings of every one of our members," he said. "In many cases, annual and semi-annual negotiations have brought two and three rounds of increases to the membership.

Wage Gains Told

"In John Hancock alone, the IAWOC-CIO has netted the agents an average increase of better than $20 a week. Prior to the signing of the contract in August 1951, Hancock agents averaged $84 a week; today, these same agents average over $105.

"Another important compensation gain has been reflected in both Hancock and Metropolitan Life contracts through the establishment of $60 weekly minimums. While the minimum may not directly affect the paychecks of many agents, it creates an important precedent.

"For the first time, these two companies have agreed that their agents have a right to be guaranteed a decent living and that they should not be used merely as producing machines — forced to sell to exist."

The retiring chairman praised the work done in behalf of IAWOC by Haywood and R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization; Fred C. Pieper, IAWOC administrative director; Harold Ash, the committee's first secretary-treasurer; Walter Harris, who lent his efforts to organizing in IAWOC's early days; and the committee's counsel, Irving Abramson.

Big Job Ahead

The convention praised Leonard and Pieper in resolutions and made them honorary co-chairmen of the new union with the right to participate in all proceedings and deliberations. Other convention resolutions lauded Ash, Harris, and Abramson.

Discussion brought out the great unfinished task of completing the organization of some 1.5 million insurance agents and insurance office workers.

With three hard years and the difficult work of the convention behind them, the delegates left Cleveland ready to work on that unfinished business.

THE CIO Insurance Workers at their founding convention dedicated their union "today and forever" to the memory of Allan S. Haywood.

Haywood was the first chairman of the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, which grew into a full-fledged union.

"We shall remain steadfast in our faith in his credo of universal brotherhood and a better world for all who live in it," the delegates declared in a resolution passed at memorial services for Haywood.

"To this purpose, with the knowledge that he would will it, and in the memory of Allan S. Haywood, we dedicate our union today and forever."

Adolph Germer, CIO national representative, who knew Haywood for 40 years, said:

"We played our part together when injunctions were the order of the day, when state police were sent out against workers trying to assert the simple right of organizing."

Germer said "it is hard for Americans today to believe" there were such times.

'A Heroic Role'

Haywood, he continued, "played a heroic role that every working man and woman should consider it his or her duty to follow. No greater homage can be shown him than that every worker dedicates himself to continue the work that he and our other valiant soldier, Philip Murray, laid out for us."

Pres. Mortimer Gellis of the Insurance Workers' big Local 1706 in New York City, said the agents had been helped by Haywood since 1937, when insurance workers started to organize.

"He walked with the mighty as an official of the CIO," said R. J. Thomas, who was assistant director of organization under Haywood and has a similar post under John V. Riffe, new CIO executive vice president.

"But when the task which required that association was done, he went back to the people he loved, the people who needed him to build the labor movement."

Other speakers included Richard T. Leonard, retiring chairman of IAWOC, and the Rev. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

'Buy Your Policies From Union Agent'

The CIO Insurance Workers want union members to buy policies only from union agents.

The Insurance Workers' convention authorized publicizing of the slogan: "Life and accident and health and hospitalization insurance should be purchased by union labor, from union insurance agents only."

To help other union members recognize them, the Insurance Workers authorized the creation of a button "or other type of insignia."

Reuther Recalls Father's Job In Backing Insurance Union

THE CIO pledged its full support to help build the Insurance Workers into "a strong organization like it has in other industries."

This promise was given by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the new union's convention.

That won the delegates' attention, but what won their hearts was Reuther's revelation that he knew their problems because his father was a Metropolitan Life agent.

He recalled his father worked in the brewing industry in West Virginia, but was blacklisted for union activity. Then his father lost his eye, couldn't get a manual job and went to work as an insurance agent.

"Dad used to come home at the end of a long, hot day, his heart breaking because he had to collect 25c from needy families to keep their policies from lapsing," Reuther said.

"But when he was really hot was when the company sent somebody from New York to give the agents a pep talk. He said some day the agents would organize to win the security and the recognition due them instead of being treated as colonial agents of the companies."

Reuther also told of the aims of the CIO in the U. S. and abroad. He said the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which the CIO belongs, is "doing more in fighting Communists than any other agency."

ICFTU's work in trying to relieve poverty particularly in the Far East was described by John Brophy, coordinator of the CIO Free World Labor Fund, who urged the delegates to get their locals to contribute to the fund.

CROSS-COUNTRY handshake at Insurance Workers convention was exchanged by Pres. David R. Brown of Cleveland Local 27 (at right), with Andrew Bagusin, San Francisco Local 73 (left), and Sec.-Treas. G. L. Seeley, of Los Angeles Local 83.

In The Legislatures—

11th State Defeats 'Right To Work' Bill

LABOR is continuing its winning fight against "right to work" bills designed to hog-tie unions. Oklahoma has just become the eleventh state to turn down the proposition, with three "right to work" bills shelved in committee as the Legislature adjourned.

So far this year, the measures —outlawing all forms of union security and establishing the open shop as supreme — have been introduced by business groups in 34 states.

They haven't been enacted, yet, in one this year.

Labor Press Associated reported the strong case of Oklahoma CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods against the measures was assisted by House Speaker James C. Nance in blocking floor action on the bills.

Nance, in small town newspapers which he publishes, warned the real purpose of the bills was "to weaken and, if possible, outlaw unions."

New Jersey

With the Legislature in its closing weeks, CIO urged strengthening of a Senate-approved state rent control law.

State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman urged a 15% limit be put on possible rent increases, that "special" increases be curtailed, that criminal penalties be provided.

CIO also asked approval of Assembly-passed bills which would increase maximum unemployment and disability benefits to $36 weekly.

Approval of nine other CIO-endorsed bills was asked by Holderman "if the 1953 Legislature is to redeem its poor record on important social legislation."

Michigan

A Republican-sponsored reapportionment law has been signed reluctantly by Gov. Mennen Williams.

State CIO described the redistricting measure as a "phony." While it will increase slightly the representation for Detroit and other industrial cities, outstate agricultural areas will have a majority of legislative seats.

Illinois

A CIO-supported FEPC bill last week was passed by the Illinois House 81 to 25 and sent to the Senate. Gov. Stratton (R.) backed the measure, but it was the Democrats who passed it. For the bill were 56 Democrats and 25 Republicans; opposed were one Democrat and 24 Republicans.

CIO protests were urged against a Senate-committee approved bill writing employer restrictions on unemployment insurance into law. The bill would increase weekly benefits by $3 to a $30 maximum, but add several sections denying payment to unemployed workers.

The State CIO said "labor cannot be sold for $3 unemployment compensation amendments that will seriously cripple the act and harm every worker."

California

"Continuation of the long-term legislative stalemate" marked the 1953 legislative session at Sacramento, State CIO Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol commented as the Legislature adjourned.

Liberal bills generally were stymied by the Republican majority, he said. Only major gain was a $5 increase in disability insurance to $35 weekly and boosting of hospital benefits from $8 to $10 a day. On the other hand, workers receiving severance pay—such as CIO Newspaper Guild members—were disqualified for that period from receiving unemployment compensation.

Despol cited defensive victories against "a flood of anti-labor and anti-progressive measures," including "right to work" bills, sales tax increases, curbs on initiatives, and Sen. Jack Tenney's (R. Los Angeles) "America Plus" program to legalize discrimination.

BIG MOMENT for Maryland CIOers came when Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin signed labor bills passed at recent session of Legislature. Shown left to right are (seated) Senate Pres. George W. Della, House Speaker John C. Luber, Gov. McKeldin and Andrew Shabe, secretary of House; (standing) Joseph Neal, USA-CIO; John L. Monaghan, CWA-CIO; Pres. H. B. Deem, Baltimore CIO Council; CIO Rep. Frank J. Bender; John Hare, TWUA-CIO; Pres. Audrey M. Smid, Maryland CIO Council; John Thomas, TWUA-CIO, and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della, Maryland CIO Council.

Million-A-Year In Higher Jobless Pay Won By Labor In Maryland

AN ESTIMATED $1 million a year in improved unemployment compensation benfits was wrested from the Maryland Legislature by organized labor in a turbulent session that ended recently.

The new act, which went into effect June 1, raised maximum benefits from $25 to $30 a week; increased from $2 to $5 the amount a beneficiary can earn weekly in part time employment without losing a corresponding proportion of his benefit; and made $2 weekly allotments for dependent children payable from the general unemployment compensation fund instead of deducting them from the full amount the beneficiary is entitled to and thereby reducing the number of weekly benefits.

The improvements were among a number of triumphs listed by Charles A. Della, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland CIO Council and its legislative representative at Annapolis, in a preliminary report to the council. For all of the victories he gave credit to the United Labor Policy Committee, composed of CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods.

"IN CHECKING over the legislative reports from other state councils," Della reported to the State Council, "I find that while we in Maryland did not get everything we wanted, we fared much better than other states."

The united front of legitimate unions also supported a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation laws that resulted in substantial improvements.

Maximum weekly payments for total disability, which were $12 a week when the first law was passed in 1914, were increased from $32 to $35 weekly. The CIO had sought a $40 top. The ceiling for weekly payments for total disability was boosted from $10,000 to $12,500.

The ULPC beat back two attempts to push a "millionaires' amendment" through the Legislature, one of them a disguised effort that Della sniffed out and defeated almost single-handed. This is the resolution that has popped up in many states memorializing Congress to call a constitutional convention to limit the federal taxing power to 25%.

A "right to work" bill, another sleeper, was killed by a Senate committee when labor spokesmen presented an impressive array of facts to demonstrate that it was bad for the State and its people. A bill to scrap the present Child Labor Act and replace it with outmoded legislation repealed several years ago also was fought by the ULPC and died when a Senate committee reported it unfavorably.

Two harsh garnishee bills likewise were defeated. A labor-supported bill to authorize the appointment of an additional workmen's compensation commissioner, so as to reduce the backlog of unadjudicated claims, was approved. A limited rent control enabling bill was defeated despite strong labor support.

Plan To Close Loopholes On Campaign Spending Urged

SHARP new curbs on high-wide-and-handsome political campaign spending were proposed in a bi-partisan measure introduced in the Senate.

Sponsored by Sens. Hennings (D. Mo.), Hayden (D. Ariz.), and Hendrickson (R. N. J.), the bill would also require candidates to list all persons to whom jobs had been promised. All three sponsors were members of a Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections for the last two years.

THE BILL would greatly increase legal spending but would include in the new ceilings all funds spent by various groups in a candidate's behalf.

Earlier in the session, the CIO Political Action Committee had urged such action. Testifying for CIO, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll had called for an end to the legal fiction which enables candidates to spend young fortunes, while reporting their campaign expenditures as mere "peanuts."

The Senate bill would set the same ceilings for primary campaigns, which are exempt under present laws.

In a Senate speech, Hennings said present laws are "shockingly obsolete and are riddled with loop-holes."

He characterized the failure of present laws to deal with primaries as making the entire control effort "an empty gesture" because in many states a primary victory amounts to election. This is true in the South for Democrats and for Republicans in some New England areas.

The new proposal provides more generous limitations on election spending because of higher radio and television campaign costs. It also provides for stricter accounting and fines and jail sentences for violators.

New Court Ruling Tightens Curb On Racial Covenants

THE OWNERS of real estate restricted by racial covnants cannot be sued for damages based on its sale to non-whites, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled last week.

The six to one decision, spelled out in an opinion by Justice Sheman Minton, strengthens the high court's 1948 ruling that while voluntary racial covenants are not illegal, they cannot be enforced in the courts.

The new decision outlaws the possibility of neighbors collecting damages when a person in a community where the use of property is restricted by deed to one group sells it to someone outside the group. The restrictive clause has been widely used in the general pattern of segregation, particularly of Negroes, and less often to discriminate against other racial and religious minorities.

THE RULING is in line with many recent court decisions breaking the artificial barriers that discrimination has erected between whites and Negroes. It followed by one week a Supreme Court decision that in effect opened all eating places in the District of Columbia to Negroes.

That ruling was hailed by IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, chairman of his union's National Civil Rights Committee, as a major step in the fight to abolish all discrimination in Washington.

"The Supreme Court's action," he said, "is convincing evidence that we are moving steadily forward toward the realization of full social and political justice, and it also proves that our talk about an expanding democracy and human rights has meaning and substance."

Lever Bros. Strike Ends

CIO CHEMICAL Workers last week reached agreement with the Lever Bros. following an 87-day strike at the company's soap and margarine plant in Hammond, Ind.

It was the first successful strike against the company in 19 years. The union won wage increases of from 4 to 8c an hour.

To expedite a more rapid resumption of production, the union voted to waive seniority rules for 30 days. Some 1000 workers were involved in the walkout.

DELAYED HONORS—Multiple awards for World War II service were received recently by Bernard J. Kalisz, a CIO Steelworker from Local 2258, Neville Island, Pa. In recent ceremony at Norfolk Naval Base, he received Distinguished Flying Cross, eight air medals, and gold stars in place of the second DFC. His son is at left. Kalisz has served as local treasurer.

ICFTU To Speed Work In Asia

ACTIVITIES of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions are being stepped up in all parts of the world, the ICFTU Regional Activities Fund Committee announced at a meeting in Brussels, Belgium.

The committee received reports of outstanding success of its Asian College, at Calcutta, and educational work at Accra, for East Africa.

Provision was made for three more sessions of the Calcutta school, the first scheduled for August, and for the development of short term training courses in individual countries, the first to start soon in Pakistan. Authorization also was given for two additional courses at Accra, and for courses at Tunis during September for Tunisians and Libyans.

A trade union monthly publication for East African workers, published by the ICFTU's Accra information office, now has a circulation of 15,000, the committe was told. In addition, the office in Tokyo is now publishing a weekly for Japanese workers.

IT WAS announced the ICFTU office at Singapore was reopened on June 1 under the direction of Goverdhan Mapara, an Indian unionist. Its task will be to coordinate union activities in Southeast Asia, particularly among plantation workers.

Reports of misions were received from Pres. Floreal Bentencour of the Uruguyan National Association of Public Employes, who visited Chile, and Pres. Luis A. Colotuzzo of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), who went to Paraguay. Both were assigned to counter Peronist and Communist activities among unions.

Contributions to the regional fund to date total $435,000, of which the CIO gave $100,000, the committee reported. Victor G. Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, is a committee member.

Pakistan Aid Measure Gets Senate Okeh

THE CIO-supported measure to send a million tons of surplus U. S. wheat to famine-threatened Pakistan last week passed the Senate and was approved by the House Agriculture Committee.

The measure, asked by Pres. Eisenhower, was expected to win early House approval, probably this week.

Under the bill passed by the Senate, 700,000 tons would be made available for immediate starvation relief. Another 300,000 tons would be used as a reserve supply.

THE PAKISTAN government would be required to give the grain free to persons unable to pay for it. The government could sell to those able to pay, using the revenue to help finance programs in Pakistan to increase food production.

Two other requirements made it mandatory that the Pakistan government distribute the wheat without discrimination and give full publicity to the U. S. assistance to its people.

In urging passage of the measure, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the CIO believes that "wheat and other foods which the U. S. has and continues to produce in abundance are unmatchable munitions in the positive peace offensive that we and other free nations must wage cooperatively in order to establish true and lasting peace."

"WITH HALF the world going to bed hungry every night," Reuther said, "and with the U. S. having a carry-over of 575 bushels of wheat and a new harvest of more than one billion bushels starting in a few weeks, let us aim our abundance at the relief of hunger."

The measure won unanimous support in both the Senate and the House Agriculture Committee.

Preparation For ICFTU—

U. S. Labor Warns Soviet Armed Bite Is Worse Than Peace Bark

THE AMERICAN labor movement is unconvinced that the Soviet "peace" offensive offers any basic change in the pattern of Communist aggression, spokesmen for the CIO, AFL and Mine Workers declared last week.

Top officers of the three bodies made the declaration in a joint statement after meeting to discuss problems that will be aired at the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which they will attend as delegates. The congress opens July 4 in Stockholm, Sweden.

The main issue to confront the ICFTU meeting, they said, is the achieving of a just and durable peace, and "the obvious dangers which confront the free world during this period of seeming change in Soviet foreign policy."

"THE CHANGE from military authority to civilian authority in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria," they said, "a step which the Allies took wholeheartedly several years ago, is not too meaningful while a Soviet secret police still functions, and basic democratic rights are still denied the German people in the Eastern Zone.

"Soviet civilian clothes can be just as totalitarian as Soviet epaulettes.

"To our friends and allies behind the Iron Curtain, our fellow-workers in Eastern Europe enslaved by Moscow, we send our warmest fraternal greetings. We honor those who have courageously resisted the Communist dictatorship and those who have, as in Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany, battled Communist exploitation in recent demonstrations."

THE STATEMENT was issued by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Vice Pres. Michael Quill, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg of the CIO; Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler of the AFL; and Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy and Sec.-Treas. John Owens of the Mine Workers.

Condemning Russia's terror campaign against eastern Europe workers seeking only their own liberation, the statement said the workers of the free world would welcome "any genuine sign of sincerity by the Kremlin in the direction of peace and freedom."

"Years of bitter experience, however, have taught us that Soviet foreign policy seeks to capture and subvert free trade unionism to totalitarian ends," it warned.

"WE URGE the free world to remain vigilant, militarily strong and united in the face of the Soviet Union's propaganda peace campaign. A change in Soviet tactics does not assure a change in Soviet objectives."

The statement also condemned the Franco dictatorship in Spain, that of Peron in Argentine, the Malan government in South Africa and French tactics in Tunisia.

"We favor constructive economic and political programs," it continued, "sponsored by the United Nations or individual governments, that will bring higher living standards and expanded civil rights to the peoples of the underdeveloped areas of the world.

"A combination of these programs—united defense against Soviet moves of military aggression or infiltration, strengthening of democracy and economic development in the free world, continuing sympathetic encouragement to the people behind the Iron Curtains of Europe and Asia in their quest for freedom—all these will build a better world for this generation and those to come."

No worker can benefit from a state of everlasting cold war, the statement pointed out. It concluded:

"THAT IS why labor awaits a concrete contribution by the Soviet Union—not meaningless ceremonials—that it will not only speak for peace but act for peace.

"Until we see clear-cut action, the American labor movement will support, as it has in the past, collective security measures through regional agreements, the UN and through the ICFTU, against totalitarianism whenever and wherever it seeks to dominate free peoples."

CIO Warns Japan Labor On Danger Of Neutralism

NEUTRALISM as a policy of organized labor in international affairs has been soundly repudiated by the CIO in expressing disagreement with a series of foreign policy statements made by the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo).

The CIO's stand was made known through the release of correspondence between Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Pres. Minoru Takano of the Japanese Labor federation.

"Peace in the world today will not be secured by neutralism," Reuther wrote, "but by peace-loving nations banding themselves together in support of the principles of the United Nations' collective security."

Takano in a letter to Reuther had asked CIO concurrence in a worldwide trade union "peace movement" calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and what Takano described as Pres. Eisenhower's "dangerous attempt to make 'Asians fight against Asians'" by deneutralizing Formosa. The letter was written before armistice negotiations came to a head.

Reuther expressed the CIO's belief that the Korean war continues because Soviet Russia and its partners had turned down UN settlement proposals. He rejected "with particular emphasis . . . the distorted meaning you give to the phrase, 'Asians fight against Asians'."

"I WOULD be glad," he continued, "if you would inform me of any occasion on which the United States has instigated such a development."

The Japanese, he said, need have no fear of aggression from the U. S. or other free nations. On the other hand, he said, it is "common knowledge" that the Communists would like to control Japan's industry and skilled labor force.

"As trade unionists we are proud to join with others in fighting against all reactionary policy, both foreign and domestic," Reuther wrote.

"We will continue to fight against all forces which restrict the developments of free trade unions, curb their right to collective bargaining and interfere with their legitimate use of the strike weapon.

"WE HASTEN to add that this fight against reaction must be conducted not only against the right but also against the type that has arisen during the last decade or so and which claims to be on the extreme left.

"We would like to remind you that the enemies of free labor often mouth the phrases of peace while carrying on aggression. These enemies of free trade unions attempt to convert all legitimate trade union grievances into political demonstrations and . . . convert the trade union movement into a state-controlled apparatus."

CIO Tells Its Union Story In Booklets For Labor Abroad

THE FIRST 15 volumes of a library of pamphlets in many languages, describing CIO unions for workers in foreign countries, have been published by the CIO European Office.

The volumes tell the stories of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Rubber Workers, Oil Workers and Transport Workers in French, German and Italian, Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, explained in announcing completion of the first section of the library.

They have been distributed through free trade unions to the men and women in factories, mills and other industrial operations in most countries outside the Iron Curtain.

The picture of the American worker they give is one largely unknown in other countries. That the workers who have read the pamphlets like the picture and understand it is seen in the laudatory letters—in 17 languages—received by the CIO office in Paris.

The pamphlets were prepared by the CIO European Office. Each carries an introduction by the president of the particular union—the late Philip Murray for the volume on the Steelworkers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, UAW; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, URW; Pres. O. A. Knight, OWIU, and Pres. Michael Quill, Transport.

Unfair, Inadequate Housing Bill Needs Overhauling, CIO Says

CIO TOLD Congress last week that pending housing legislation "misses the real point—the nation's need of a program to help bring good, economical housing to the millions who cannot now obtain it."

Housing legislation now pending is "grossly discriminatory" and "runs counter to the public interest," Dir. Ben Fischer of the National CIO Housing Committee told the Senate Banking Committee.

Fischer testified on behalf of James G. Thimmes, Housing Committee chairman and CIO Steelworkers vice president.

The CIO housing aide criticized particularly a section in the pending housing bill which would continue special aids to new housing in defense-crowded communities. He also warned that "the housing problem is too urgent to be set aside while studies are being made."

Fischer pointed out that the government still recognizes the need to provide expanded industrial capacity for defense production "by its special most liberal aids to private industry through accelerated amortization allowances."

HE DECRIED "a policy which recognizes industry's needs but halts aids to the defense worker who needs housing within reasonable distance of such government-aided plants."

"The aids being given to industry for expansion are far more liberal and far more costly to the taxpayer than the modest means now provided to aid housing in defense industry areas," Fischer said. "We sincerely hope that Congress will not while pursuing a policy of aid for big industry, withdraw aid for the employes of such industries."

Fischer criticized the proposed bill also for discontinuing aid to communities which wish to build recreational, educational or cultural facilities, while continuing and strengthening aid to builders and investors.

"This callous disregard for health and morale of defense workers' families cannot be explained away on grounds of a governmental desire to get out of housing activities, because the phases of the program desired by the builders and investors are kept intact," Fischer said.

REFERRING to the attacks on the government's housing program, Fischer said that what opponents really want is "a policy of government aids for business and investment groups but not for plain people." He pointed out that the proposed bill expressly claims to be of aid to "builders and mortgagees" but that it "makes not one single move to aid or protect the housing consumer."

"We are not advocating government controls," Fischer continued. "We are advocating that since the government does provide direct, significant aids to builders and lenders it must be certain that such an aid program is in the public interest and not a windfall for speculators and their kind."

HE SAID CIO believes that the FHA program is being used too often "by those who are serving the high price market which is able to function without aid." FHA should operate only in the moderate and low-priced markets where aid and helpful advice from government experts is needed, Fischer declared.

"The government is profoundly obliged to enact legislation to provide aids for the people who need aid and not merely to eliminate the risk for the builders and investors who want all the advantages of private enterprise and none of the risks and hazards which are at the heart of our economic system."

U. S. Seaway Bill Gets Senate Unit Approval

LEGISLATION authorizing the U. S. to join Canada in constructing the St. Lawrence Seaway was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week as the House Foreign Affairs Committee completed hearings on an identical measure.

The bills would authorize the U. S. to build that section of the seaway in the International Rapids, with Canada building the others necessary to permit ocean-going ships access to Lake Erie. Cost to the U. S. is estimated at $96 million, while Canada's share would run to more than $170 million.

CIO supports the project but objected to pending legislation as an inadequate "piecemeal approach." John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, told the House Committee that CIO believes that construction of the full seaway and power project is essential to National defense.

Edelman pointed out that the proposed bills omit provision for the deepening of connecting channels to the upper Great Lakes and have "the major defect of omitting vital safeguards in respect to power." He said that there is "no good reason" why navigation facilities from the International Rapids to Chicago should not be built now on a self-liquidating basis.

Edelman urged Congress to stipulate that if New York is permitted to build the power project, it must allocate a fair share to the New England states, that transmission must be handled by public agencies, and that customary "first availability" be given to cooperatives and public bodies.

ON ANOTHER power front, Gov. Frank C. Clement of Tennessee last week appealed to Congress to vote funds "necessary to provide adequate power for the TVA."

The House Appropriations Committee drastically slashed the amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority next year. It was granted only $188,371,000, as against $254,355,000 recommended by former Pres. Truman and $190,822,000 requested by Pres. Eisenhower.

IWA Takes Second Strike Vote In Wage Deadlock

A SECOND strike vote is being taken by some 35,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers in five northwestern states whose negotiations for a new contract with 350 employers have been deadlocked.

The first sign of a break in what had been a solid employer front, an offer of a pay boost of 5c an hour from the huge Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., came in the midst of the first strike vote. Delegates from eight IWA-CIO districts joining in the negotiations declared the vote void before it was counted, so members could consider the offer in deciding how to vote. The firm has 8000 employes.

The other employers, represented in bargaining by an association of associations, are sitting tight. They have offered to renew the old contract — and nothing more—in spite of unprecedented prosperity during a period in which the cost of living in the Northwest has climbed to an all-time high.

THE UNION negotiating committee, headed by IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung, has recommended that members vote for a strike and prepare for a rough fight. The tally of the second strike balloting will be completed about the middle of July.

In another union district, in British Columbia, about 30,000 members also have run up against bitter employer resistance in negotiating demands for a general wage increase of 13c an hour and improvements in collateral benefits. They, too, may be forced to walk out some time in July.

CWA Wins At Illinois Bell

BY A DECISIVE margin of more than 2-to-1, the CIO Communications Workers have defeated the AFL Electrical Workers in an important representation election in the telephone industry.

The vote covered some 11,000 employes in the outstate traffic division of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

With some 8500 eligible workers voting, results were: CWA 5728, IBEW 2561, and some 200 votes scattered among no union, challenged or void.

FDA Inspection Bill Gets Okeh

The House Commerce Committee tentatively agreed last week to give back to the Food & Drug Administration its authority to make inspections at food, drug and cosmetics factories.

The Supreme Court had ruled that under the present law, the FDA cannot make inspections unless the operator consents.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

JULY is a good time to look for bargains because of many sales and clearances this month. Among the most important are the semi-annual shoe sales offering reductions of 10-20% on staple styles. The hosiery sales this month also give women a chance to stock up at cut prices for coming Fall needs.

Best Buys

Meats are going up again, especially pork. Pork is now at its highest price in several years, with bacon prices the highest in over four years.

That's something for wage-earning families to consider, since in moderate-income homes, according to marketing experts, spending for bacon generally takes the biggest part of the family's meat money. But in food value bacon is a poor buy; nutritionists consider it a fat, not a meat.

Lamb is more expensive now too. Even beef is getting costlier. But it's still best buy in meats, especially chuck, short ribs and chopped beef. As substitutes for meat, both cheese and fish are in abundant supply and popular for summer meals.

Men can take advantage of July shirt sales; a number of manufacturers have announced forthcoming price boosts on shirts for Fall.

You'll also find clearance sales of household appliances this month.

It will pay you to take advantage of these off-season values because otherwise your cost of living is beginning to firm up again. Food bills in particular are starting to rise, largely because meat is now getting more expensive.

AMONG the new developments in appliances is a combination washing machine and electric dryer which several readers have asked advice on. The advantage of the combination machine is that you can put soiled laundry in it, walk away and it will go through a complete washing and drying cycle in one continuous operation. The cost is a little less than buying a separate automatic washer and dryer (but not decisively so) and the single unit takes up a little less space than two separate machines.

However, appliance experts consider that the machine has disadvantages too. The combination machine can do only one load at a time. With separate units it's possible to put a new load in the washer while the first load is drying, as is often necessary in large families. Also, if the machine breaks down or needs servicing, both your washer and dryer are immobilized.

BUYING the combination unit limits your choice of the washer. The washing-machine unit is the tumble washer which is easy on fabrics but does not clean heavily-soiled articles as well as automatic washers with agitators.

The combination unit has an electric dryer. Where gas is available, gas dryers generally are cheaper to operate although they cost more initially. In a typical home in many areas a gas dryer costs about $40 less a year to operate than an electric.

Trade Bill With Gimmick Faces Battle In Senate

LEGISLATION extending the reciprocal trade agreements program another year is expected to come to a vote in the Senate this week with a hot fight in prospect over GOP efforts to end the nonpartisan character of the Tariff Commission.

The House passed continuing legislation June 15—three days after the old trade agreements law expired—but Republican members first voted to expand the commission from six to seven members. This would insure a Republican majority for the duration of the present Administration.

The Tariff Commission has been nonpartisan in make-up since its inception in 1916.

Dividing on almost straight party lines, Democrats were defeated by House votes of 152 to 115 and 185 to 125 in two efforts to knock out the change in the commission set-up. They accused their opponents of "packing" the commission in order to boost tariffs by administrative order.

Rep. Cooper (D. Tenn.), ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, called the move "an attempt by economic isolationists to do indirectly what Congress has prevented them from doing directly." Rep. Rayburn (D. Tex.) declared that he had "never witnessed a more deliberate effort to subvert the purpose of any agency."

Despite Democratic opposition on this Republican proposal, the vote for final passage was 363 to 35, with more minority members voting for it than members of the GOP.

Rep. Bramblett Faces 18 Counts

A federal grand jury in Washington indicted Rep. Bramblett (R. Cal.) last week on 18 counts of making false statements to cover up kickbacks of $4036 from two of his office employes.

Six counts charged him with filing false statements with the House disbursing office about the payroll status of Mrs. Olga Hardaway, Santa Barbara, Cal.; five counts charged false statements concerning $736 in checks made out to her, and the remaining seven counts claimed similar statements about checks made out to Mrs. Margaret M. Swanson, Arlington, Va.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE WRITER attended a very important meeting in Charlotte, N. C., where a committee was established for the CIO Textile Workers Union to organize the textile workers in the now unorganized plants in the South.

The meeting was attended by Pres Emil Rieve and Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of TWUA-CIO, as well as many CIO staff representatives. Brother Boyd Payton was chosen to head the organizing committee, which is looking forward to great progress in the textile plants in the South.

I had the pleasure of journeying to Duluth, Minn., and attended a meeting of officers of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 33. While in Duluth news came of the signing of the new agreement between the CIO Steelworkers and the steel corporations. The many thousand Steelworkers across the nation are happy about the terms of the agreement which means increased wages and improved working conditions. Also, the narrowing of the wage differential between North and South plants was effected.

At the Armory in Duluth, the AFL and CIO held a joint testimonial dinner for U. S. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Rep. John H. Blatnik, which the writer had the pleasure to attend. The affair was held to "kick off" the political campaign for next year. A very enthusiastic crowd attended, confident that both Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Blatnik will be sent back to Washington next year.

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REG. DIR. DELMOND GARST reports that the CIO Brewery Workers won a smashing victory over the AFL Teamsters in two units of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo. In the production unit the workers favored the Brewery Workers by a vote of 2476 to 574; in the engineering unit, the CIO received 24 to 0 for the AFL, with 2 voting for no union.

Vice Pres. John Moran reports that the CIO Communications Workers won a tremendous representation election in the traffic unit of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill., where the workers favored the CIO by the following vote: CWA-CIO 5728, IBEW-AFL 2561, no union 107, challenged 81, void 21. There were 10,910 eligible to vote.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a CIO election victory at Presto Plastics, New York, N. Y., by a vote of 115 CIO to 2 against. The campaign was handled under the direction of the regional office.

Vice Pres. Joseph Joy, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers reports the following UGCCWA-CIO election victories: M. Ewing Fox Co., Inc., paint manufacturer, New York, N. Y., UGCCWA 12, no union 11; Pure Carbonic Co., a division of the Air Reduction Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., eligible 42, UGCCWA 38, no union 0; Electro-Met. plant, Niagara Falls, N. Y., eligible 20, UGCCWA-CIO 11, railroad brotherhood 9; American Cyanamid Corp. (Calco Chemical Div). Willow Island, W. Va., eligible 292, UGCCWA-CIO 153, AFL 84; Celotex Corp., Fort Dodge, Ia., eligible 29, UGCCWA-CIO 20, no union 8.

★

REG. DIR. MANN also reports representation election victories for CIO: Witco Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., DPOW-CIO 10, no union 5; Little Ferry Bronze & Aluminum Foundry, Inc., Moonachie, N. J., UAW-CIO 16, AFL Molders 15; American Cable & Radio, New York, CWA-CIO 337, ACA (independent) 258, AFL 258, challenged 207, void 24, no union 41; Clarendon Motors, Inc., Brooklyn, UAW 13, no union 7; William Block Hardware, New York, DPOW-CIO by unanimous vote.

Rep. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO-LIU No. 78 was victorious in a runoff election among the employes of the California Fruit Exchange, Carl Holmes, Winter Growers and Palmer G. Mendelson, all located at Winters, Calif., by a vote of 215 CIO to 141 for the AFL Teamsters. CIO Reps. Ken Gillie, James Spangler and Glen McGraw conducted the campaign.

Natl. Dir. Lorne Nelles, CIO Organizing Committee, reports two election victories: Steepleton Tire Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 20, CIO Rubber Workers 11, no union 7, with CIO Rep. Henry White and URWA-CIO Rep. B. R. Allen conducting the campaign, and Cape Fear Welding and Fabricating Co., Wilmington, N. C., CIO Steelworkers 10, no union 1.

Federalists Get Backing

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week said he was "aghast at the blatant partisanship of those who openly advocate the U. S. assume an ostrich-like attitude toward world problems."

In a message of greeting to the seventh annual assembly of the United World Federalists, Reuther said, "Courage, vision and determination can make the United Nations the truly effective instrument of peace, brotherhood and social justice we all dreamed possible when it was established."

In his letter to Federalists Pres. Norman Cousins, Reuther urged the Assembly to "take concrete, constructive steps to help overcome the hunger, disease, illiteracy and despair which have so often been among the causes of war."

Unionist Runs For Legislature

John L. Day, an officer of CIO Steelworkers Local 1859, Bromley, Ky., is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Kentucky state representative.

Day has served as Bromley's police judge for the past year. He's also a delegate to the Greater Cincinnati CIO Council.

(LPA)

Wage Boost At GE Gets IUE Okeh

APPROVAL of the new contract giving 76,000 employes of the General Electric Co. wage increases ranging from 5c to 16c an hour was voted last week by the CIO Electrical Workers' GE Conference Board at a meeting in Washington.

Present at the sessions were delegates from more than 40 GE plants where workers are represented by the CIO union. Ratification was given after reports from IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey and John H. Callahan, Pittsfield, Mass., conference board chairman.

The board sharply rejected—for the second successive year—a plea from the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers for "unity" in dealing with GE. The group declared that the UE's "helpless" entrapment in "the meshes of communism" has made it "utterly incapable of winning any genuine economic gains for the members it still represents."

THE NEW CONTRACT replaces one which would not have expired until September, and runs for one year from June 1. It provides for a general wage increase of 3.15%, yielding a minimum pay boost of 5c an hour. The average is raised to 7c by additional increases of 1c to 8c for skilled tradesmen and changes in the incentive system. Some individual workers receive as much as 16c.

Farm Labor Bill Backed By Reuther

FAVORABLE action on a bill setting up a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor was urged on the Senate Labor & Welfare Committee last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a letter to Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), the committee chairman.

Speaking on behalf of CIO members "who are affected directly or indirectly by the continued debasement of wages and other labor standards for hired farm labor," Reuther described the measures as "very cautious and non-controversial approach to a dangerous and tragic problem."

THE CIO president reminded Smith that a similar bill was approved unanimously by the committee last year and that "conditions have not changed since except for the worse."

"Inaction will contribute to continued degradation in wages, working and living standards for all hired farm labor . . . and to unfair competition with owner-operators of family type farms," he warned.

The committee particularly would be charged with studying the chaotic situation growing out of the influx of illegal immigrants into the southwestern states from Mexico.

A recent New York Times survey disclosed that the Immigration and Naturalization Service caught almost twice as many illegal entrants in May as it did in May 1952, and that the total in the first five months was more than 50% greater.

James Crowley Begins New CIO Broadcasts

WASHINGTON Correspondent James G. Crowley will go on the air shortly to report for CIO a weekly American Broadcasting Co. public interest show.

The 13-week series will be carried over the ABC network every Saturday, and is expected to begin early in July. Exact time will be announced shortly.

Crowley, who is also on the air for the CIO Auto Workers, has been a Washington correspondent since the early days of the New Deal, having started his newspaper career with the Detroit News.

During the early Roosevelt Administration, he originated a Mutual Network radio program called "The White House Press Conference." Later, for eight years, he was "Your Washington Man" on WWJ, Detroit, and the Don Lee Network on the Pacific Coast.

Two of the last three years he spent abroad with his wife and family. He is the author of a number of magazine articles and one book, "Odd Ones Entirely."

JAMES G. CROWLEY

LPA Elects CIO Editors

SIX CIO editors were among officers elected at the recent annual meeting in Washington of Labor Press Associated, national labor news and feature service.

Henry C. Fleisher, editor of The CIO News and CIO Publicity Dept. director, was re-elected as LPA vice president.

Also re-elected were Pres. Ruben Levin, editor of Labor, and Sec.-Treas. Harry Flannery, of the AFL News-Reporter.

CIO editors and publicity directors named to the LPA board were: Al Herrington, CIO Communications Workers; Vincent Sweeney, Steelworkers; Kenneth Fiester, Textile Workers; Ted Ogar, Michigan CIO News; and Robert Treuer, Wisconsin CIO News.

GET the FACTS . . . on Taft-Hartley

MORE FACTS, more ammunition for the fight to win fundamental improvements to the Taft-Hartley Act are contained in two newly-issued CIO publications.

Here's the lineup of CIO booklets on Taft-Hartley. Just clip and mail this ad:

CIO Publicity Dept.
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

1. **"The CIO Case Against Taft-Hartley,"** a detailed, comprehensive, chapter-and-verse presentation, including CIO comments on pending bills to revise T-H and the testimony of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. $1 a copy; price for quantity orders on request.

☐ Send me ..... copies at .....

2. **"One hundred and sixteen Questions About Taft-Hartley,"** some of the most frequently asked questions about T-H, plus the answers, in easy to read form. Prices: 5c a copy, 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.50; 500 for $10 and 1000 for $18.

☐ Send me ..... copies at .....

3. **"Sugar Coating Won't Do,"** text of the CIO Executive Board statement outlining seven major T-H improvements needed to bring justice and fairness to labor-management relations: Price: 5c a copy, 50 for $1.50, 100 for $2.50 and 1000 for $18.

☐ Send me ..... copies at .....

4. **"Don't Pulverize Labor,"** a reprint of Rep. Roosevelt's (D.N.Y.) testimony exposing the NAM's "labor monopoly" campaign. No charge.

☐ Send me ..... copies.

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Dixiegops Challenge Ike On Foreign Aid Funds

By MILTON PLUMB

REJECTING THE leadership of Pres. Eisenhower in international affairs, Dixiegop isolationists in Congress have scored two important setbacks over Administration foreign policy proposals.

In separate moves, the "go-it-alone" clique which controls strategic points in the 83rd Congress slashed deeply into the President's already greatly trimmed mutual security program and moved to tie his hands by severely limiting his constitutional powers to conduct foreign affairs.

The latter action came in a 9 to 5 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reporting the constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Bricker (R. O.). This proposal would curb the President's power to make treaties and executive agreements with foreign countries. Some forms of treaties would be prohibited entirely.

Eisenhower earlier had opposed the Bricker Amendment because it would restrict authority the President must have to conduct foreign affairs effectively. Sec. of State John Foster Dulles, Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell and other Administration spokesmen testified against it.

In a minority report, Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and three Democratic members, blasted the judiciary group's action as fundamentally altering the division of powers between the Chief Executive and Congress which has "worked so well for 164 years."

Pointing out that if the amendment were now a part of the Constitution "the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea would be virtually impossible," the group said that the proposal would turn over to Congress the President's control of foreign affairs and tie his hands in the "cold war."

If enacted into law, they added, it would—for example—probably prevent the U. S. from entering into an agreement for the control of atomic energy and invalidate existing international agreements for the control of narcotics.

A more immediate issue came in the isolationists' attack on foreign aid requests, already the smallest in recent years.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee clipped $476 million from the "bare minimum" requested by Eisenhower and added a "put up or shut up" directive to our allies. The latter would withhold half of the $2,079,689,870 approved for military aid for Europe until European nations ratify the treaty to create a unified European army.

MEANWHILE, the corresponding committee of the Senate voted to cut the Eisenhower request by $166 million but made no effort to match the "dollar diplomacy" stand taken by the House group. The bill was then referred by the Senate to its Armed Services Committee for further consideration—and possible extra cuts.

The House and Senate committee slashes come on top of a $2.2 billion cut Eisenhower made in the original request of Pres. Truman for $7.6 billion. Since the action was taken on the so-called "authorizing" legislation, which merely sets the top limits of appropriations that must be voted later, still further reductions are possible in the money bill that will follow.

DEMOCRATIC Sens. Gillette (Ia.), George (Ga.) and Sparkman (Ala.) blasted the House's action in writing a condition to half of the funds for European defense as "unwise." Gillette said it was "like cutting off our nose to spite our face."

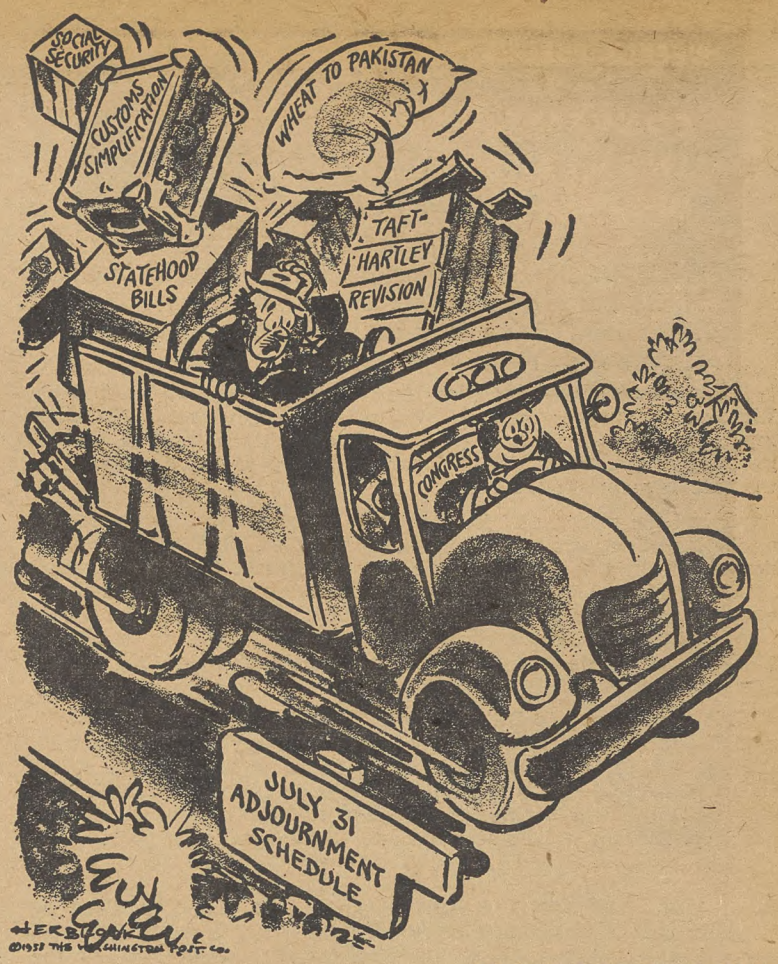
To use the mutual defense program "as a club to beat our allies into compliance with our ideas of what they ought to do," Gillette added, "is unwarranted perversion of our purpose and distortion of our whole perspective."

While most Democrats have lined up in support of the full Eisenhower requests, Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) said he would vote for still further reductions.

Taft Driving For Deeper Slash

Senate Majority Leader Taft (R. O.) has thrown his weight behind a move by isolationists in the Senate Appropriations Committee to slash Pres. Eisenhower's "bare minimum" foreign aid requests even more than has already been recommended.

He has called for cuts of more than $1 billion, despite pleas by Eisenhower, Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen that Congress approve the full $5.4 billion program.



—Herblock in Washington Post

"Hey—How Much Are You Gonna Deliver?"

Ike's Profits Tax Plea Gets The Cold Shoulder

GOP Congressional leaders last week set July 31 as the target date for adjournment with signs pointing to disappointments for Administration attempts to continue the excess profits tax.

Two top Republican leaders—Rep. Reed (N.Y.) and Sen. Knowland (Cal.)—gave the cold shoulder to the President's plea for a six-month extension. Significantly, Reed and Knowland are in the quarterback spots, calling signals on congressional action.

Reed is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. After two weeks of hearings, he served notice that the Administration "has failed to make a case" for extension of the law, due to expire June 30.

REED did not allow his committee to vote and indicated he had no immediate plans for allowing the measure to come to the floor. Reed's one-man roadblock could defeat Eisenhower's plea, backed by top Administration spokesman, for an additional six months' continuance.

CIO has urged the tax be continued as long as it may be needed. Big Business has opposed the tax.

Knowland, taking over as acting majority leader from the ailing Sen. Taft, when the Ohioan fell victim to a hip ailment, was also cold to the President's plea.

Predicting the Congress would enact a "good percentage" of the Eisenhower legislative program, Knowland specifically left the excess profits tax measure off his legislative worksheet.

In response to queries, Knowland classified it as "definitely doubtful."

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) called the present session "the most unproductive session in 20 years."

The only "legislative achievement" so far, said Douglas, "has been divesting the people of a large share of their offshore oil treasure and giving it to a handful of large operators."

CIO Charges Hearns With Slander; Asks Strike Aid

THE NEW YORK City CIO Council last week called on labor in that city for strike assistance and relief for 800 strikers at the Hearn Department Stores.

Pres. Michael J. Quill and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz labeled the Hearn stores "a vicious company" and charged it was "trying to hide its cruel anti-labor objectives behind a smoke-screen of slander and denunciation."

The 800 workers are members of District 65, of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers Union, CIO. That union, formerly unaffiliated, recently concluded merger agreements with the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, subject to convention ratification. The CIO Executive Board approved the move.

THE COMPANY has been waging propaganda warfare against the DPO in newspaper ads charging the union is Communist dominated.

Quill and Iushewitz heatedly denied this charge.

"The CIO investigated it (District 65) thoroughly," they said, "before it accepted it as an affiliate. Certainly in the Hearn strike the conduct of District 65 was extremely reasonable and cooperative toward management. If anything they bent over backward too much, rather than not enough."

District 65 offered to step out of the picture, allowing the establishment of a separate CIO local union; offered to agree to arbitration by individual arbitrators, state or court-appointed arbitrators or with a representative of New York's mayor.

The company refused all arbitration offers. It also, in contradiction of its advertised position, refused to deal with National CIO unless it agreed in advance to wage cuts, firing of workers with 15 to 20 years' seniority and "other onerous terms."

The company has also demanded elimination of minimum wage standards, dropping of a health and welfare plan, and abrogation of all grievance machinery.

The Case Of The Maid's Red Shoes

THE BOSS carried the "red" ban too far, so a hotel maid in McCloud, Calif., is back on the job wearing red shoes and fingernail polish—also red.

But her union had to go to bat for her to win the ruling that maids can wear what they please so long as they're neat and law-abiding.

And if you think it strange that the union should be the CIO Woodworkers, you haven't been in this—quite literally—neck of the woods. The whole town is organized by IWA Local 6-64 and the hotel belongs to a lumber company.

The maid's supervisor had ordered her not to come to work in the newly-purchased red shoes, and to remove the nail polish. The local, in the interest of good labor relations with the company, decided "the union should look into the reasons for controversial orders given to members at work."

So local officials took the red shoes—with the maid not in them—and set them on the desk of the hotel's assistant manager. "We asked him if he saw anything wrong with the shoes. He said he couldn't," said the local's spokesman. "The member is again wearing red shoes and even some red fingernail polish.

"And when the red shoes wear out, she might even get a pair of green ones or maybe some other color, or maybe even another pair of red shoes. Who knows? Thanks to her union, that's her business." (LPA)

RFC Killed By New Bill

SENATE-HOUSE conferees last week sealed the doom of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. by reporting out an economic controls bill that eliminates all standby controls and creates a new agency to make small business loans. Passage by the House followed shortly thereafter.

Stripped of all controls except power to establish priorities and allocate scarce materials, the measure continues these and certain other features of the Defense Production Act two more years. It also requires RFC to turn over to a new "small business administration" all requests for small business loans.

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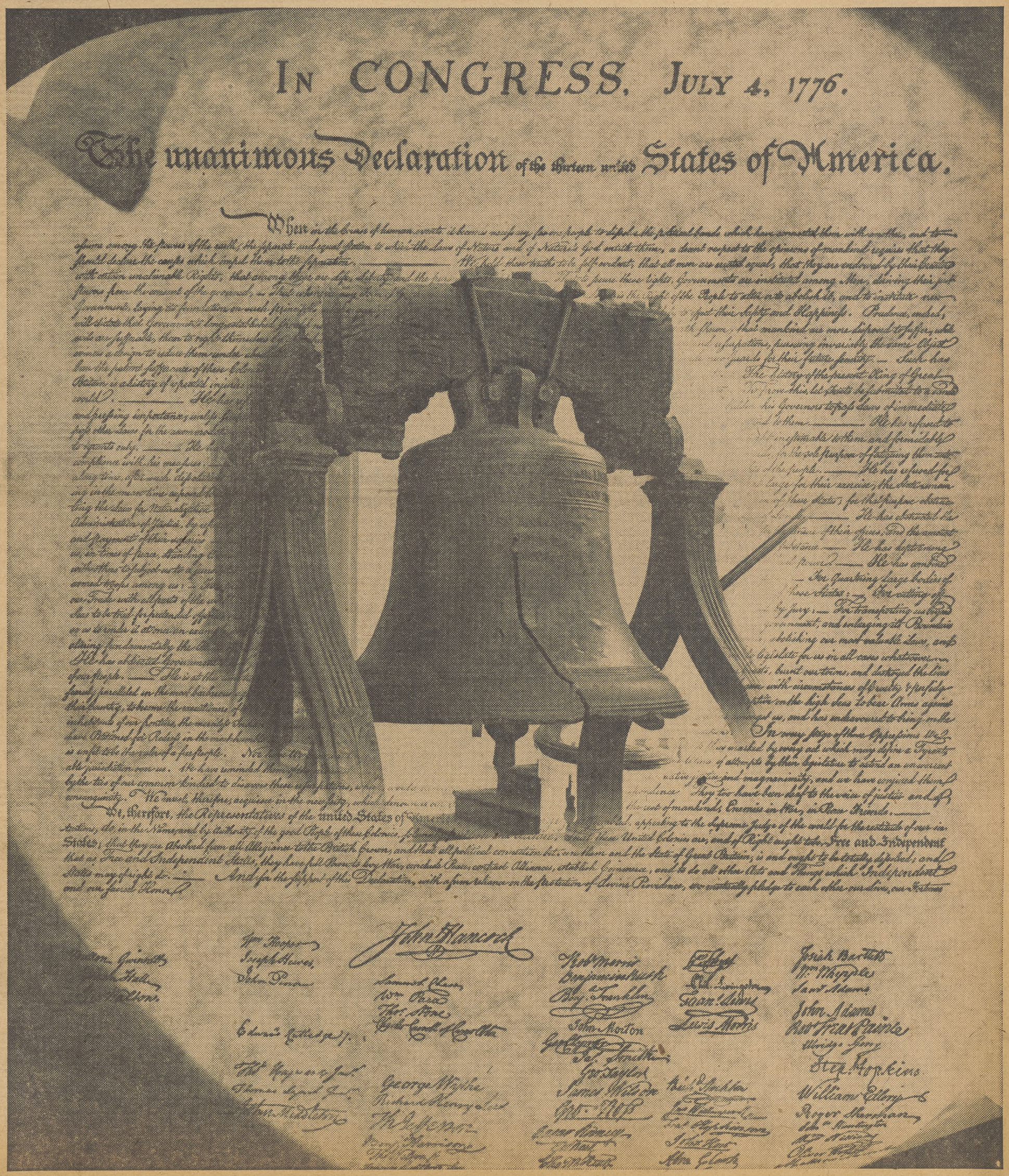


'The Spark Of Freedom'—

CIO Praises East Germans Fighting Reds

SOLIDARITY of CIO members with "the heroic workers of East Berlin who have risen in a daring challenge to the brutal dictatorship of the Communist totalitarians" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a statement for the Voice of America keyed to the strikes and riots on the Red side of the Iron Curtain.

"Their demonstrations have confirmed what we already knew in our hearts—that the spark of liberty and freedom burns bright among the people of the Soviet-dominated areas," he declared.

The dramatic rebellion of workers in scores of spots under the heel of the Russians, and the Soviet's use of armed troops and armored tanks to shoot down the striking workers, produced widespread interest in CIO circles.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey made a Radio Free Europe broadcast, paying tribute to the strikers and condemning Russian brutality.

"We in the CIO endorse the demands of the East Berlin workers for basic human rights—for free unions, for free elections, for decent wages and an end to oppression," Reuther said in his statement broadcast to Iron Curtain countries.

"At the same time, we condemn the brutal counter measures taken by the East German Communist government and the Soviet-occupying forces against these brave men and women who seek a measure of freedom and liberty.

"The drastic martial law and the brutal executions imposed by the Russian-occupying forces give the lie to the claims of the Kremlin that they stand for peace and freedom."

The free American labor movement is part of the Berlin struggle, Carey said in his speech, "part of the struggle that pulled down Communist flags and burned Communist posters and sent Communist leaders into hiding."

"We are part of that fight, intimately a part of it," he said, "and nothing in our lifetimes can separate us from it. No one today is remote from the uprisings of East Berlin or the revolt in Czechoslovakia.

"FOR EVERY drop of democratic blood spilled on an East Berlin street, we are the poorer. For every life lost in East Berlin we have lost a defender of our streets in Washington, London, Paris and a thousand other cities of the free world.

"As strongly, as profoundly, as devotedly, as heartfelt as we can, we of the American labor movement are today clasping hands with the German workers, the men and women who fought East Berlin's battle for democracy."

Carey expressed the belief that many similar demonstrations have taken place behind the Iron Curtain which the Communists sometimes succeeded in keeping from the free world. The Russian panic at the outbreak in Berlin, and the shooting down of workers striking against excessive workloads, he said, was another example "of the eternal stupidity of tyranny and dictatorship."

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declared that what happened in East Berlin "demonstrates clearly that Communist regimes have no support among the working class."

The East German puppet government, "pretending to voice their desires, has in fact been stifling their voice," ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said in a message to E. Scharnowski, president of the Berlin section of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

"The ICFTU denounces before the whole free world the brutal and criminal methods employed by the German Communists and the Soviet authorities to suppress popular manifestation," he said. "ICFTU salutes the dead, pays its tributes to the wounded, and calls for the liberation of those now in jail.

"It proclaims its solidarity with those who have dared to oppose the most cruel of all dictatorships, and its faith in the victory of liberty, democracy and social justice."

Riffe Denies 'Sensationalized' Reports Of Union Merger Talks

"SENSATIONALIZED" reports that three CIO international unions were planning early mergers with counterpart AFL organizations were flatly denied by CIO last week.

John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, said "there is no truth" in the rumors which, he said, would "cause great confusion in the ranks of organized labor."

ACTUALLY, Riffe said, the only conversations under way were toward the negotiation of no-raid agreements.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther took note of the stories appearing in the press, during the course of a shipboard interview, as he left New York for the coming Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions congress in Stockholm.

"These stories about the CIO disintegrating have been appearing in the press since 1947," Reuther said.

"I am confident, based on conversations with leaders of various CIO unions, that no mergers are contemplated except as part of a general move toward organic unity between the CIO and the AFL.

"NONE of these unions are going to pull out of the CIO."

Asked specifically about the CIO Steelworkers because of a story in the June 26 New York Times, Reuther said: "The Steelworkers are in the CIO family."

Reuther recalled that Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers had voiced strong support of the CIO and the Steelworkers' position in the organization at the CIO Auto Workers' convention in Atlantic City last March.

Declaring that he had talked with McDonald, Reuther commented that the press seems to be making "mountains out of extremely small molehills."

Reuther pointed out that the CIO would not be going ahead with plans for extensive organization campaigns and public relations plans if it were, as some newspaper stories seem to indicate, on the verge of dissolution.

"The CIO is here to stay, at least until we can work out organic unity with the AFL at some future date," Reuther concluded.

William Pachler, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Utility Workers, who was in attendance at the press meeting on the SS United States, added that the recent New York Daily News story about an imminent merger between the UWUA and the AFL Electrical Workers "didn't have a semblance of truth."

UNIONS linked in daily press merger stories were the CIO Brewery Workers and the AFL Teamsters, the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Butchers, and the CIO Utility Workers and the AFL Electrical Workers.

The most sweeping of the press reports was carried by the tabloid New York Daily News, while more cautious versions were published by the New York Times and other papers.

Riffe quoted officers of the three CIO unions as saying they "have been exploring the possibility of reaching no-raid agreements with unions in the same field."

"THERE is no truth," he emphasized, "in the inference which some newspaper stories have carried that the unions participating in these no-raid agreements are contemplating leaving the CIO."

Riffe's statement follows in full:

"A number of newspapers have carried sensationalized stories within the past two or three days of the alleged imminent merger of three CIO unions with three unions of the American Federation of Labor.

"The unions mentioned in these stories are: the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers, CIO, and the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters; the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, AFL; the Utility Workers Union, CIO, and the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The viewpoint of the officers of these CIO unions has been expressed to me and to other officers of the CIO. These unions have been exploring the possibility of reaching no-raid agreements with AFL unions in the same field.

"A number of other unions have carried on such discussions, among them, the United Auto Workers, CIO, and the Intl. Association of Machinists, AFL, which have had a no-raid agreement for some time. In addition, an overall no-raid agreement will be submitted to the executive bodies and conventions of the CIO and the AFL later this year.

"THE PURPOSE of all these discussions has been to create organizational stability and to free a maximum of organizational personnel to the No. One need of the American labor movement, the organization of the unorganized.

"There is no truth in the inference which some newspaper stories have carried that the unions participating in these no-raid agreements are contemplating leaving the CIO. To suggest, on the basis of these no-raid conversations, that a series of union mergers is imminent, is to sensationalize the facts, draw false conclusions and cause great confusion in the ranks of organized labor.

"The facts simply do not bear out these sensationalized stories and predictions."

Leonard Aids Brewery Strike

Assignment of National CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard to aid striking CIO Brewery Workers in Milwaukee was announced last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

A Step For Peace—

First Murray Fund Gift Aids UN Group

THE PHILIP MURRAY Memorial Foundation last week announced the contribution of $15,000 to the American Association for the United Nations.

The gift is the first to be made by the foundation, established to honor the late president of CIO and the Steelworkers.

Foundation Chairman Emil Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers, said notification of the contribution had been sent to Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations.

THANKING the Foundation "for its generous contribution," Eichelberger said:

"I learned to appreciate Philip Murray's deep belief in the United Nations in the most comprehensive sense. He supported its political action to prevent aggression and to settle disputes peaceably. He also saw the United Nations as a hope for the achievement of human rights and better living conditions for all people."

Rieve said the $15,000 would be used to equip a room at the entrance to the new AAUN Headquarters to "meet the ever-increasing volume of requests for information on the United Nations and its member agencies and will serve as the association's central display room and information center."

Rieve said the association proposed "to name the room the Philip Murray Room."

Rieve said the foundation trustees and the members of its Public Advisory Board were gratified "at having this opportunity to provide a memorial which will serve effectively to advance the ideals of peace and brotherhood for which Philip Murray worked so valiantly."

"I'm sick of looking at that despondent slump! Either join the Union, or wear some shoulder braces!"

USA Asks Annual Pay At Alcoa

CIO STEELWORKERS last week began contract negotiations with the Aluminum Co. of America, with the guaranteed annual wage high on its list of bargaining proposals.

The USA-CIO represents some 16,000 Alcoa workers throughout the nation.

Along with the annual wage program, the union also was reported to have asked a general wage increase, improved welfare and pension programs, and narrowing of wage differentials.

Negotiations with Alcoa opened as the steel union was ironing out pacts with smaller basic steel producers. The wage reopening agreement with U. S. Steel Corp. and other big firms was settled on the basis of an 8.5c wage increase across the board and elimination of the southern wage differential where it existed.

CIO Economic Report—

'Higher Wages Are Key To Prosperity'

RAISE WAGES, boost consumer buying power, and cut profit margins—that's the way to keep prosperity when and if a truce is signed in Korea.

Such is CIO's solution to the complex problems of "maintaining prosperity."

It's spelled out in a report of the same name, issued last week by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy. The committee is headed by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

"Maintaining Prosperity" is a comprehensive examination of the economic problems involved in a future shift from the defense economy.

Boiled down, the formula for keeping prosperity and full employment amounts to this:

Raise wages, boost buying power and cut profit margins.

Job For Every Worker

The answer is buttressed by a convincing array of facts, figures and arguments. They lead inevitably to but one conclusion—that the country can have full employment and full production if it works for them.

By proper planning, buying power can be boosted. Only if it is increased will there be a job for every worker and a market for every producer.

The pamphlet sets forth the CIO belief that the planned reduction of defense expenditures to a maintenance level presents the American economy with "challenging alternatives."

"Important productive resources now involved in the defense effort will be released within the coming months for civilian production," it explains.

"The economy can sustain continued growth—holding forth the promise of abundance, while providing a stronger economic base against the danger of further aggression.

The Basic Idea

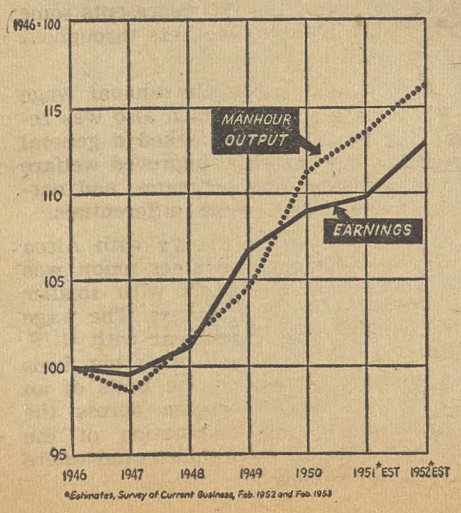
"Or it can succumb to stagnation, spelling unemployment at home and despair throughout the free world."

The basic idea in raising wages and salaries is to put more purchasing power in the hands of the consumer. Lowering prices to the consumer further enables him to buy more of the goods and services that are turned out by our ever-increasing productive capacity. By both raising wages and cutting prices, profit margins will be reduced.

Here are some of the factors taken into consideration in reaching the conclusion spelled out in the report:

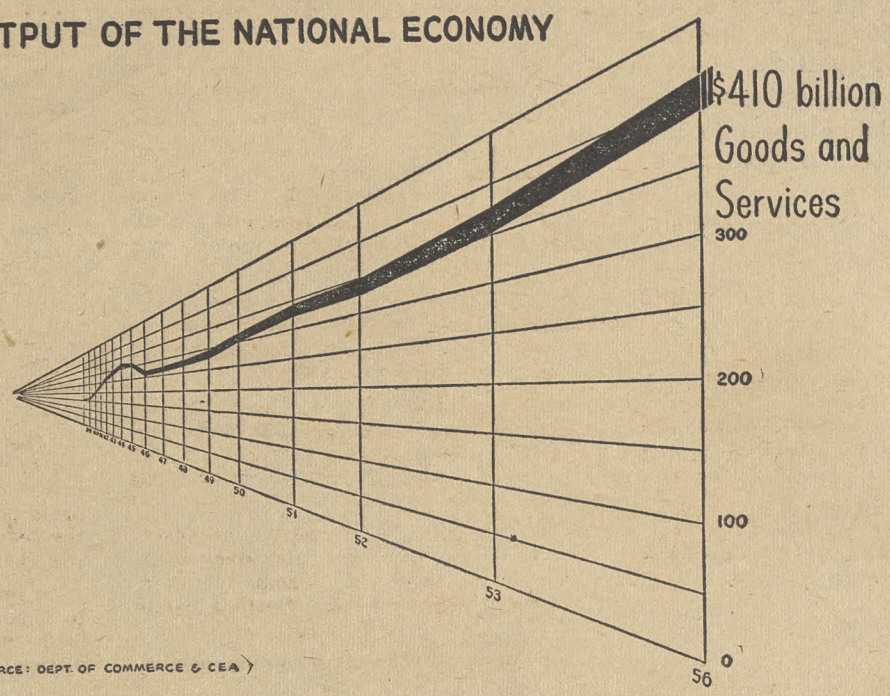
1. Defense expenditures, now at an annual rate of $53 billion, will probably taper off to about $45 billion in 1956. This drop must be offset by higher expenditures in non-defense sectors of the economy.

REAL STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS AND OUTPUT PER MAN HOUR[1]



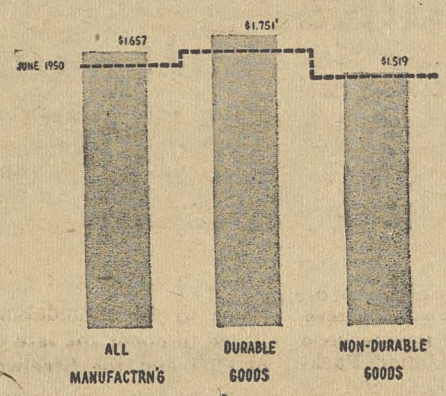
[1]Estimates, Survey of Current Business, Feb. 1952 and Feb. 1953

OUTPUT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY



SOURCE: DEPT. OF COMMERCE & CEA

BUYING POWER OF AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS JUNE 1950 - DECEMBER 1952



*Constant Dec 1952 dollars

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

2. With newer and better factories, machines and techniques, production is increasing sharply, putting more goods on the market with less expenditure of manpower. Consumer expenditures, which have declined because of the huge volume of defense production, must now increase if these goods are to be sold.

3. Business expenditures, for new plant and equipment, probably will decline.

4. Consumer savings in the hands of that part of the population with the most unsatisfied needs, the middle-wage and low-wage groups, are too small—where they exist at all—to keep the industrial machine going for very long.

5. The gap between wages and productivity has been widening since shortly after the end of World War II.

6. The manpower is available and its productive potential must be put to work if we are not to go backward. Jobs must be found for about 700,000 new workers entering the labor market every year, and for from one million to 1.75 million additional men and women who become technologically unemployed each year through the introduction of new machines and new processes.

Boost Personal Income

"The great increases in productive capacity which have been laid down within the past few years," the report says, "help bring within range a potential national production of $410 billion by 1956. That would represent a gain over 1952 ($346.3 billion) of about 18.5% in the volume of goods and services produced.

"Translated into human wealth and welfare, this means a boost in personal income from $234.3 billion in 1952 to $290 billion in 1956 (assuming no change in the price level). This is an increase of nearly $56 billion or 24%.

"Translated into individual terms, this would mean a gain in real income of $265 per year, or nearly 18% over 1952, for every man, woman and child in the United States; this gain can be realized despite an estimated population increase of about eight million during these years."

But, the CIO points out, these gains will not take place automatically. They will be won only if we make adjustments and changes in our economy.

Consumption Must Go Up

Such adjustments, it goes on, must be made in the three great "spending streams." These are government expenditures, private investment—and consumption.

We know that government spending is going down. We expect private investment to go down.

"We are thus left," the pamphlet continues, "with the great economic sector of personal consumption to which the country must look for new support and spending to maintain full employment and full production. That economic expansion and growth are primarily dependent upon increased consumption is obvious . . .

Copies Available

Copies of "Maintaining Prosperity" may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $1 per copy; quantity rates on request.

"Unless such growth in consumption takes place, the country will be compelled to depend upon continued high level expenditures by government to sustain full employment."

"A major responsibility in shaping this economic policy for full employment must be borne by labor and management in collective bargaining. The wage agreements reached in countless bargaining sessions across the country more than ever must reflect the goal of an expanding economy supported by rising consumption. This same goal must also shape decisions on prices, taxes and indeed all phases of economic life."

The pamphlet recalls that people who work for wages and salaries constitute the largest group of consumers. But their buying power—what they have left after paying taxes—hasn't been increasing at as fast a rate as their productivity, nor at as fast a rate as the increase in the cost of living, it adds.

The position of the CIO is spelled out clearly:

"This trend must be sharply reversed—with substantial increases in the buying power of wage and salary earners—to sustain the expanding markets necessary for maintaining full employment and economic growth."

And it continues:

"If the economy is not to be distorted by imbalanced incomes, the buying power of wages and salaries must not merely catch up with past productivity gains. It must forge ahead. In this period, when government spending is expected to taper off, the buying power of wages and salaries generally must rise faster than current productivity increases to provide the rapidly increasing consumer buying power needed to offset declining government spending.

"The buying power of the majority of consumers can expand on a continuing basis, in that way, and provide a large part of the mass consumption strength for a growing economy."

High Profit Margins

So far as profit margins are concerned, they have been increasing, with a few exceptions, since the depression. This failure to share the benefits of increased production with the workers through wage and salary hikes and with the consumer through price cuts has cost the economy's "consumption base" some of the strength it should have, the pamphlet declares.

The report points up a change in government economic policy that is generally obscured. During the New Deal, it explains, the aim was to halt a depression and build into the economy stabilizers to ease the shock of future recessions.

Since the end of World War II, it adds, the search for weapons against a depression has moved from the defensive to the aggressive—to prevent downturns. Now new weapons must be forged if the economy is to continue its expansion—and the U. S. economy either goes forward or goes backward; it never remains static.

Hard Money Issue

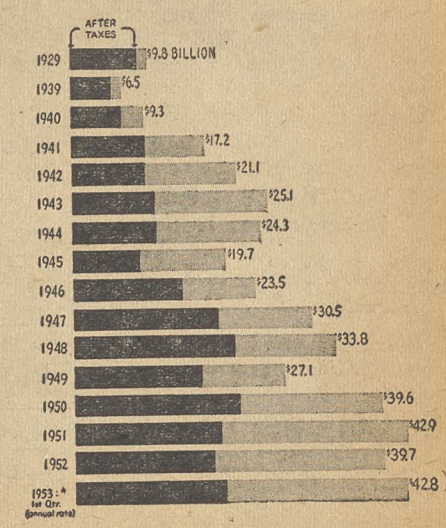
On "hard money," the pamphlet says:

"Behind the mumbo-jumbo of 'higher interest rates'—'switching the government debt from banks to long term investors'—'fighting inflation by higher interest rates'—behind these slogans stand a small group of the population that refuses to believe full employment and economic expansion can be indefinitely sustained.

"This group consists principally of financial institutions, including many banks, many insurance companies and some leading industrialists. The key proponents of the new hard money policy are convinced that our economy must be 'shaken down.' Many of them candidly state their views that unemployment is too low. . . .

"Pursued to a logical conclusion, the new money policy can help to bring on a deflation and depression in the style of 1920-21, 1929 and 1937-38."

CORPORATE PROFITS BEFORE AND AFTER TAXES



* Estimate, Office of Economic Adviser

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Slave Labor Exposed

The slave labor system of the Soviet Union and its satellites has not been a secret for many years—despite the "who, me?" attitude of the Communists every time the question is raised.

Now the Intl. Labor Organization, an agency of the United Nations, has issued a special report which throws a multitude of new facts on the slave labor question.

The report shows, for instance, that in the Soviet Union and the Soviet-dominated nations, slave labor is an officially approved state function, used for purposes of political or economic punishment.

In Spain, in South Africa, in certain Portuguese colonies, the ILO found other evidence of slave labor.

Yes, the fact of slavery is real, and, as the ILO points out, "it seriously threatens fundamental human rights and jeopardizes the freedom and status of workers." These systems of slave labor, the ILO adds, should be abolished.

The East Berlin demonstrations, and the unrest sweeping the Soviet world, indicate how the people feel about slavery. They clearly regard it as an instrument of the devil, which flourishes where democracy is wiped out.

For spelling out the facts, the Intl. Labor Organization is to be praised for its contribution to human rights.

Mess In Washington

The "mess in Washington" has been finally discovered. He is Mr. Thomas Lyons, a retired pensioner of the Anaconda Copper Co., who for a brief time was scheduled to head the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

He was, that is, until he started to talk. In a matter of minutes, he had voiced opposition to the federal mine safety law; blamed miners for mine accidents; commented callously that "life is cheap around the globe"; and revealed that Anaconda could at any time stop his $100-a-week pension.

All this was too much for the Republicans in Congress and in the Interior Dept.—and his appointment was hauled back. Not a moment too soon.

As for us, on these early summer days, we like to read and re-read those campaign speeches about the fine new public servants the Republicans were going to bring to Washington.

A Prosperous Future

A truce in Korea may come this week, or it may not come for months. But whenever it does, we at home are going to have some major problems with which to wrestle.

Not the least of them is the job of keeping America prosperous and fully employed. The Soviet policy makers and their propaganda agents have been hoping for a U. S. depression. So far, we've fooled them; for our own well-being, we'd better keep on fooling them.

CIO Pres. Reuther has pointed out that with rising productive efficiency and a growing population, we'll have to provide two million new jobs a year to keep everybody at work. CIO economists have figured out that we must aim to produce goods and services at the rate of $410 billion a year—a jump of over $50 billion in three years.

That's a big order, of course. But America can do it—if the men of little confidence are kept from leading America to depression.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vol. XVI June 29, 1953 No. 26

The Workers' State?

In Other Words—

The Twin Cancers Of Fear

Here are excerpts from a speech by Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers, a vice president of the CIO, at a testimonial dinner in his honor by the New York City Laundry Workers Joint Board.

By FRANK ROSENBLUM

SUSPICION, whispering campaigns, intimidation, threats and violations of our constitutional liberties are becoming more widespread every day.

Fearful at home, we have virtually closed our doors to displaced persons from abroad, denying the traditional American right of asylum to the persecuted and downtrodden.

If the twin evils of McCarthyism and McCarranism continue to do their ugly work, we will soon become a nation of neurotics instead of that bold, pioneering, enterprising, serene and confident people we have been since colonial times.

McCarthyism and McCarranism are twin cancers which must be rooted out if we wish to become whole again and regain our self respect as a great and independent people, and if we wish to regain the respect and admiration of our friends abroad.

Dual System Of Government

Every day McCarthyism seeks to destroy and does destroy the rights of individuals and our free institutions. Reputations are blasted, men and women are deprived of their employment and the right of free inquiry is denied by investigating committees which have set up, in effect, a dual system of government.

McCarthyism is rapidly destroying due process of law, confrontation of witnesses by their accusers, the rights of counsel and trial by jury. Invading the political and even the religious convictions of Americans, congressional committees have usurped the rights of individual American citizens never given up under our Constitution.

We have seen the Senate and the House terrorized by McCarthy and his allies. We have seen the Eisenhower Administration intimidated by these inquisitors, and we have seen Sen. McCarthy virtually take over the functions of the executive branch of our government, notably the State Dept.

We have seen invasions of the college campus, university professors told how and what to teach at the peril of their jobs, government employes hounded to death. And already we are beginning to see that even bona fide trade union members are not exempt from these inquisitions.

I don't have to tell a trade union audience that I am against communism. I regard communism as a straitjacket on the human spirit, and that even in the material realm, it cannot offer workers and others as good a standard of living as our American system provides under proper safeguards and with the functioning of a free democratic labor movement.

Help Breed Communism

But, I contend that McCarthyism and McCarranism breed communism. The little Hitlers who seek to usurp our rights and deny our liberties at home are helping the Communists abroad, who, in time, can only become a greater threat to our democratic way of life than they are now.

Sen. McCarthy is, wittingly or unwittingly, the best unpaid Communist agent in the world.

How can we hope to win over large masses of people who are on the front lines in the fight against Soviet expansion if we continue to offer, as our substitute for communism, the reign of intellectual and spiritual terror unleashed here by the McCarthys, the McCarrans, the Jenners and the Veldes? If that is all we have to offer for export to the struggling peoples abroad, our efforts must result in failure.

If the McCarthys demoralize and degrade us at home, they and the McCarrans do us grave injury abroad.

They feed the Soviet propaganda agencies and divide us from our allies. McCarthy attacks Churchill and Attlee in England, other dark elements seek to destroy the United Nations, our one single great hope for peace in the world; still others would burn books in our information libraries abroad, and finally, McCarran has closed the doors in the faces of those displaced Europeans who have dreamt of America as a haven and a refuge.

We have a choice to make. Shall it be the America of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, or the America of McCarthy and McCarran. *We must make a choice. We cannot have both.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

HARRY S. TRUMAN's week in Washington was a warm, affectionate occasion, free of crass politics and marked with the genuine respect Truman has for the American democracy.

The one false note may have been spoken by Vice Pres. Nixon (a *"brash young man,"* Adlai Stevenson called him), who welcomed Truman's return for a visit to the Senate floor by saying the former President might not like some of the "changes" around him.

Truman ignored the young man's remark and spoke to the Senate, in which he served 10 years, about its responsibility for world peace.

Dean Acheson, onetime Secretary of State, kidded himself and the former President at a relaxed and cheerful dinner for old Cabinet members and White House staffers. *("Nobody wanted to bite anyone, not even Ike; everybody looked healthy and happy.")*

Bonfires

One wisecrack in Washington is that, in view of Sec. of State John Foster Dulles' directives to censor American libraries abroad, the name of that topflight politicians' country club has been changed from Burning Tree to Burning Book.

One of the "horrors" of being out of office, said Acheson, was that you no longer had government limousines. Another fellow and he got on the same trolley car, he said, "and neither of us knew the fare."

A Few Candid Remarks

Another "horror" was that when you went to Independence, Mo., to visit your old boss, "you had to ride in an auto driven by HST himself."

Truman made a few candid little speeches. He said—and this is a summary—that he was now more sure than ever that his administration had been a "success." He could appropriately say that to his former advisors because their counsel and sustenance had helped make it a "success."

His foreign policy was sound and was being proved sound. So was his domestic policy.

"We are not interested in just making this country the richest and most powerful on earth. We want to make our people the happiest people—everyone knowing that he has the dignity, decency and opportunity he deserves."

Harry Truman would not be Harry Truman without some private politicking. In a breakfast with Sam Rayburn, John McCormack and Lyndon Johnson—top Democrats in Congress—he remarked that he was *"glad the (Eisenhower) Administration had taken over his foreign policy but wished they had someone who knew how to run it."*

He told a former aide, impressed by the manifest friendliness of the people toward Truman, "this is the most gratifying experience of my life, ever since 7000 people come down to the railroad station in Washington to say goodby to an old has-been. I didn't know so many people liked me. I couldn't have known it by reading the newspapers."

The affection shown him since he was out of office "made all the hell worth while."

He was urged by one associate to start "hitting hard" in the political field. Quoth Harry S. Truman: *"I shall follow the admonition of the commanding officer at Bunker Hill, 'Don't shoot till you see the whites of their eyes.'"*

The $64 Question

This reporter happened to be in Interior Sec. McKay's office, by prior appointment, the day McKay had to ask the White House to withdraw the nomination of Tom Lyon as director of the department's Bureau of Mines.

McKay wasn't bothered about the fact that Lyon frankly testified he disbelived in the mine safety act he would have been supposed to administer. "Why, when you take an oath of office, you execute the laws even if you don't believe in them."

If McKay honestly thinks that the safety law can be enforced by officials who call the law a "phony," he is politically more naive than this observer thinks. If he does honestly think that, why doesn't he appoint some political enemy as Undersecretary of Interior and trust the man's "oath of office" to dispose of all problems?

The $64 question is whether McKay himself "disbelieves" in the safety law and tried to slip Lyon through the White House and the Senate only to be blocked when even Republicans were scandalized at learning that Lyon remained on the Anaconda Copper Co. payroll to the tune of $5000 a year.

• • George V. Allen, once called Truman's "court jester," is still a frequent White House visitor as unofficial wit, story-teller, and comic relief for Dwight David Eisenhower. He is there as often as three times a week, once put off a vacation at the urgent request of White House assistants who clamored that the President needed him for relaxation.

• • Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told a St. Louis audience that the people next year ought to give Ike a "clear-cut Republican majority in Congress." Considering the way Republican like Reps. Taber and Reed (N. Y.) and Sen. Knowland (Calif.) are maneuvering, if the GOP really gets a "clear-cut majority" Ike will never get any of his programs through Congress. He gets them now, usually, only when Democrats "save" him.

An Oil Worker's Son Says—

'If It Had Not Been For The Union Dad Would Still Be A Slave . . .'

The following essay on What The Union Means To My Family, by the 13-year-old son of a Uler, W. Va., oil worker, won first prize in a contest conducted by The International Oil Worker, official organ of the CIO Oil Workers, for the children of members. Judges were Hollace Ransdall, assistant editor of The CIO News, and Donald MacMillan, executive secretary of the Denver Newspaper Guild-CIO

DEAR LABORING MEN: Let me tell you what the union has done for my Daddy. In 1940, the year I was born, Dad worked on WPA. He got only three days work a week, $2.50 a day, $7.50 a week.

He had to walk better than six miles to his work and back home which made better than twelve miles walking a day. He lived on rented ground. He couldn't even afford a milk cow or a hog.

In 1941 Dad joined the AFL union and he went to work on a job at $60 a week. While working, Dad was able to buy a farm and four milk cows.

When the job was finished, Dad was out of work. His debts began to go up; he lost some of his cows. Because Dad wasn't a union man he was unable to stay on any job very long at a time.

In 1947, Dad went to work for the United Fuel Gas Co. He didn't join the union. He only got around $60.00 every two weeks because he wasn't a union man.

He was called a pick-up man and only got to work about nine months out of a year.

On November 15, 1949, Dad joined the CIO Union Local 628 at Clendenin and went to work a steady man for the United Fuel Gas Co. and since Dad has joined, the union is heaven sent. His pay check is over $160 for two weeks work and since he has joined the union he has gained around 25 head of live stock and has bought three trucks and one car and mother a new washing machine and a new stove, and me a bike.

I only have 18 Uncles and a dear old Granddad who will soon be 65 years old, and they all are union men, and you see what the Union has done for my Daddy; and I know it will do that for me and you so when I get old enough, you can bet I'll be a union man. I am only a 13 year old boy and my letter is true from the start to the finish and if it had not been for the union, Dad would still have been a slave.

No man wants to slave all his life way. We don't mind the work but we do want decent pay and a decent job for our labor. Why, join the Union, get bigger pay checks, easier work, a better job out of it.

Don't sit back and whine like a pup. Get a slip from the Union, fill it out and send it in. I am sure the Union will greet you and will be glad to have your name on their list.

Yours truly,
Homer Lee Conley

Washington Window—

'The Stockmen's Bill' Protested

By Public Affairs Institute

PRESENT EFFORTS of livestock men to revise the public land laws have aroused stormy protests to Congress.

Joining in the protests were farm, labor, and conservation groups, the Emergency Committee on Natural Resources (in which CIO participates), wildlife groups, hunters and fishermen.

Legislation is being advanced by stockmen—owners of cattle and sheep which graze on public lands. They seek greater rights to the lands. Opponents call it a "land grab."

Rep. D'Ewart (R. Mont.), sponsor of "the stockmen's bill in the House, says it would provide "an incentive to these stockmen to put more money and labor into the ranges to make them more productive."

Give Vested Interest

These are the proposals:

• Grant permanent rights on the grazing land to stockmen presently holding permits, by requiring 10-year permits to be automatically renewed by the supervising agencies.

• Allow these stockmen to transfer or sell their permits, alone deciding their successors.

• Prevent the government from making changes in present permits as to areas for grazing, number and type of stock, except to prevent damage to the lands.

• Make it possible for a permit holder to go to court to dispute administrative decisions of the government. An exception would be action to protect the land from damage or change its use.

• Remove all restrictions on the number of cattle or sheep any one owner may hold permits to graze.

What concerns the protesting groups is that they feel they have a stake in these lands, too. They charge one group should not be given vested rights to public domain lands in which several groups have an interest.

Other Interests Involved

Cities are dependent on the water supply coming off these lands. Farmers and industries need the water for power and irrigation and they fear livestock men will overgraze it and ruin the water producing value of the land. Sportsmen and recreation enthusiasts also use the land and fear the livestock men will ruin it for game and as outdoor recreation areas.

One of the top Forest Service resources economists, Mont Saunderson, in his book, "Western Land and Water Use," estimates the following values are produced annually by national forests in the West:

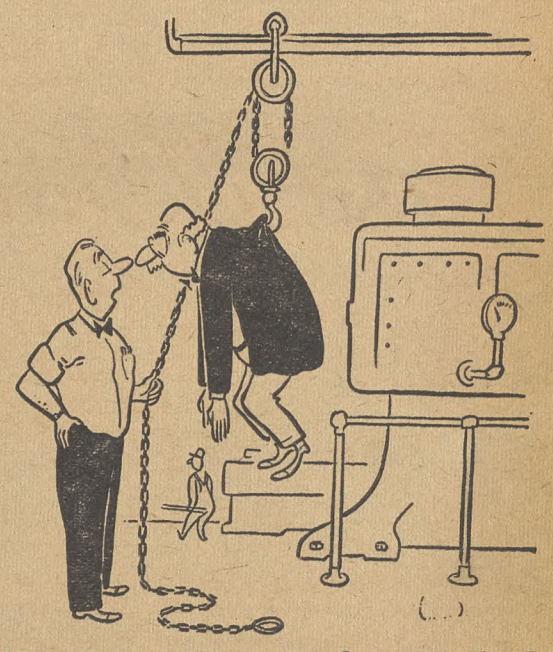
Irrigation Water	$258 million
Timber	18 million
Recreation	20 million
Grazing	3 million

Stockmen are granted permits by the Agriculture and Interior Depts. Fees range from 2.5c to 54c per head of stock per month. Since the lands are publicly owned, no taxes are charged stockmen.

In 1934 stockmen helped pass the Taylor Grazing Act to provide supervision and stop abuse and deterioration of certain grazing lands. These lands became known as the Taylor Grazing Lands. They are administered by the Interior Dept.

Meanwhile another large block of lands was set aside for National Forests, dedicated primarily to their timber and watershed values. These are administered by the Agriculture Dept.

The ranges are not in too good shape now. At least 50% to 60% of present grazing lands need to be built up. The Forest Service (Agriculture) and the Bureau of Land Management (Interior) have never had sufficient appropriations to do an adequate job. One BLM employe, for example, must supervise a million acres of Taylor Grazing Lands.



"I can't seem to get you alone, Mr. Trask; now, in regard to my raise . . ."

Dollars Go Farther—

Akron Labor Helps Super-Co-op Succeed

Many CIO members own stock in and trade at this Akron, O., Co-op Shopping Center.

Co-op sells TV sets and clothes along with groceries.

By BILL ABBOTT
(URW Education Dept. Assistant)

RUTH FISHER, housewife, has become a stockholder . . . and she's done it the hard way. She has invested $50 saved from buying, of all things, groceries.

In this high-priced era, Mrs. Fisher, wife of a CIO Rubber Worker at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Akron, has joined the march of savings-conscious consumers to the year-old Cooperative Enterprises store on Akron's south side.

She is one of more than 10,000 Akronites, workers mostly, who patronize the huge shopping center regularly. Like most co-op customers, she has turned back her food savings into the enterprise, which is the largest labor-backed urban cooperative in the nation.

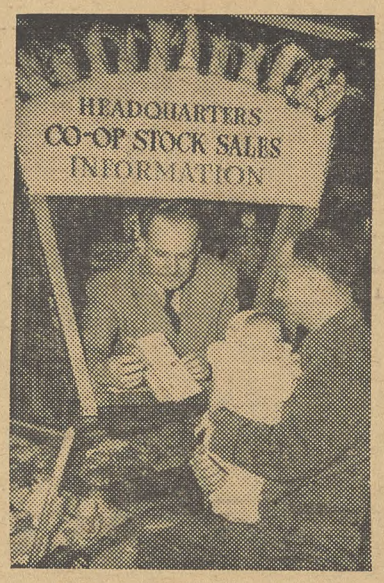
Prices Are Lower

"My husband and I have been shopping at the co-op since it opened last May," Mrs. Fisher said.

"Besides lower prices there, you can do almost all your buying in one stop—everything from refrigerators and stoves to clothing, gasoline, drugs, gifts, and, of course, groceries.

"Also," she added with a smile, "the service is simply marvelous."

Mrs. Fisher is just one of thousands who share these sentiments. As a result of this devotion from Akronites, the co-op recently completed its first year of operation in the black, with



Customer buys stock.

a whopping $2.25 million volume behind it.

Sales are now running at approximately $55,000 per week. During the special anniversary week, which featured a giant 2000-pound birthday cake, sales reached an astounding $71,000.

Four years of hard work went into building the co-op. In 1948 the Akron CIO Council made a consumers' cooperative an official union project. Individualistic mountaineers, who comprise a big percentage of Akron's industrial population, went to work in their local unions and in the shops, selling shares of stock.

They explained that in a co-op, like a union, the individual counts. Each member has one vote no matter how many shares of stock he owns. One $25 share of common stock entitles a member to as much a voice in the business as one who has 50 shares.

Union Backing

More than 5000 unionists in 32 CIO and AFL local unions have purchased $325,000 worth of stocks in the co-op. Three giant URW-CIO unions—Locals 2, 5, and 7, which represent workers in the Goodyear, Goodrich, and Firestone plants — bought more than $100,000 worth of preferred, non-voting stock.

This has maintained control of policy for the shopping center in the hands of grass roots consumers and enabled it to remain an enterprise run by the people and for the people.

One co-op enthusiast, Sonny Hibbler, a member of URW Local 5, sold more than $45,000 in stock, collecting the money from workers in the shop a dollar or two at a time. Hibbler now works part-time as the co-op's "star salesman."

To insure success, Akron co-operators were determined to start big. They purposely held back building plans until they had enough money to compete against chain super-markets. A committee traveled from city to city searching for a top-notch man to head up the store.

They're Organized

In Racine, Wis., they found their man—A. J. Choat, who had 13 years of successful experience in cooperative wholesaling and retailing. Choat is a happy mixture of hardheaded business sense and practical idealism. He picked department heads from the best in their respective merchandising fields.

The co-op employs 80 persons who are either members of the AFL Meat Cutters' Union or the CIO Local Industrial Union 1801 covering grocery clerks. There is no discrimination in hiring, which puts the co-op virtually in a class by itself in the rubber center.

The store itself retails meats, groceries, electrical appliances, and clothing, and has a lunch counter and service station.

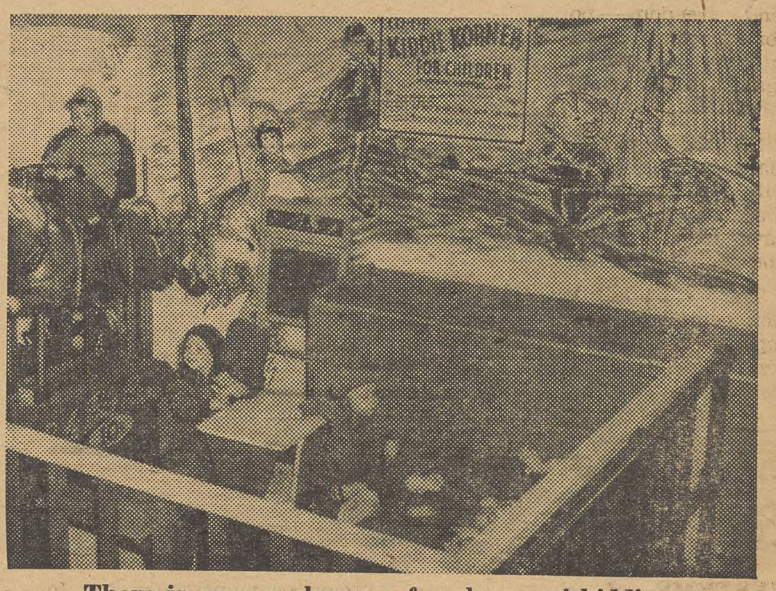
Members of the policy-making board of directors, elected at annual membership meetings, come from a variety of unions. The majority are URW members, who form the greatest part of organized labor in Akron. Other unions represented are the Communications Workers, Auto Workers, and Transport Workers, all in CIO.

Co-op customers are highly enthusiastic about the services and low prices. One cooperator, Paul Westerfield, walks five miles to the store nearly every day. URW Vice-Pres. Joseph Childs, who is a co-op member, visits the center almost every week along with thousands of other Rubber Workers.

The co-op has brought lower prices throughout the community. "We believe in a big volume of business which forces prices down," Choat declared.

In one year Akron's cooperative has made an exciting impact on its community of 300,000. To its 10,000 weekly shoppers "co-op" means low prices, friendly service, and a guarantee of excellent food quality.

To organized labor it means that labor-backed co-ops can be successful in making the dollars of unionists go farther. And for the community it means a better break to the harassed consumer in forcing down many retail prices.



There is even a play pen for shoppers' kiddies.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) looks at co-op plan.

Pakistan Wheat Bill Is Voted

The CIO-supported bill to grant one million tons of wheat to famine-stricken Pakistan received final House and Senate approval and was sent to the White House last week.

Meat counter is a busy place during co-op sale.

Stockholm Meeting—

ICFTU To Set Free Labor's World Goals

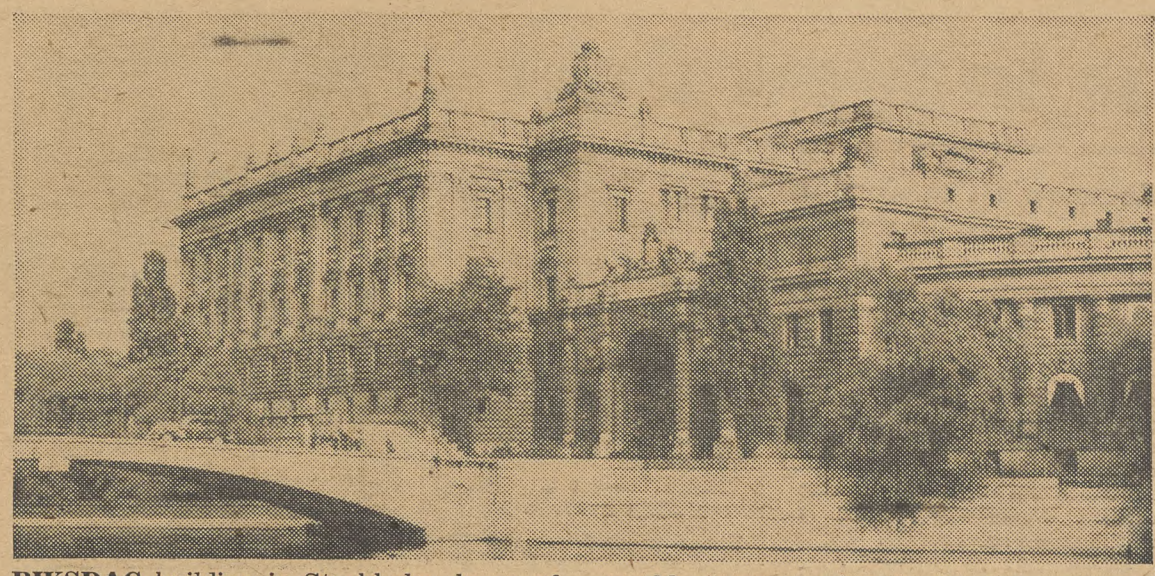
ON JULY 4, the day the United States celebrates its independence, the representatives of 54 million workers in all parts of the world will meet in Stockholm to chart the next steps of organized labor in the universal fight for peace, bread and freedom.

Men and women of all colors and races, from the five continents and from tiny islands, from large countries and small, they will spend a week at the third world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions seeking the answers to the basic problems of working men and women everywhere.

In Sweden's Parliament House, meeting place of one of democracy's sturdiest legislative bodies, they will discuss how best to extend freedom — political, economic, social—and how to carry on the struggle of free men against totalitarianism in every form.

THE DEVELOPMENT of their plans for the fight for freedom will center around world peace, the only atmosphere, as workers have found, in which freedom and justice flourish.

They will talk about the situation behind the Iron Curtain, a topic made more timely by recent popular uprisings against Communist dictatorships in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.



RIKSDAG building in Stockholm, home of Swedish Parliament, will be scene of third world congress of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

They will weigh the plight of dependent countries and the fights for self-determination their people are waging, often under the leadership of democratically organized, anti-Communist free trade unions.

They will talk about human rights, too, and the rights of labor.

And they will talk about the primary task of union people everywhere—the job of organizing the unorganized, especially among the workers of underdeveloped countries emerging into the industrial age.

THE ICFTU was established in December 1949 at the first world congress in London by representatives of 53 anti-Communist trade union centers. The second world congress was held in 1951 at Milan, Italy.

As the third congress opens, the ICFTU has 97 affiliates in 73 countries or territories in every part of the world, with a total membership of 54 million workers.

Permanent headquarters are Brussels, Belgium. Sir Vincent Tewson, of the British Trades Union Congress, is president, and J. H. Oldenbroek, a veteran of the international labor movement, is general secretary.

The CIO, one of the founding members of the ICFTU, will be represented by a delegation headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Included will be Vice Presidents L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, James G. Thimmes and Michael Quill; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO International Committee; Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers; Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

Guy T. Nunn, CIO Auto Workers' radio and television broadcaster, will accompany the delegation as adviser and interpreter.

THE AFL and the Mine Workers also will be represented, as will the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO locals in Canada are affiliated.

Delegates from the U. S. labor bodies, after a recent meeting in Washington, issued a joint statement expressing their common belief that "the question of achieving a just and durable peace and the obvious dangers which confront the free world during this period of seeming change in Soviet foreign policy" will loom large in the Stockholm discussions.

"We remain unconvinced," they added, "that present Soviet policy harbinges any basic alteration in the pattern of Soviet aggression."

Slave Labor In Russia And Satellites Told In UN Report

SYSTEMS of slave labor exist in Soviet Russia and most of her satellites, the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor established by the United Nations and the Intl. Labor Organizations formally declared last week.

The committee's sordid findings were contained in a 621-page report, the result of five years of work, filed with the UN and the ILO.

The score card on the strongholds of brute force behind the Iron Curtain add up to this:

In Russia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, there are slave labor systems for purposes of political coercion or punishment and for economic purposes.

In Hungary and Poland there are slave labor systems for economic purposes.

In Rumania, there is a slave labor system for political purposes.

IN HUNGARY and Poland—and Spain—there are "definite possibilties" of political coercion or punishment through slave labor systems.

The report was hailed as an "overwhelming indictment of modern mass slavery prevailing in the USSR and its satellites" by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Organized labor started the fight for the expose in 1947, and the ICFTU became its voice when it was organized in 1949.

Although the committee found the bulk of slave labor in countries controlled by the Communists, evidences were found in other parts of the world.

Slave labor for economic purposes "appears" to exist, it found, in South Africa, and "existed" in the Portuguese colony of San Tome, the report said. In addition, it discerned "possibilties" that might lead to it in a number of other colonies.

THE FACTS, the committee said, are "of so grave a nature that they seriously threaten fundamental human rights and jeopardize the freedom and status of workers in contravention of the obligations and charter of the UN."

"The committee feels, therefore," it continued, "that these systems of forced labor, in any of their forms, should be abolished to insure universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The United States was exonerated of the charges made against it by Communist UN delegates. However, the committee found that in some states the term "vagrancy" is so broadly defined that it could lead to forced labor for economic aims.

LITERATURE OF Intl. Labor Organization is displayed by staff member at World Labor Conference in Geneva to CIO delegates (left to right), Pres. Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Dir. Michael Ross of CIO Intl. Dept., and Pres. Elwood Swisher, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

Histadrut Votes To Join ICFTU

Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor, voted overwhelmingly last week to join the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It expects to be represented at the ICFTU world congress opening July 4 in Stockholm, Sweden.

Labor Delegate Punctures Employer Drive On ILO

FEARS of U. S. employers that the Intl. Labor Organization intends to set up a "super state," spring from faulty interpretation of the ILO constitution, an American Labor delegate told the ILO Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

American employers have been attacking the ILO for years on the ground that it "infringes" on U. S. sovereignty. Their views were given to the conference by Charles E. Shaw, U. S. employer delegate, and effectively torn apart by George P. Delaney of the AFL.

What scares the bosses, he said, is an increase in the number of ILO conventions, or treaties, "which in effect would regulate the internal affairs of citizens of the member countries."

Delaney pointed out that if all the enforcement machinery in the pertinent articles of the ILO constitution were brought to bear," the sovereignty of a member state could in no way be infringed." He added:

"But even aside from the legal explanation, there is another more practical answer to the arguments presented. Neither our employers, our workers, nor our government can become party at this time to withdrawal from such a constructive form of international cooperation."

LUNCHEON GUESTS of Dr. Theodor Koerner (left), president of Austria, during recent meeting of Intl. Federation of Journalists' executive board in Vienna, included Pres. Harry Martin (left) of CIO Newspaper Guild. Martin is IFJ vice president for North America.

4-Day Tieup Ends—

NMU, ARA Gain On Pay, Conditions In New Pact

TWO CIO seafaring unions have won pay increases up to 6% and other benefits in settlement of disputes with shipping companies.

The Maritime Union won a contract with the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship owners following a four-day tieup. The settlement of the American Radio Association with the East Coast companies gives the union control of radio telephones, the subject of a bitter dispute for months.

Some 45,000 NMU and 1500 ARA members are covered by the agreements.

A THIRD CIO ship union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, resumed negotiations with 40 East and Gulf Coast ship operators.

MEBA contract proposals, it was reported, include a 10% wage increase and improved vacation, welfare and other benefits. The union has extended its contract a month to mid-July, pending bargaining sessions.

The end of the NMU tieup was in sight when major oil concerns split from the employers' front to sign with the union.

Several hours later with the help of the U. S. Mediation Service, the union and the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coast, reached agreements. The committee represents 39 dry-cargo operators. The union also was reaching agreements with some 40 operators not represented by the committee.

The new wage terms in the dry-cargo agreement provide that all seamen earning $340.73 a month and more will get a 6% wage increase and an increase in the overtime rate to $1.98 an hour for Saturday and Sunday work at sea.

Those earning $298.49 to $340.72 a month will get a 4% increase and a new hourly overtime rate of $1.94. Seamen earning less than $298.49 will receive a 2% raise and a new overtime rate of $1.51 an hour.

The new contract with companies represented by the employers' committee runs for one year, with a wage reopener Dec. 15. The tanker contract is for two years with wage reopeners at six month intervals, and also provides sliding scale increases ranging from 2% to 6%.

The new contract also provides that a U. S. Public Health Service decision on a seaman's health will be final, a check-off of union dues to be taken from vacation funds four times a year, and no lay-off of crews if a vessel is laid up 10 days or less.

OTHER contract gains include improved transportation pay for seamen who have to leave a ship for medical treatment, a system of seniority based on previous employment, several new ratings that must be sought through the hiring hall and adjustment of ship steward work hours.

The tanker contract contained similar improvements.

Union leaders said that there was no doubt that the locals would ratify the agreement with the dry-cargo companies. The New York local approved the settlement by a vote of 2000 to 4.

ARA was fearful that the increasing use of radio telephone facilities outside of radio rooms by ship masters and deck officers might reduce the ranks of the radio operators.

The new contract granted these demands. ARA also won 6% wage, overtime and penalty rate increases. The new rates provide that on a freighter or collier a radio operator will receive $501.70 a month, and on tanker $509.50.

The new contract will run for two years on tankers, and for one year on dry-cargo, passenger ships and colliers.

Seamen's Pension Plan Begins Soon

Some 300 members of the CIO Maritime Union will begin receiving pension checks next Jan. 1.

About $4.1 million will be accumulated by Jan. 1 under the pension plan. The plan was set up in January 1951 under a contract between NMU and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship owners. Some 45,000 members of the union are covered.

NMU members who have been regularly employed 20 years on merchant marine vessels will be eligible for pensions of $55 a month at the age of 65. With social security benefits, this will mean a total of $182.50 in retirement benefits for a seaman with wife or $140 for a single man.

AN ACTIVE member of Swift Local 28 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Chicago a few years ago, Rev. Edward Cassidy was ordained a Catholic priest for the diocese of Reno, Nev. Many former co-workers attended his first solemn mass in Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago.

CIO Urges Watershed Control Plan

WATERSHED stabilization and management, rather than huge dams, was endorsed as the correct solution to the problem of flood prevention by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation at a recent meeting in Denver, Colo.

Large dams, the committee maintained, merely move the flood area from downstream cities up upstream farm lands.

Field and forest resources, including irreplaceable farm land, and economic and social values of farm and small town areas "are sacrificed in order to protect the built-up and congested river bottom lands upon which big cities have encroached," it explained.

THE PROGRAM endorsed by the committee, in line with past National CIO convention statements, calls for terraces, grassed waterways, contour plowing, tree planting, strip cropping, change-over to grass, dairy and beef production, long rotation in grass, and similar soil conservation and erosion control moves.

In addition to these measures for rehabilitating the land, the program calls for a large number of small flood prevention structures throughout each watershed, to be built with federal aid. These include farm ponds, detention basins and check dams, with larger-type dams only where special conditions require them.

"The protection of our watersheds is a matter of national concern," the committee said.

"THE FOOD supply of the entire nation, as well as the timber supply, depends upon it. Moreover, the cities are entitled to the protection against floods which watershed management can provide. Local protection works are desirable, but in most cases are inadequate.

"If watershed rehabilitation and flood detension work are not pressed with vigor, the demand for the construction of large dams, with consequent flooding of farm and forest, will become irresistible.

"We urge, therefore, that methods be developed whereby city people as well as rural groups can take some degree of initiative in planning and carrying out sound flood prevention programs."

Demos Save Ike's Bill On Foreign Aid

DEMOCRATIC members of the House last week saved Pres. Eisenhower's foreign aid program from being cut more than the $476 million already lopped off by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

As finally passed, the bill authorizes $4.9 billion but stipulates that more than $1 billion in European military aid is to be withheld until our West Europe allies approve a European army. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $5,474,000,000 with no strings attached.

Republicans split down the middle on nearly every effort to slash the bill further, but 90% of the House Democrats lined up solidly behind the President's request to prevent further cuts.

The Senate Committee, however, adopted an amendment which, in effect, cut the Mutual Security Administrator's spending authority by over $98 million by specifying that counterpart funds hereafter can be spent only through congressional appropriations.

CIO Maritime Unit Protests Military Grab

THE CIO charged before a Senate subcommittee that the military is "pushing hard to take over the merchant marine."

This warning was voiced by Ben J. Man, research consultant of the CIO Maritime Committee. He urged a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee to amend S. 1439 to give priority to private ships for transporting troops and their support supplies.

Man declared the Military Sea Transportation Service is "following a practice of expanding when shipping needs are high during a national emergency and not contracting when shipping requirements sharply decrease."

"WE ARE convinced that their (the MSTS) long-range plan is to operate every American merchant ship afloat," Man said. "This is contrary to congressional mandate which states that the merchant marine shall be privately-owned and civilian-manned."

As a basis for this statement, he referred the subcommittee to the Declaration of Policy of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

He accused Admiral Denebrink of the Navy of "incorrect interpretation of law" when he testified before the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee last May.

Man said the Admiral "very frankly stated that he believes that MSTS 'nucleus fleet' exists basically to provide the assurance of sea transportation of vital supplies and personnel in meeting sudden and variable military requirements."

The CIO consultant said MSTS arguments that private ships could not be relied upon to serve in certain critical areas for security reasons were belied by its own action in operating 38 vessels between Japan and Korea manned entirely by Japanese crews.

"WE STRONGLY resent," he said, "a statement that an American privately operated merchant marine cannot be deepnded on in national emergencies, but foreigners can. It is clear that the military have more than a foot in the door.

"They are pushing hard to take over the merchant marine. This is appalling when we consider that American flag ships are sailing light because of the lack of cargo."

THEY LIKE IT—Looking over The CIO News are leaders of the Indiana CIO education conference at Purdue Univ. From left: H. J. Noel, state PAC director; Mary Francis, director of the Indiana CIO Philip Murray Fund; Joe Kinch, State CIO Council education director; Mary Salisbury, Council vice president; Sec.-Treas. George Colwell.

Civil Rights Meet Called

THE NEW JERSEY State CIO has called a civil rights conference, focused on winning no discrimination clauses in labor-management contracts.

Sessions will be held July 18-19 at Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick.

Participants will include Carl A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils; George L-P Weaver, National CIO Civil Rights Committee director; Francis Shane, CIO Steelworkers civil rights director; Bert Beck, CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 4 civil rights director; Paul Krebs, CIO Auto Workers Region 9 education director; Lester Granger, Urban League director; Howard Hill, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Carl Holderman, state CIO president.

CAP AND GOWN—That's what CIO and Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) wore when Wayne Univ. gave him honorary Doctors of Laws degree. With him is Dr. C. B. Hilberry, acting president of Detroit university.

GOP Builds A Bigger Log-jam As Congress Stalls On U. S. Funds

By MILTON PLUMB

TOMORROW, June 30, most of the agencies of the federal government will run out of funds to conduct their operations.

Temporary legislation will allow them to continue in business. But hanging over the heads of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees is responsibility for one of the worst government money bill log-jams in history.

By this time last year, all but two of the regular appropriations bills had passed both houses—and that was in the Dixiegop 82nd Congress when Democratic leadership was sabotaged through Dixiecrat collusion with the Republican self-named "wrecking crew."

Today, with the Republicans alone in the driver's seat, there are still three major appropriations measures that haven't even had House action. Only one of the 13 regular money bills that must be acted on this session has gone to the White House.

The latter is the bill appropriating funds to run the Treasury and Post Office next year, which Pres. Eisenhower signed into Public Law 73 on June 18. The Senate has acted on only three other money measures—the Agriculture Dept., State, Justice and Commerce Depts., and the first Independent Office bills.

NONE of the latter, however, has even been submitted to conference for the ironing out of differences.

In contrast, although the 82nd was one of the least efficient Congresses, six of the 11 regular money bills passed last year had cleared the House before the end of March. Three others went through in April and the last two were sent to the Senate on May 1 and May 15.

This year, the House Appropriations group under the chairmanship of Rep. Taber (R., N. Y.) has been so slow in acting that only one had cleared the House by the end of April. Six of the 10 so far passed by the House went through after last year's final House appropriations date.

This log-jam in the House committee, ironically, comes despite a big increase in its staff ordered by Taber when he took charge. Taber hired 75 "foremost business and management experts" to help him do his hatchet job on government agencies.

EIGHTEEN of these "experts" were assigned to work on defense appropriations alone. The latter bill is one of three still not even reported out by Taber's group. In 1952, when there were only 37 full and part-time employes on the entire staff of the committee, the defense appropriations passed the House on Apr. 9.

One big reason for the delay has been that, although it is contrary to House rules to include legislative provisions in appropriations bills, nearly every such measure sent to the floor this year contained highly controversial legislative propositions.

As Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) recently pointed out, the advantage of this strategy as a means of wrecking old and well-established programs stems from the fact that all hearings of the House Appropriations Committee are closed to the public. Hatchet work is thus done in secret until the bill is reported for House action and there is no opportunity for public opposition to express itself.

Old Guard politicians are reluctant to make an all-out battle to repeal New and Fair Deal programs, such as the school lunch program, educational activities, housing, etc. Instead, they have chosen the equally effective method of wrecking them by withholding funds for their administration.

Speaking Of Economy

THE MEMBERS of the House last week voted themselves an added tax deduction and three new cars for the Speaker and the Majority and Minority Leaders. Then they suddenly set an "economy" example by denying a car to the Capitol Architect.

Approved by a voice vote, the tax amendment would allow Congressmen to deduct all of their Washington living expenses for income tax purposes. They already are allowed a $3000 a year deduction.

The government has provided a car—or carriages—for the architect since 1874. But the House voted 47 to 20 not only to keep him from buying a new car but also to deny him funds to operate the one he already has.

Tennessee CIO Raps Drive To Curb TVA

By W. A. COPELAND

THE PROBLEMS of America and all Americans are the problems of the CIO.

That's what Lorne Nellis, national director of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, told the annual convention of the Tennessee CIO Council at Nashville.

And the theme was continued throughout the three-day session.

Nellis warned the more than 300 delegates that CIO members must get busy for future elections; must keep informed on everything happening in Washington.

Al Barkan, CIO Textile Workers PAC director, elaborated on the "trickle down" policy in the Republican Administration. He said it is going "over-board" to favor big business and "tightening up" when it comes to doing anything for the little fellow.

BARKAN told the convention that "big business, the gamblers and racketeers and the reactionary elements" in the nation would do everything possible to defeat Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) next year, and warned the delegates that "we cannot afford to lose a man of the calibre of Senator Kefauver."

Kefauver himself was one of the key convention speakers, and expressed great concern over what the Eisenhower Administration, through fund cuts, was doing to the TVA, "the life blood of the industrial Tennessee Valley."

KEFAUVER told the delegates that one of the things he always had greatly admired in the CIO was the fact that CIO members were concerned not only in labor legislation, but in any legislation beneficial to the American citizens. "I hope that always will be your policy," he added.

Gov. Frank Clement, elected with CIO support, similarly congratulated the CIO for its "unselfish interest in those things and those laws who are helpful to American humanity."

Clement pledged a continued fight for modification of the state's open shop law, despite the defeat of an attempt in the recent Legislature to amend it.

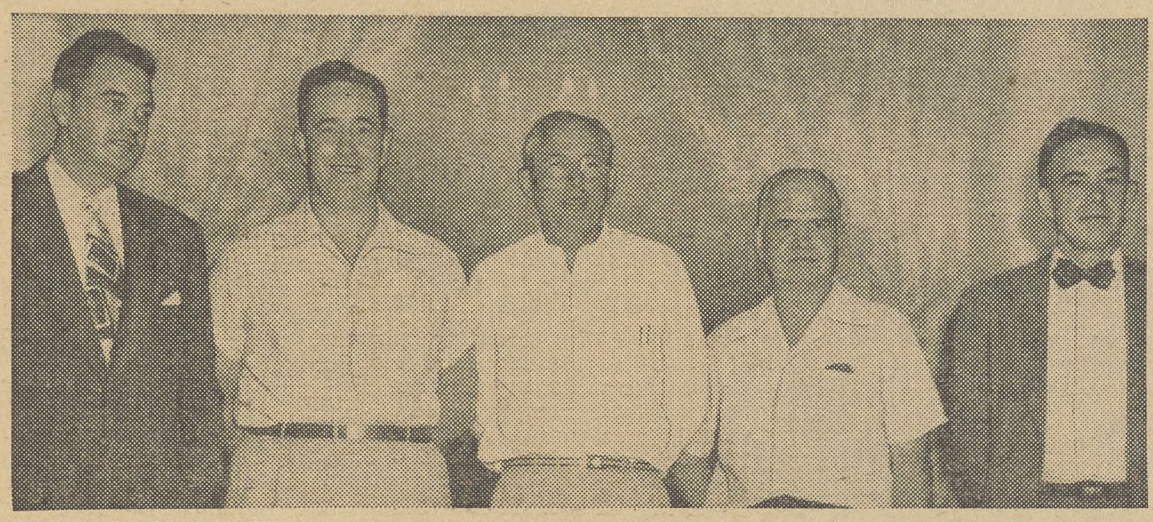
Dan Powell, southern PAC director and representing the National CIO-PAC, cautioned the delegates that "we should be making our plans now for the 1954 elections."

Leonard Evans, Steelworker, was re-elected without opposition as Council president, and James P. Harden, Auto Workers, was the unopposed nominee to succeed B. Ray Allen as first vice president. Allen did not seek re-election. Matt Lynch, the Council's executive secretary, is serving the second year of a three-year term.

Reuther Hits Ike's Blast Against TVA

Pres. Eisenhower "chose a very poor example" of "creeping socialism" when he pinned that label on the Tennessee Valley Authority, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a press conference in Washington.

TVA, he said, is "one of the real, democratic monuments to achievement." A poll of the TVA area, he predicted, would show over 90% support for the undertaking.



PAST PRESIDENTS of Tennessee CIO Council got together with Leonard Evans (left) before his re-election at recent Nashville convention. Also in group (from left) are CIO Steelworkers Reps. Howard Strevel and Earl Crowder, CIO Rep. W. A. Copeland and CIO Reg. Dir. Paul R. Christopher. Convention protested cuts in TVA.

Senate Defeats GOP Small Plants Deal

REPUBLICAN leadership in the Senate was handed its first defeat of the present session by Democrats plus three GOP members and an independent last week.

The test came on government aid to small business, a part of the bill to extend the Defense Production Act with virtually no anti-inflation provisions.

The united Democratic opposition labeled "phony" the GOP proposal to kill off the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the Small Defense Plants Administration and set up a substitute small business loan agency.

BY A 47 TO 42 vote, the Senate turned down this proposal, which earlier had passed the House. GOP Sens. Langer (N.D.), Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.) and Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) joined the solid Democratic front opposing the measure.

The vote means that the bill will again be returned to a conference committee for a further attempt to adjust differences.

This time, the Senate's conferees will be under specific instructions to insist on knocking out the provisions setting up a new small business agency.

The Senate also instructed its members of the new conference committee to demand that the SDPA, which was originally created by the Defense Production Act, be continued.

Since the RFC is not scheduled to die before June 30, 1954, the effect would be to continue present small business aid programs for at least another year without change.

There was no fight over other provisions of the continuing legislation, which would extend for two more years the government's power to allocate scarce materials. Both House and Senate earlier voted not to continue the anti-inflation provisions of the original act.

LED BY Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), ranking minority member of the conference committee, Democratic Senators attacked both the small business agency proposed by the conferees and the Republican maneuver which tied it into the controls bill.

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) called it "a bad bill, ill considered." He said it was proposing "phony patent medicine supposed to be good for small business because it says so on the label."

Monroney pointed out that the bill would have set up a three-man board composed of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury and the new agency's administrator. He observed that Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey is the key man in the Administration's "hard money" policy which makes government lending aids to small businessmen even more necessary.

Morse warned that "little businessmen are being taken in this bill." He said that the proposed setup would make small businessmen "stooges and tools" of big business.

'Let The Buyer Beware'—

Consumer Protection Tested As Battery 'Dope' Case Argued

DOES BATTERY additive AD-X2 really pep up aging batteries or is a modern-day snake oil, guaranteed to cure all ills and capable of curing none?

In a nutshell, that's the problem before the Senate Small Business Committee, now holding hearings on a key question: Shall the new public policy of the government be "Let the Buyer Beware?"

Center of the case is the controversial secret battery dope, manufactured by Jesse M. Ritchie.

The National Bureau of Standards, the top U. S. testing laboratory, says it is of "no value." It made the determination following a long series of tests.

The manufacturer, who stands to make a big profit if this verdict is overturned, claims his "secret formula," developed by "accident," is really valuable.

But that claim was punctured by Dr. Allen V. Astin, Bureau of Standards director. Astin first was fired by Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, later reinstated after the uproar began.

WHEN Astin testified, he said flatly that the various chemicals contained in $36 worth of AD-X2 are worth just 5c at wholesale. And he added that the 5c worth—at $36 prices—has "no beneficial effects" whatsoever on prolonging the use of batteries.

Such Senators as Thye (Minn.), Ferguson (Mich.) and Smathers (Fla.) protested that the Bureau of Standards should have accepted the testimony of businessmen's report orders for AD-X2.

"A shrewd, hard-fisted businessman that has a fleet of motors," said Thye, "can't all be fools."

"Senator," Astin replied, "Lincoln said you can fool all of the people some of the time. I think the man is being fooled . . ."

As the first witness, Ritchie put on what Washington newspapers called "a modern version of an old-style medicine show." "I'm basically a bulldozer operator," he told the senators while he disputed the nation's top chemists.

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.), once a druggist, took a look at the chemical contents of AD-X2 and snorted: "That's just epsom salts and Glauber's salts. You give one to people, and one to horses. Everybody knows that."

But Ritchie insisted that if you give them both to a dying battery it will come to life again. How, he said, he didn't know. It was all an accident.

Food, Medical Boosts Send Price Index To '53 Peak

UNDER pressure of rising food prices and higher costs of medical care, the cost-of-living has reached a 1953 peak.

The latest report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics said the Consumer Price Index climbed .3% during the month ending May 15.

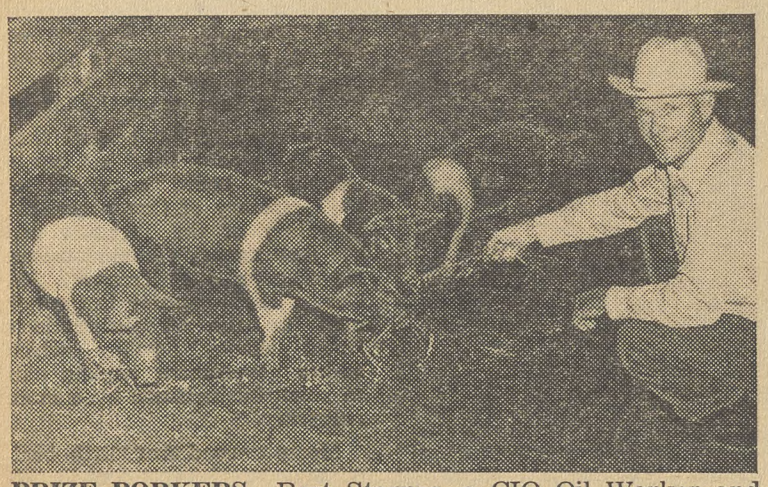
The "new" price index—to which major contracts of the CIO Auto Workers now are linked—reached 114.0. This was just .3% below the all-time price index record set last November.

Despite the announced anti-inflationary purposes of the Eisenhower Administration's "hard money" policy, the price index has climbed every month since February. The index now is 12% above the pre-Korean war period.

In the latest monthly period, BLS said, food prices climbed .5% due to higher meat prices. Medical care rose .4% reflecting higher costs for group hospitalization and hospital rate boosts. Rents climbed .7%.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	189.2	(old index)	Oct. 15	191.5	
1953 monthly average	113.7	(new index)	Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
			1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
			Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
			Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
			May 15		114.0



PRIZE PORKERS—Bert Starnes, a CIO Oil Worker and stock farm operator at Fort Worth, Tex., feeds some of the pigs he sent to Honduran farm boys under the Christian Rural Overseas Program. Starnes belongs to OWIU Local 208.

Butterlegger Nailed On Fraud Charge

THE LABELS proclaimed "Fancy Creamery Butter" but the only thing fancy about the product was the heavy mixture of colored oleomargarine with butter—sold at butter prices, natch.

That, in substance, is a typical case of the 34 convictions for pure food and drug violations reported by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for May.

On the "butterlegger" case, involving Morris Abramson of Newark, N. J., the agency reported:

"FDA's investigation of the margarine case began when an inspector noted one brand of 'butter' at a food market selling for 4c or 5c below the other brands in the store.

"He bought a pound and FDA laboratory tests showed the true contents of the spurious product.

"FDA's inspectors traced the wrappers to a printing firm that had sold the defendent about 19,000 wrappers originally printed for a butter distributor who had subsequently gone bankrupt."

Abramson was fined $500, given a one-year suspended jail sentence and placed on probation for a year.

U. S. Check Asked On Gas Price Hike

A Justice Dept. investigation of recent gas price increases, to see whether anti-trust laws have been violated, was asked last week by a representative of the National Oil Marketers Association.

The various Standard Oil and other gas companies have boosted prices from .5c to 1.5c a gallon. In the Washington area, prices have been upped twice within a 10-day period.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THERE IS KEEN interest among sewers in the new zig-zag or attachment-less sewing machines which have come on the market in recent years. This department has received many letters asking advice on whether such machines are worth buying, and seeking evaluations of individual models.

Among the leading makes are two imported machines, Necchi and Elna. These two makes include both straight-stitch and zig-zag machines. The zig-zag machines can sew a complete garment with various types of stitching, make button-holes, sew on monograms, and do other tasks, all without attachments.

The Pernt

The Federal Trade Commission came to the "pernt" in dealing with "Pernet."

In a final compliance order, FTC told the R. R. Siebert Co. of Rochester, N. Y., to stop all advertising claims that "Pernet," a liquid silver polish, contains nothing injurious or harmful and will not harm the skin.

"Pernet" manufactuers were ordered to label their product as producing harmful fumes and as a possible cause of skin injuries.

Two makes, Elna and Portman, also feature a free arm which is convenient for darning socks and other garments. The Pfaff is another imported zig-zag machine which also produces a good straight-stitch, which some zig-zag machines don't.

THERE ARE a number of other machines which are either true zig-zag machines (with a dial or lever to adjust the needle, with little complication, for the desired width of stitch) or which use other devices to eliminate the use of some attachments. Some of these are imported, so *you should make sure you can get local service and parts.*

Singer too now has a swing-needle or zig-zag machine which can make button-holes, sew on buttons, darn, do shell hemming, monogramming, etc., without the use of attachments. This machine has a needle that slants toward the sewer making it easier to feed fabric and see as you sew. *Singer has sold this machine for many years in foreign countries where zig-zag models have long been popular, but has only recently introduced it here.*

The White Sewmaster also can do a number of sewing tasks without attachments. For attachment-less embroidering, it uses three spools of thread at once to secure three-thread thickness. It has a built-in darner, and a speed regulator which enables slow speeds for button-holes, applique and embroidery without reducing the power of the machine.

THE ZIG-ZAG and free arm are useful features. However, they are found only on the costlier machines. If your chief need is for straight stitching, a less costly straight-stitch machine often does a more efficient stitching job. Experts advise that, if you also do some fancy sewing, but already have a straight-stitch machine, before you trade it in for a zig-zag make sure you can't do the same tasks with your own machine's attachments.

Many Japanese-made machines are now sold in the U. S. too. Some are exact copies of Necchi and Singer models at half the price, like the Japanese-made State machine modeled after Necchi. However, inspect any such machines carefully. *Some of the Japanese machines are very poorly made.*

Scrutinize the guarantee. In some cases in recent years, sewing machine manufacturers have offered what seemed like unconditional guarantees, but later buyers found out they had to pay for parts or labor charges within the period of guarantee.

Doctors' Lobby Sticks Oar In Schools Via Essay Contest

A BIG group of doctors has moved into high school essay contests. It is the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, which has just announced the winners of the contest on the loaded subject, "Why the Private Practice of Medicine Furnishes This Country with the Finest Medical Care."

The Committee for the Nation's Health says the group's policies on economic and social problems "are considered even more reactionary than those of the American Medical Association."

AAPS calls its contest a "medium for saving our high school youngsters from socialism."

The committee, however, points out that to AAPS "socialism" means "almost any effort by the American people to obtain the kind of comprehensive health insurance plans they need —including health centers established by unions and cooperatives as well as national legislation."

The AAPS News Letter admits the national educational organization refused to approve the contest because it did not allow students to write on both sides of the controversial question. That didn't stop AAPS, which found it could enlist the support of many local school authorities in promoting the contest.

The contest's purpose was to get high school students to parrot the doctors' lobby line. The winning contestants used as references mainly the publications of organized medicine and big business. Ignored were the five volumes of the report of former President Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, on which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther served.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE REORGANIZATION program in the CIO Organizational Dept. under my direction is going extremely well. We have worked out organizing campaigns and assigned staff to the following unions to carry on important drives: Textile Workers, Woodworkers, Furniture Workers, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, Communications Workers, Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, and Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

The Organizational Dept. will continue working on organizing projects of our other CIO unions just as fast as our staff can be relieved of the important jobs they are assigned to.

We are looking forward to a great year and many important election victories in the above industries.

There has been much talk in some of the newspapers about mergers coming about between CIO and AFL unions. This office has been in touch with the situation and it is our understanding that the meetings being held to attempt to establish no-raiding agreements. I think that wherever no-raiding agreements can be reached between CIO and AFL unions in the same industry that a helpful and healthy situation will develop.

★

REP. EARL TAYLOR, CIO Textile Workers, reports the following representation election victories: Taylor Bedding Co., Belton, Tex., eligible 42, TWUA 29, against 8; Taylor Bedding Co., Taylor, Tex., eligible 119, TWUA 68, against 48. CIO Rep. Frank McCarty assisted TWUA and is to be congratulated for a fine job.

Sec. Treas. John Lawson, CIO Stone & Allied Workers, reports two representation election victories for USAPWA-CIO: Buckeye Concrete Pipe Co., Lima, O., USAPWA 3, AFL 0, neither 2; Carolina Tuff Lite Co., Salisbury, N. C., USAPWA 23, against 9, challenged 1.

Sec. Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE representation election victories: Electric Storage Battery Co., Aurora, Ill., IUE-CIO 36, no union 3, AFL Blacksmiths 28, challenged 1; Induction Motors, Long Island, N. Y., IUE-CIO 38, AFL Bakers 24, challenged 5, UE withdrew.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, CIO Woodworkers, reports three representation election victories: Marenakos Logging Co., Yacolt, Wash., IWA-CIO 28, no union 8, AFL 0; Redding Pine Mills, Anderson, Calif., IWA-CIO 19, AFL 12, no union 4; Michigan-California Logging Operation, Camino, Calif., IWA-CIO 53, AFL 1, challenged 1. Intl. Organizers M. L. Forrest and Kenneth McKee worked hard for these decisive victories.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Steelworkers won an overwhelming victory at the Dayton Steel Foundry, Dayton, O. The vote was USA-CIO 341, IAM-AFL 79, neither 1, void 2, challenged 2. Staff Reps. Frank Hardesty, David Robb and Dorste Childers headed the campaign under the direction of Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election among office workers at the Oliver Iron Ore Mining Co., Coleraine, Minn., by a vote of 27 USA-CIO to 21 against. USA Rep. Nick Krmpotich was in charge of the campaign.

Reuther Denounces Hearns, Urges Aid For DPO Strikers

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week called upon CIO members in the greater New York area to support "the valiant strikers" at the Hearn Department Stores.

Reuther charged the strikers were "the victims of a selfish management, determined to crush a union that has successfully represented them over the years and which has improved their wages, hours and working conditions."

The strikers are members of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, recently admitted to affiliation with the CIO pending a proposed merger with the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers.

IN ANOTHER development. Justice James B. McNally of the New York Supreme Court turned down an attempt by Hearns to get an anti-picketing injunction against DPO District 65.

Reuther took sharp issue with the "misleading propaganda campaign" of the Hearn management, designed to "undermine the confidence of these union members in their union."

This propaganda campaign, which Reuther predicted "shall not succeed," has charged District 65 with being Communist-dominated.

The CIO president said flatly "there is no truth to the Hearn Co. charges."

Recalling CIO's "long and respected record for fighting Communists," Reuther said the DPO was admitted to affiliation with the CIO "only after the most searching examination."

"OUR action," he continued "was based on the investigation and recommendation of some of the most respected anti-Communist trade union officials in the New York area. They reported—and the National CIO similarily found, after looking at the facts—that District 65 is free of Communist domination."

The strike, he said, is not over Communist issues but is "a legitimate strike over important economic issues," which will "arouse every worker, every union in America."

Reuther charged that "any company unwilling to trust to the decision of a fair and impartial arbitrator must be holding to an untenable position."

"Hearn's refusal to arbitrate, plus its continued use of deceitful propaganda, should prove to all fair-minded citizens that it is not fighting for decent principles, but only to destroy the union and undermine the security of its employes," Reuther concluded.

BATTER UP.—Sec. Mildred Roller of CWA Local 4310 and Columbus (O.) Red Bird catcher await the pitch. Columbus CIO is promoting the baseball team.

NLRB Tosses Out DuPont Claims On A-Plant Ballot

THE MIGHTY E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. has batted zero in its effort to stymie a CIO election victory at the Savannah River, S. C., H-bomb plant.

DuPont filed four lengthy objections with the National Labor Relations Board after the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won a representation election at the big atomic project near Aiken, S. C.

They ranged from claims that Gas, Coke election leaflets "went beyond the free speech provisions" of Taft-Hartley to a charge that arrest of four CIO organizers by Dupont company police was deliberately invited.

The NLRB, in a final decision last week, tossed out all of Dupont's objections and certified the Chemical Workers as bargaining representative for some 75 plant protection firemen.

The UGCCW won the election, held last March, by a vote of 157 to 4 for the AFL.

During the election campaign, some 27 CIO members were fired, resulting in an unfair labor practices case instituted by the union against DuPont.

New CIO Radio Commentary Begins July 4

Times for the new series of CIO public service broadcasts over the American Broadcasting Co. network were announced last week.

The series, with Washington Correspondent James G. Crowley as the CIO commentator, will begin on Saturday, July 4th.

The broadcasts will be heard in the East on Saturdays from 6 to 6:15 p.m. EDT and in the Midwest from 5 to 5:15 p.m. CDT. By delayed broadcast, the show will be heard in the Mountain and Pacific time belts from 9:30 to 9:45 p.m., Standard time.

The once-a-week broadcast will be on the air for 13 weeks.

Crowley fills a broadcasting spot for the CIO which has been filled for the past three years by Robert R. Nathan, economist and lecturer.

Strike Voted As Shipyard Talks Stalled

THE CIO Shipbuilders were poised for a strike last week as negotiations for pay boosts under contracts with two major East Coast employers remained deadlocked.

The union is demanding a 6% increase, or 12c an hour for standard mechanics, on behalf of 19,000 members working in eight Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. yards in the New York area, the Boston area and Baltimore.

In addition, it is seeking the same pay hike and pension and welfare improvements for 7000 members in two Todd Shipyards Corp. yards in Hoboken, N. J., and Brooklyn.

Bethlehem negotiations are being conducted in New York and Todd sessions in Brooklyn, both under reopening clauses in contracts that expire next year.

John J. Grogan, IUMSWA-CIO president and mayor-elect of Hoboken, said union negotiators were "disappointed" with the employers' failures to come up with wage offers.

Farm Implement Delegates Meet

The CIO Auto Workers Agriculture Implement Council held a three-day meeting in Springfield, O., to discuss winning cost-of-living "change-over" contract provisions in line with the UAW's major auto contract settlements.

Major speaker was Pat Greathouse, newly-appointed director of the UAW's Agriculture Implement Dept. and also Region 4 director.

CIO Joins In Group Protest To Mrs. Hobby On Pensions

PROTESTS against growing efforts to undermine the social security system were filed last week with Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. by a delegation from the Citizens' Conference of Social Security.

The delegation left with her a report outlining the conference views on proposals by such groups as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, offered under "attractive labels," which would turn the system into a parody on social security.

THE REPORT also gave conference recommendations for improving and extending social security, and summarized the system's successful operations in the last 18 years.

The delegation included Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee.

The conference's opposition to "ill-considered suggestions that could destroy the system" was spelled out in the report.

The proposed changes against which the delegation protested include plans to extend coverage to five million aged not now covered, with benefits for them limited to a meagre $25 a month; financing on a pay-as-you-go basis by a payroll tax; abandonment of federal grants-in-aid for public assistance, and weakening of federal standards under the Social Security and Unemployment Compensation Acts.

The report gave five additional reasons for apprehension. These were C. of C. domination of Mrs. Hobby's Advisory Committee; investigation of OASI and public assistance for the House Ways & Means Committee by an avowed enemy of the present programs; the Taft-Halleck joint congressional investigation to determine if any federal aid is justified, and the pending appointment of what amounts to an American Medical Association spokesman as Mrs. Hobby's special health assistant.

Correction

It was incorrectly stated in the June 15 issue The CIO News that Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia director of the CIO Organizing Committee, is chairman of a three-man executive committee that will operate the Virginia CIO Council until the council convention names a president at Roanoke Oct. 1-3. Stuart B. Childress, president of Local 88, CIO Clothing Workers, Richmond, is the chairman, and Pugh is a committee member.

Trade Pact Bill Okehed

EXTENSION of the reciprocal trade agreements program moved another step toward congressional approval as the Senate Finance Committee okehed a one-year extension bill.

The committee rejected a House-adopted rider increasing the size of the Federal Tariff Commission. The FTC now has six members, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Committee Chairman Millikin (R. Colo.) joined Democrats in voting to reject a seventh FTC member.

Protests Pay Off—

Funds-For-Schools Win As Senate Acts On Oil Bill

THE WAVE of public protest over the recent "tidelands" give-away paid off last week as the Senate debated a bill by Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.) that would save five-sixths of the offshore oil, gas and mineral deposits for the American people.

Not only were new moves by the oil lobby to grab still more of the nation's under-water wealth soundly beaten back, but the Senate voted 45 to 37 to adopt the oil-for-education amendment of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

A final Senate vote was expected shortly, with every indication that the Cordon-Hill measure would pass.

Earlier, the CIO had rallied support behind the Cordon Bill, which asserts absolute federal control over the ocean bottom and subsoil of the continental shelf beyond the so-called tidelands. The tidelands, extending from three to 10.5 miles offshore, last month were voted outright to the coastal states in conformity with Pres. Eisenhower's campaign promises to Texas oilmen.

The continental shelf extends as much as 150 miles beyond state boundaries. Experts say that five-sixths of the offshore riches worth between $50 billion and $300 billion lie in this outer area.

UNDER Cordon's bill the Interior Dept. would have authority to grant separate leases for petroleum, gas and sulphur development of the shelf. Royalty accruing to the federal government would be 12.5% for oil and gas and 10% for sulphur.

Louisiana and Texas recently asked that police, taxing and conservation laws of the adjoining coastal states be made to apply to the federal submerged lands. They also demanded a share of the revenue from oil and gas production on the shelf.

Eisenhower, however, has endorsed federal control of the outer area and the Senate turned down amendments that would have given the states a cut in revenue and the right to tax.

IN A LETTER to councils, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and C. A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils, urged that the Cordon Bill "be protected against sleepers, jokers and outright ripper amendments." They added, however, that it was "vital" that the Hill amendment be added.

The amendment, now a part of the measure, earmarks revenue from $40 billion to $240 billion in oil and gas production to replace crowded dilapidated schools, provide more and better teachers, and assist young people to get the higher education they now can't afford.

Parliamentary rigamarole prevented a direct vote on the merits of Hill's proposal earlier. Although it had the backing of more than 30 Senators, its fate was uncertain when Sen. Daniel (D. Tex.) offered a substitute that would have applied the oil income to the national debt.

THE TURNING point came when Sen. George (D. Ga.) tipped the scales with his support. Congratulating Hill for "putting first things first," he declared:

"There is no way to pay the national debt or to maintain the vast and specific character of government which we have developed in this country except through a constantly expanding economy. There is no way to keep it constantly expanding except through the education of the people, from the ground up."

While it will be some time before the nation's schools could benefit from the measure, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) estimated that they may eventually get as much as $40 billion as a result of its enactment. During the current emergency, but for not more than three years, revenues may also be used for defense.

Hill's amendment had bi-partisan backing, but it was put over largely by Democratic votes. A total of 34 Democrats and 11 Republicans voted for it, while 30 Republicans and 7 Democrats were opposed.

Snatch Act

Former Pres. Truman once called the "tidelands" oil give-away "highway robbery" but Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) last week suggested that maybe it's kidnapping instead.

When Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.) pointed out that his bill asserting federal control over the outer continental shelf saved five-sixths of the oil for the people, Douglas asked:

"Without wishing to ruffle the dovecotes, nevertheless, is it not true that if a man kidnaps six children and returns five of them, but keeps one in his custody, he is still a kidnapper?"

GROUND BREAKING—First shovel of earth is turned by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers (center) at ground breaking ceremonies for million-dollar health center for 18,000 New York laundry workers. Also in group are officials of ACWA Laundry Workers Joint Board, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum (right), and Mayor Vincent Impellitteri.

Million-Dollar Health Center Begun For Laundry Unions

GROUND has been broken for a new million-dollar health center to serve 18,000 New York laundry workers, members of the CIO Clothing Workers.

The center, to be known as the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Health Center, constructed under joint union-employer auspices, is expected to begin operations early in 1954.

FUNDS for construction and operation will be provided by a jointly administered welfare fund to which 1500 employers contribute 2% of their payrolls. The same fund provides cash sick benefits to union members of half pay up to $50 weekly, hospital, surgical and maternity benefits and life insurance, Louis Simon, manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the ACWA, said.

Present plans call for a medical staff of 35 physicians in addition to dentists who will provide examination and evaluation only, physical and X-ray therapists and pharmacisists. Dr. Benjamin S. Fishman will serve as medical director.

The health center will occupy a 100x100 foot granite, brick and glass fireproof building. It will have two clinical floors and a basement with parking space for staff cars. It has been planned to allow construction of a third floor when needed.

Beirne Ailing, Re-elected As CWA's Chief

PRES. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers was unaimously re-elected at the union's seventh annual convention in San Francisco last week as he was confined to his bed by an attack of jaundice.

Missing his first convention in his 15 years in the union, Beirne nevertheless was able to listen in by telephone to the ovation that followed his re-election.

THE FOUR other top executive officers also were renamed without opposition.

About 2500 delegates, representing more than 300,000 members of 712 locals in 46 states and Canadian provinces, attended the convention.

They heard messages from Pres. Eisenhower and former Pres. Truman—the former's language formal, the latter's warm and friendly. Eisenhower expressed confidence in the delegates' awareness "of your duties as well as your rights." Truman recalled "with a great deal pleasure the visit I had w you in Spokane during the 'Wh tle Stop' campaign in 1948."

The CWA Executive Board reported average wage gains o 7.5c an hour so far this year, compared to 11.5c in 1952.

(A full report on the CWA convention will be published in next week's CIO News.)

UAW Warns 12,000 Jobs Hit As Kaiser Contract Killed

THE CIO Auto Workers last week protested bitterly to Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott on the sudden cancellation of the Kaiser Corp. contract to build C-119 cargo planes.

Emil Mazey UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, wired to Talbott charging the latter "yielded to fear and political pressure," and demanding a chance to be heard "in the name of the more than 12,000 Kaiser workers who are members of our union."

"We have reason to believe that the Air Force is fearful of a full airing of its entire procurement program, and that you are yielding to fear and political pressure in victimizing the Kaiser Corp. and its workers," Mazey's wire said.

The union called the cancellation "unreasonable and uncalled-for" and demanded Talbott make his reasons public. "In this democracy," the wire said, "you cannot put 12,000 workers in the streets without publicly justifying your reason."

The cancellation was announced while the Kaisers were testifying before a congressional committee looking into the C-119 production problem. **(LPA)**

IUE Rejects Pay Offer

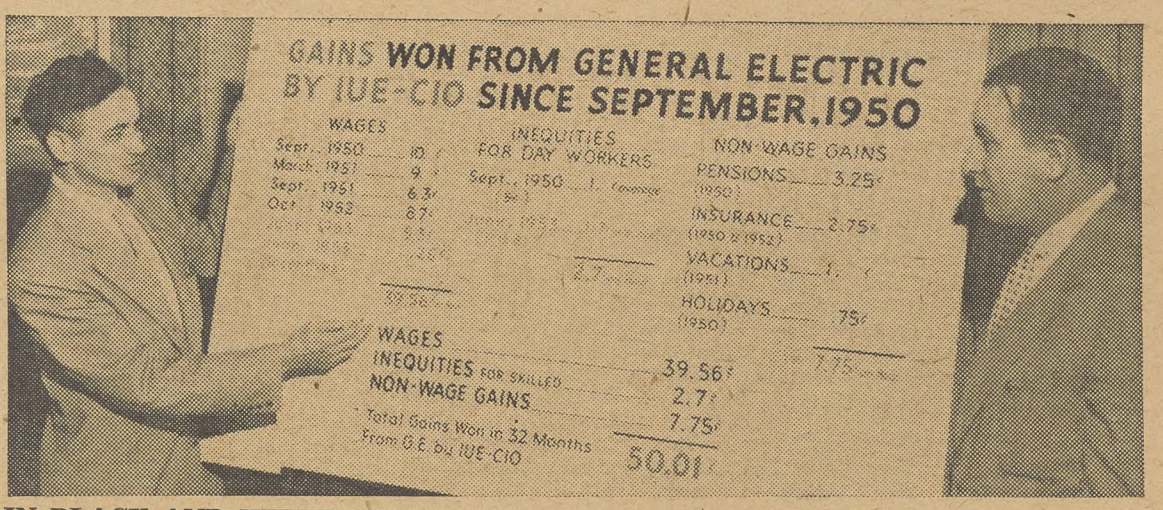
AN INADEQUATE wage offer by Westinghouse Electric Corp. was turned down last week by the CIO Electrical Workers.

IUE said the Westinghouse proposal, of a 3c hourly general increase and other boosts to 11c, was "not acceptable" because of larger increases negotiated at General Electric and in other contracts.

The rejection was announced by Robert Nellis, IUE Westinghouse Conference Board chairman. IUE represents some 47,000 Westinghouse workers.

Negotiations were to continue this week at Pittsburgh.

Give A Buck To PAC



IN BLACK AND WHITE—Wage package gains of 50c hourly won by CIO Electrical Workers since it signed its first contract with General Electric less than three years ago are summarized in this chart examined by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey (left), also CIO secretary-treasurer, and John Callahan, GE Conference Board head.

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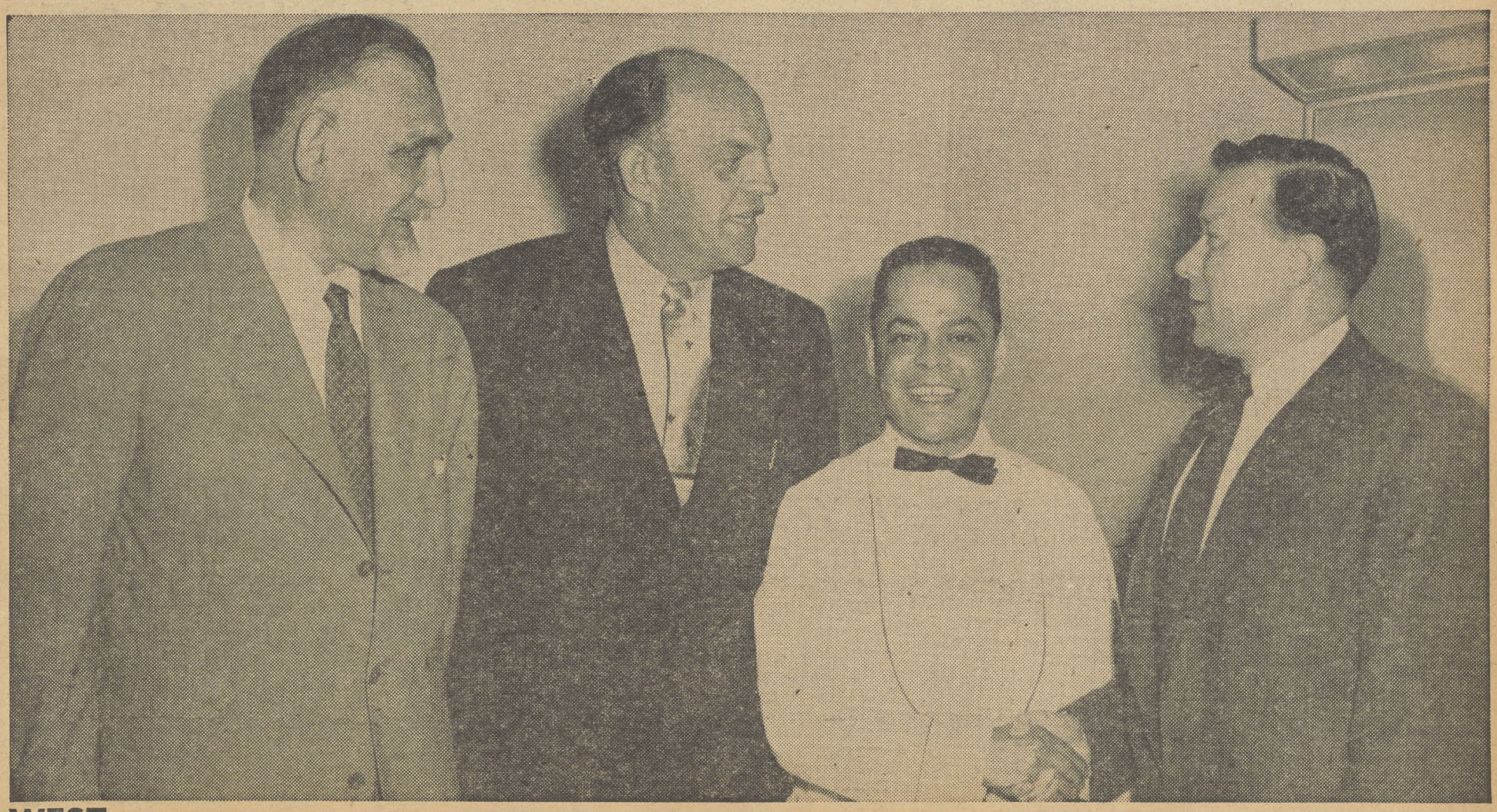
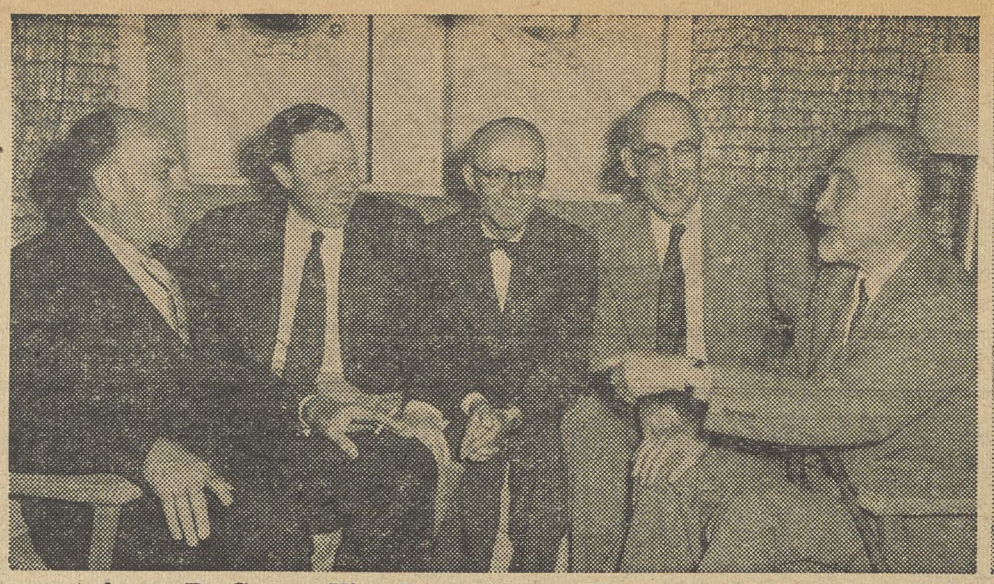
EAST: Demonstrations by angry East Berlin workers protesting increased work loads and lack of food electrified free world, spread elsewhere behind Iron Curtain, forced puppet East German government to call on Soviet army tanks for help. Here a courageous worker attacks a Red tank with bare hands and throws stones through the peepholes. Some 50,000 demonstrators have been jailed. See picture story on Page 3.



WEST: Meantime, free labor throughout world prepares for world congress of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm. Here some of CIO delegation sails from New York on USS United States (l. to r.): Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Joseph N. Curran, Maritime Union, seeing the delegates off; NMU Ship Chairman Odrie Simpson; CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Additional pictures on Page 2.



SAILING DAY—The cameraman was out for three of the CIO delegates sailing on the USS United States for Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Union congress in Stockholm. They are (from left, first photo) CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers and CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. A presailing story by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (right, center photo) drew some chuckles from NMU Pres. Joseph Currran, Reuther, Oil Workers Pres. O. A. Knight and Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. One of the most enthusiastic passengers (last photo) was 11-year-old Linda Reuther, shown with her parents.

CIO Hails Social Security Bill As 'New Hope To All'

By MILTON PLUMB

TWENTY Democrats and one Independent in the House and Senate last week joined in sponsoring an omnibus social security bill to extend coverage, increase benefits and liberalize the present program to bring it in line with current realities.

The measure was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and 10 co-sponsors, and in the House in separate measures by 10 representatives.

The bills were promptly hailed by Joseph Curran, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, as bringing "new hope to all Americans." Curran also is a CIO vice president and Maritime Union president.

"To the great majority of workers already covered by the program, the bills would bring substantially higher benefits, both for aged persons and for survivors, with a monthly maximum of $200 for a family, and with a minimum of $35," Curran pointed out in a statement analyzing the proposals.

'Most Substantial'

Regarded by some CIO legislative representatives as "the most substantial positive proposal on domestic issues that will be made in the present Congress," the bills were filed in the face of a roadblock thrown up against social security measures by Chairman Curtis (R. Nebr.) of the House Social Security subcommittee.

Although promises were made in the last campaign by both major parties to enlarge the scope and coverage of social security, Curtis has stalled action by launching an "investigation" of the present system. His approach was indicated last week when he told the Townsend Clubs convention that he wants to find out if social security is being used as a "racket."

"Work Together For Pension Gains'

"All of us must work to extend and constantly improve pension systems," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wired the 13th national convention of the Tounsend Clubs.

"This is a moral obligation to our citizens, and it is a matter of practical economic necessity if we are ever to achieve continued peacetime full employment and abundance for all," he added.

Promises Recalled

In his State of the Union message, Pres. Eisenhower talked about the need for extending the coverage of social security but Administration proposals for legislation still have not been submitted to Congress. He has given no indication that he favors the following improvements, in addition to broader participation, which are part of the Lehman Bill:

1. Substantially higher benefit payments to make them —in Lehman's words — "more realistic in terms of present-day price and wage levels."

2. Raising from $75 to $100 the amount beneficiaries may earn without losing social security benefits.

3. New benefits for rehabilitation insurance and permanent and total disability insurance, providing for the first time against the economic hazards of disease and injury.

4. Cash sickness benefits for temporarily incapacitated insured workers.

"The object of this bill," Lehman said, "is to grant social security protection to more of our citizens and to assure all participants in the social security system that, as far as is possible and practicable, they are to be protected against the hazards which constitute the basic ingredients of insecurity — injury, chronic illness, premature death, and old age."

Curran's analysis pointed out that altogether 53 million persons now at work or on the benefit rolls would gain directly from the bills' provisions. In addition, coverage of old-age, survivors and disability insurance would be extended to over eight million additional persons, including farm operators and workers, household workers, members of the armed forces and certain government employes.

"Here is no contentment with a breathing spell, no acceptance of substandard benefit levels, no willingness to postpone much-needed improvements," Curran said.

"Instead, these distinguished public servants have put into concrete and practical terms the convictions our members have often expressed that secure human lives represent a constructive investment, not a deferable or unnecessary cost."

Asks Full Support

Curran called on CIO members to give "full support" to the promotion of this "forward-looking program."

He called the bills a resounding answer to the spokesmen of the Chamber of Commerce who deplore benefit improvements that have been made in recent years, and who are seeking to stop federal grants to states for public assistance to the aged and to substitute wholly inadequate payments out of old-age and survivors insurance funds."

McCoy Named As Mediation Chief

Whitley P. McCoy has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower to head the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. He succeeds David Cole.

McCoy, of Montgomery, Ala., is a U. S. arbitrator, a vice president of the American Arbitration Association, a university legal professor, and an author.

(LPA)

Senate Defeats 3 Moves To Cut Foreign Aid Bill

A BILL authorizing $5.3 billion for the mutual security program next year was passed by the Senate last week by voice vote. Three moves to trim the authorizing measure were defeated by narrow margins.

Before voting approval, however, the Senate adopted an amendment setting the date of June 30, 1955, for the end of the foreign aid program, allowing only two more years at the most to liquidate commitments outstanding at that time.

Pres. Eisenhower originally asked that the program be continued through 1958.

THE SENATE bill is $2.3 billion under the amount requested by former Pres. Truman and $155 million under the revised Eisenhower budget. But it was $320 million above the amount voted by the House.

This increase, however, was offset when the isolationists and farm bloc ganged up to push through an amendment requiring the President to use money in the fund for arms aid to send surplus cotton, wheat and meat products instead.

One positive action was approval of an amendment by Sen. Thye (R. Minn.) which restates the anti-cartel principles of the so-called Moody-Benton Amendment enacted in the 82nd Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had eliminated them from the current bill after they had been bitterly attacked by Sen. Taft (R. O.).

The CIO earlier had protested the committee's action. Robert Oliver, CIO coordinator of legislative activities, wrote each Senator asking that the provisions, which give support to free trade unions and encourage policies leading to higher productivity and consumption, be restored.

Oliver said the sections the committee knocked out were among the most important in the act because they "succeeded in identifying the economic forces necessary to an expanding economy and which are obviously lacking in the restrictive and cartelized economies of certain countries of Western Europe."

He expressed CIO's "deep concern over the imminent danger of serious and continuing deterioration in our relations with and our leadership of the free world in its struggle against the forces of Soviet communist aggression."

If Your Lawmaker Isn't In This Group, Ask Him Why

Here are the congressmen who sponsored the new liberalized social security program:

Sens. Lehman (D. N. Y.), Murray (D. Mont.), Jackson (D. Wash.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Kennedy (D. Mass.), Douglas (D. Ill.), Green (D. R. I.), Morse (Ind. Ore.), Pastore (D. R. I.), Neely (D. W. Va.) and Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Reps. Eberharter (D. Pa.), Celler (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Dodd (D. Conn.), Rhodes (D. Pa.), Shelley (D. Calif.), Bolling (D. Mo.), Howell (D. N. J.), Elliott (D. Ala.) and Dingell (D. Mich.).

If your Senator or Representative isn't among them, we suggest you ask him why. Backers hope that over 100 members of the House will introduce the proposal over the next few weeks.

UPWA And Butchers In Wage Pact

AN AGREEMENT on joint action in collective bargaining and organizing was announced last week by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Butchers.

The compact also carries a no-raiding provision and requires both unions to halt all current raiding activities immediately. It was announced jointly by UPWA-CIO Pres. Ralph Helstein and Pres. Earl W. Jimerson of the AFL affiliate after ratification by both international executive boards.

The 11-point understanding establishes machinery through which the two unions can work together in wage reopenings, beginning this month, covering about 250,000 employes of the Big Four packers—Swift Armour, Cudahy and Wilson. Joint meetings between both unions and the employers will be sought as reopeners fall due.

Helstein and Jimerson said "pressure of present needs" of the industry's workers requires immediate cooperation while "we continue our efforts to achieve organic unity of all workers within the jurisdiction of our two organizations and the labor movement as a whole."

E. Berlin Vs. The Red Army

Some of the highlights of the bloody battle of East Berlin workers vs. the Soviet army, touched off by demonstrations against hunger and crushing work-loads, are shown on this page.

Hundreds of thousands of once-free workers, goaded to desperation by the conscienceless brutality of the puppet East German Communist government, took part. They proved too much for the so-called People's Police to handle, so the government did what autocratic employers everywhere try do to — it called out the troops.

Three divisions of the Russian army, with armored weapons and tanks, answered the call for help. Martial law was declared.

Workers elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain had passed the desperation point, too. Soviet troops moved into Czechoslovakia, unrest was reported in Rumania and Bulgaria.

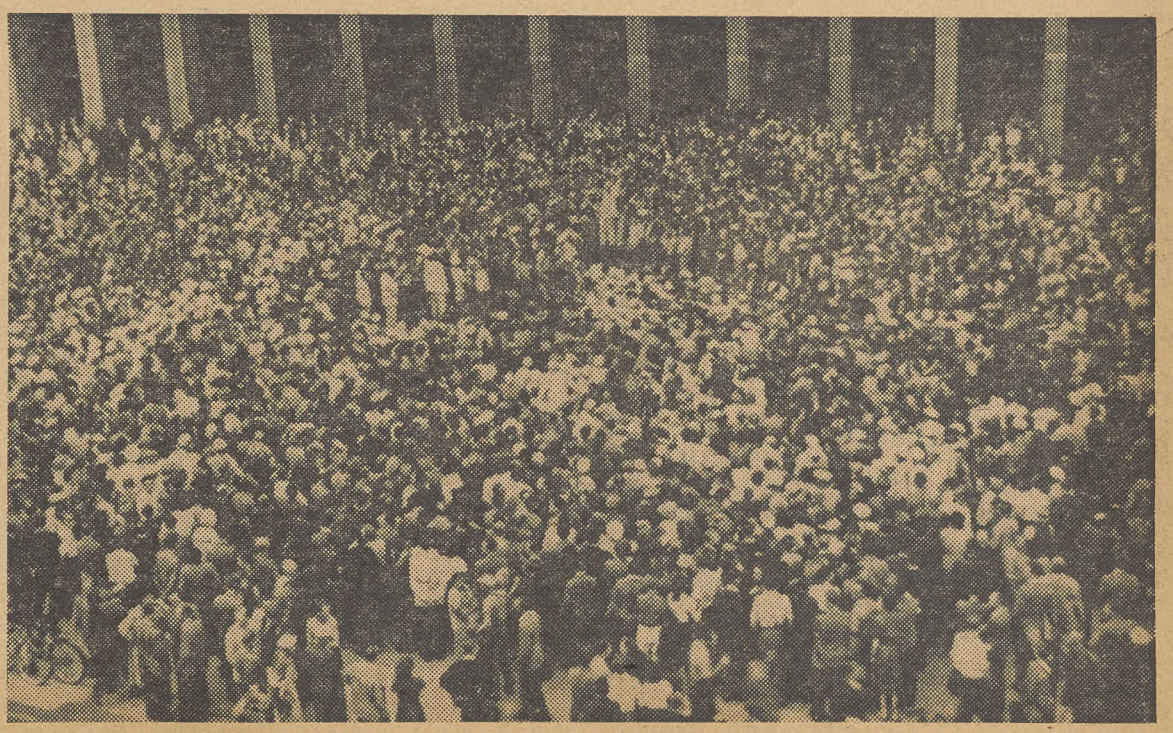
—MSA Photos

Red flag torn down, workers march German Republic flag through Brandenburg Gate.

Signpost marking East-West Berlin border feeds flames.

But "Vopos" weren't enough: Soviet army, including tanks, had to take over the job.

East German government buildings needed police guard.



Angry crowd besieging Communist Party headquarters indicates size of demonstration.

The ICFTU Meets

The eyes of world labor will be turned on Stockholm, Sweden, during the next week or two, as the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opens its third world congress.

Speaking for upwards of 54 million workers in 73 countries, the ICFTU is indeed the voice of labor. Representatives of the most prosperous, most industrialized nations of the world meet there as brothers with union men from the poorest, least developed areas.

They meet in common brotherhood, and with common aspirations for a better world for all mankind. The barriers that split up peoples and nations are absent in the ICFTU, because of this bond of fraternity. In the ICFTU there is recognition that labor will be strengthened as democracy is strengthened, that labor's moral duty is to strengthen the democratic system.

Meeting just a few hundred miles west of the Iron Curtain, the ICFTU will look closely at the recent demonstrations of workers against Soviet slavery.

And, we suspect, the workers of the Soviet world will hear the voice of liberty and human rights that is the language of free labor, of the ICFTU—despite the rigid Soviet censorship.

American labor will be active as cooperative partners at the ICFTU congress. CIO, AFL, and coal miners have sent delegations. We know they will play a leading role in this important convention, coming as it does when the people's passion for freedom is shaking the whole top-heavy Soviet empire.

Welcome, Histadrut

Talking of the ICFTU, we're pleased to note that Histadrut, the forward-looking labor movement of the state of Israel, has recently applied for affiliation.

Histadrut has been one of the major forces for independence for the Jewish State. Through its cooperatives, health units and other services, it plays an unusually significant role in Israeli life.

So, after a three-year period without international affiliations, it is good to see Histadrut applying for its rightful place in the ICFTU. Both will benefit.

States' Rights

There's more than enough confusion this summer, without the Texas congressional delegation making it worse.

All winter and spring, many of the Texans talked about states' rights as they pushed for the give-away offshore bill.

Now, with drouth over the land, these same congressmen are calling for federal emergency aid for Texas farmers. We're glad they're getting it.

We just hope that some of those obstinate Texas oil millionnaires and ranchers don't smear drouth relief as "creeping socialism"—just out of sheer force of habit.

Too Little, Too Late

The government's fiscal year ended June 30. On that date, Congress hadn't finished handling the appropriations for most of our government agencies. It's been so busy cutting out essential government services it hasn't had time to allot the necessary money.

A clear case of "too little, too late."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS

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Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack.

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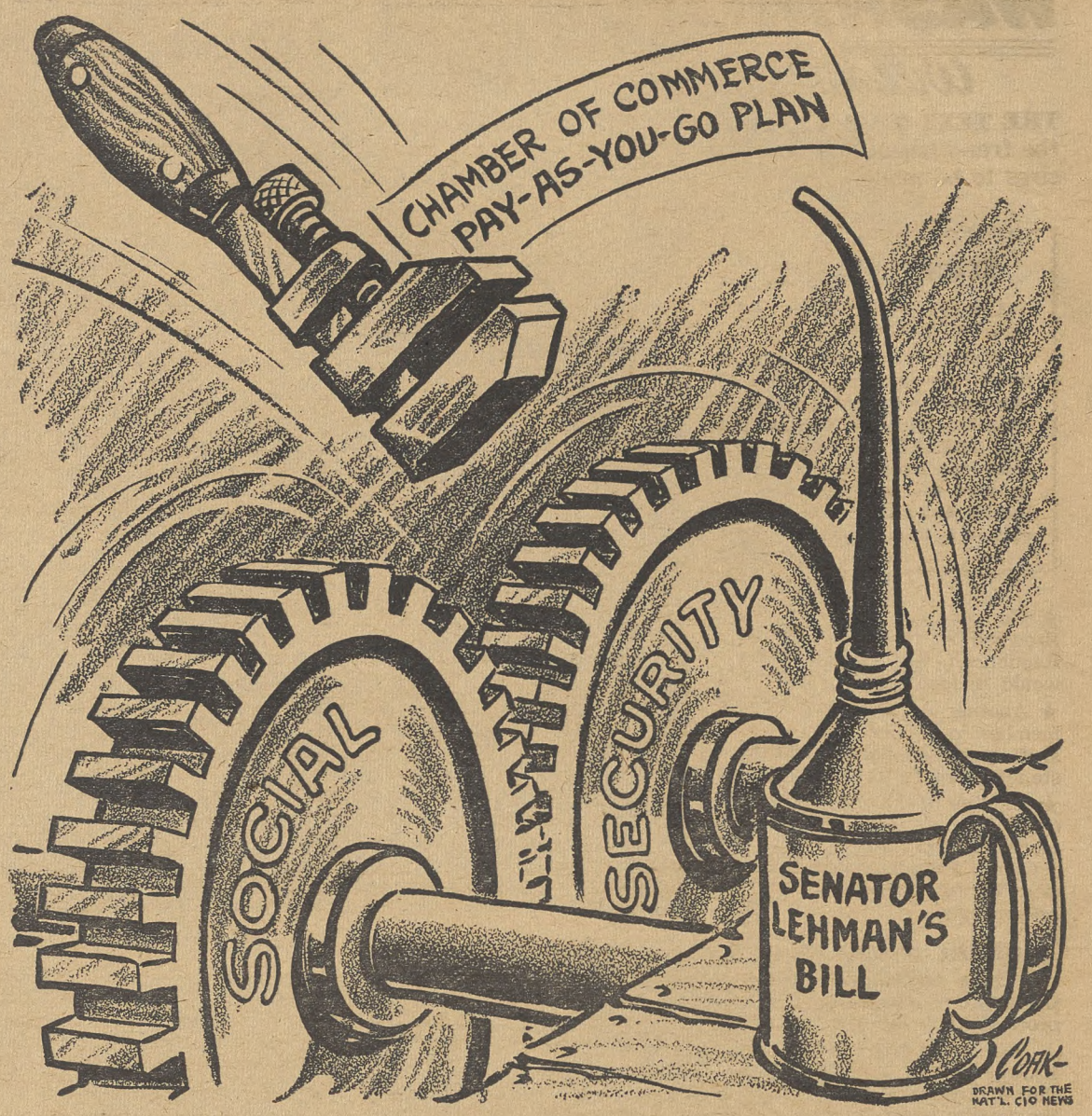
Vol. XVI July 6, 1953 No. 27

Oil, Not A Monkey-Wrench!



In Other Words—

Upholding The Freedom To Read

"Don't join the book burners," said Pres. Eisenhower in a recent off-the-cuff remark. Here is a digest of a statement on the freedom to read and to publish, adopted recently by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council. The statement was drafted by a group headed by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress and UNESCO's new director-general.

THE FREEDOM TO READ is essential to our democracy. It is under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label "controversial" books, to distribute lists of "objectionable" books or authors, and to purge libraries.

These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid, that censorship and suppression are needed. We wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

We are deeply concerned about these attempts at suppression. Most such attempts rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy: that the ordinary citizen, by exercising his critical judgment, will accept the good and reject the bad.

Free Enterprise Of Ideas

We trust Americans to recognize propaganda, and to reject obscenity. We do not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

We are aware of course that books are not alone in being subjected to efforts at suppression. We are aware (of) a larger pattern of pressures being brought against education, the press, films, radio and television.

Such pressure toward conformity is perhaps natural to a time of uneasy change and pervading fear. And yet suppression is never more dangerous than in such a time of social tension.

Freedom has given the U. S. the elasticity to endure strain. Freedom keeps open the path of novel and creative solutions, and enables change to come by choice.

Now as always in our history, books are among our greatest instruments of freedom. The freedom to read is guaranteed by the Constitution. Those with faith in free men will stand on these constitutional guarantees of essential rights and will exercise the responsibilities that accompany these rights.

Propositions For Freedom

We therefore affirm these propositions:

1. It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those which are unorthodox or unpopular with the majority.

2. Publishers and librarians do not need to indorse every idea or presentation contained in the books they make available.

3. It is contrary to the public interest for publishers or librarians to determine the acceptability of a book solely on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author.

4. The present laws dealing with obscenity should be vigorously enforced. Beyond that, there is no place in our society for extralegal efforts to coerce the taste of others.

5. It is not in the public interest to force a reader to accept with any book the prejudgment of a label characterizing the book or author as subversive or dangerous.

6. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large.

7. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression. By exercise of this affirmative responsibility, bookmen can demonstrate that the answer to a bad book is a good one, the answer to a bad idea is a good one.

We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society. *Freedom itself is a dangerous way of life, but it is ours.*

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE TEXT THIS WEEK is the habits and procedures of the free-wheeling congressman who has been made, or desires to be made, a "national figure" via newspaper headlines.

Rush Order

Authors whose books have been "burned" from shelves of State Dept. libraries abroad don't necessarily suffer financially. Bert Andrews' "Washington Witch Hunt" was out of print, but news that it had been banned aroused so many requests for copies that a new pocket-sized edition is under consideration.

There is a Senator named Joe McCarthy who has reason to suspect, or says he has reason to suspect, that in 1945 a now dead-and-gone Canadian Prime Minister gave Pres. Harry S. Truman a list of "roughly 150 American citizens" alleged to be Soviet spies. He wants to know whether Truman ever "turned over" that "information" to the Justice Dept.

There are several ways for him to operate in these circumstances:

★ He can pick up the telephone and call Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell at the Justice Dept. (Republic 7-8200). Brownell is a Republican, with no reason to "cover up" for Mr. Truman, so he would undoubtedly respond quickly with the facts.

★ Another device would be for McCarthy to instruct some staff member to telephone Brownell's office. The call would get equally swift attention because the secretaries of Cabinet members have standing orders to give priority to inquiries from ranking senators.

★ Another technique would be to hold a closed (secret) meeting of McCarthy's Senate investigating subcommittee to take sworn testimony from Justice Dept. officials. If testimony indicated that a former President, with malice and deliberation, withheld information the Justice Dept. should have had, public hearings could then be arranged.

A Slight Pause For Facts

These techniques, however, have one major disadvantage for the senator: *they don't get his name in the newspapers.* So he proceeds in a different way.

He announces on Monday morning that he "plans" to ask Brownell about Truman and the alleged list of "roughly 150" spies. This makes the Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning newspapers, the "story" has the name of a former President in it, and it gets a good play also from the radio commentators.

On Tuesday the senator releases the letter which he had announced, the previous day, he intended to send Brownell. Brownell should receive the letter, he elaborates, very promptly. The text of the letter makes the Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning newspapers, also the radio commentators.

Here there occurs a slight pause, for Brownell to receive the letter and investigate the facts, but reporters in New York have already asked Harry S. Truman for comment. Mr. Truman replies, *"What I have to say you wouldn't print, so the answer is no comment."* And this makes the newspapers and radio news programs.

As of the moment, the Senator has merely produced a question to Brownell, based on what he says he thinks was given an American President by a deceased Canadian, but the headlines have been black and prominently displayed.

Obviously it would have been silly for McCarthy to resolve his doubts about this matter simply by telephoning Brownell, three-quarters of a mile from the Capitol, at Republic 7-8200. Such a procedure would not give him headlines in the Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning and afternoon, and Wednesday morning newspapers, and all those mentions on the radio—and maybe not any headlines when Mr. Brownell eventually replies. *If he just tried to learn the facts, McCarthy might not even be a "national figure."*

★

Another Nomination

Another of this reporter's nominations for least-responsible congressman of the week is Rep. Wheeler (D. Ga.), who from the immunity of the House floor demanded that Supreme Court Justice Douglas be impeached for, among other things, "moral turpitude." Specified Wheeler: Douglas was "reportedly named a co-respondent" in a divorce case, and he named the lady—also under congressional immunity.

Next day, before a Judiciary subcommittee, Wheeler was forced to admit he had been wrong, that he had taken his "facts" from the "intimations" of a newspaper politically hostile to Justice Douglas. Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), a highly conservative congressman, sharply rebuked Wheeler for resorting to "hearsay" evidence for asking the committee to "stretch" and "liberalize" the constitutional definition of treason, and for damaging American prestige by the impeachment move.

★ Edwin A. Lahey, crack reporter for the Chicago Daily News who recently toured the smouldering continent of Africa, says he got one comment from a South Rhodesian labor leader that summed up the whole problem. Said the union leader—an African and an "illegal" simply because he belonged to a labor organization of Africans: *"Europeans tell us it took them 2000 years to build their civilization. Does that mean we have to lay bricks for them for 2000 more years before we get equal pay?"*

★ At a party, Interior Sec. McKay told his predecessor, Oscar Chapman, "I'm really not going to 'give away' public grazing lands." Said Chapman to other friends at the party, "I know he's not, because the big stockmen would have to pay taxes on the lands. He'll just let them use the land, under the bills now pending, and they can get the use without paying taxes."

Economic Outlook Says—

'Depression's Ahead Unless GOP Hard Money Squeeze Is Halted'

THE TIGHT MONEY policies of the Eisenhower Administration "can end in deflation and depression, unless the hard money squeeze is halted."

That's what the CIO Economic Outlook warns in its current issue, reviewing the complicated fiscal policies of the government and how they directly affect workers, farmers, consumers, businessmen—and the whole prospect for prosperity or depression.

"Unless halt is called to the reactionary and outmoded financial theories and operations which have time and again in the past helped plunge the nation into economic misery," the Outlook predicted "it will mean the end of the current period of continual economic expansion and progress."

'A Small Dose of Plague'

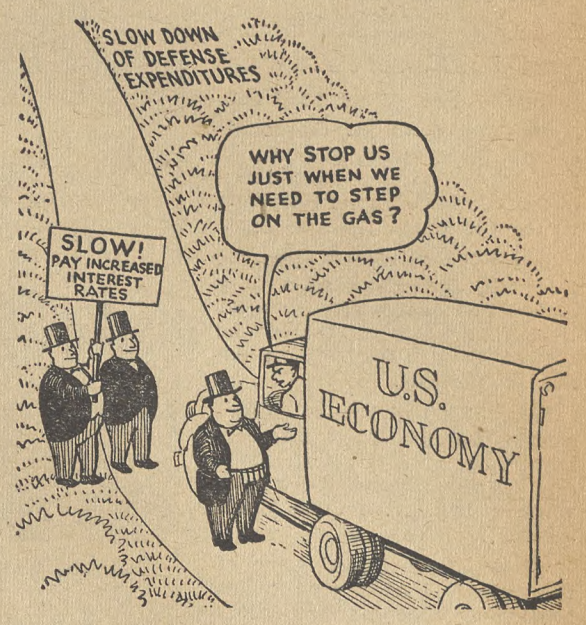
The Outlook, publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, said that actions of the Eisenhower Administration since Inauguration Day to boost interest rates on the federal debt are part and parcel of big business economic thinking looking toward an economic downturn.

The CIO review noted comments of business spokesmen predicting a "necessary readjustment," "return to more normal market conditions," a "little less employment" and "a line at the gate means less turnover, higher productivity and less trouble from the union."

"Behind these phrases and slogans," the Outlook said, "lies the philosophy of those economic groups that simply refuse to believe we can avoid depressions and recessions." And on predictions of 4.5 to 5 million unemployed, it commented:

"It's almost like a man with a craving to touch off just a little atomic explosion—or one who wants to experiment with a small dose of bubonic plague."

In detail, the Outlook reviewed the pressure of big banks and insurance companies to shift the government's financial policy from the Treasury Dept. "agreement" with the Federal Reserve Board more than two years ago, which undercut FRB support of government bonds at par, to the successive actions of Treasury Sec. George Humphrey in boosting interest rates, beginning with a .75% increase in long-term bonds to a new rate of 3.25%.



Such fiscal policies are "knotty matters," the CIO review said, but they "are of concern to all the people."

"The entire direction and growth of the economy, which means jobs, wages, prices, taxes and indeed almost every aspect of economic life, somehow gets tied in with the new 'hard money' policies," it observed.

How It Affects You

Here are some of the consequences to date of the GOP fiscal program:

Farmers: They have to pay higher interest rates on consumer credit loans.

Consumers: Cost on financing that new auto or TV set is up .5% or 1%, as direct result of the government action. Cost of financing a new car is up by 9% overall.

Businessmen: Several firms have delayed new building programs, because of higher financing costs.

Cities, States: Construction of new schools, hospitals, roads and other public works is running into difficulty because of higher financing costs, which means "eventually local taxes must rise to meet higher building costs."

And for taxpayers as a whole, the cost of refinancing the government debt at higher interest rates eventually will cost more than a half billion dollars extra each year.

"The greatest beneficiaries from this policy are the large commercial banks" and insurance companies, which hold most of the government bonds, the Economic Outlook pointed out.

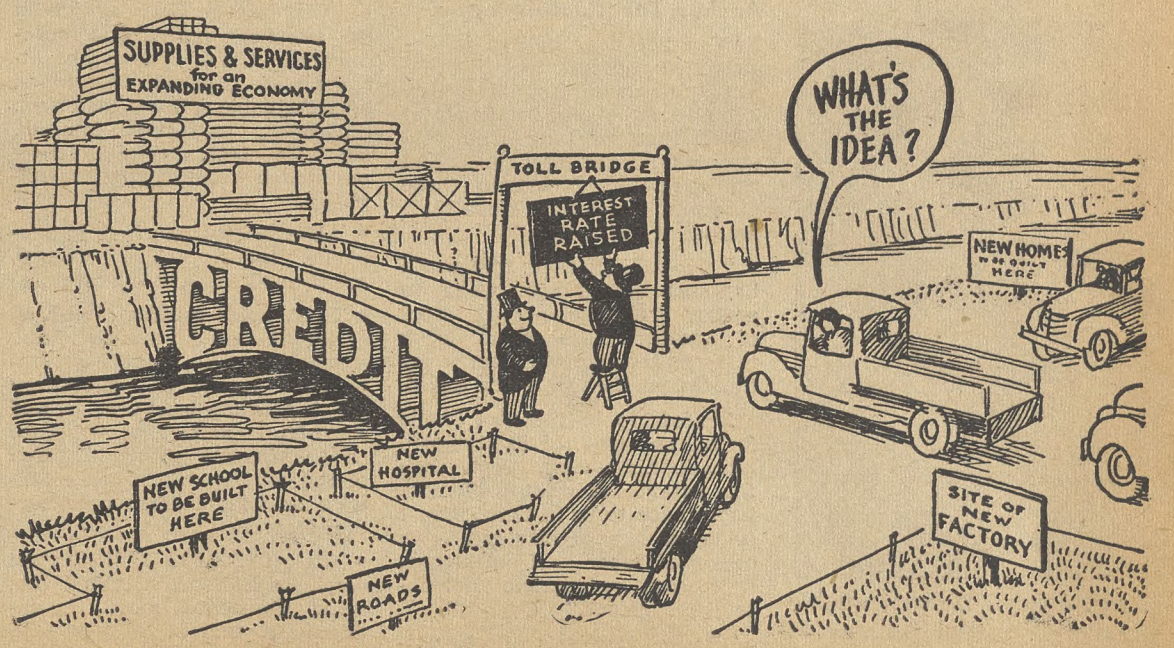
From direct and indirect consequences of higher interest rates, "their total gains would be more than $1 billion a year."

Turnabout

After six months of steadily tightening its money policy, the Eisenhower Administration has executed a slight turn in the opposite direction—just in time to help finance an anticipated $6 billion in government deficit borrowing.

The Federal Reserve Board authorized banks to lower the amount of reserve funds they must keep on hand. Net effect is to increase by $5.75 billion the amount of bank credit available for loans—at new and higher interest rates.

Financial papers called the action "a temporary dose of easy money." And Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) recalled that when the Democrats followed such a course, Republicans hollered "funny money" until the air was acrid.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

'Hello, Joe'—

Big CWA Convention Sets New Goals

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A LONG DISTANCE call from 3000 miles away brought the news to Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers of America that he had just been re-elected top officer of the CIO's big telephone workers union.

The call was placed from the floor of San Francisco's City Auditorium immediately after Beirne's election on the second day of the CWA's seventh annual convention.

Some 2500 delegates representing 300,000 CWA members throughout the United States and Canada attended the convention, held from June 22 to June 27.

"Hello, Joe," roared some of the delegates as a tremendous ovation for Beirne swept across the convention floor.

Cross-Country Cheers

The phone receiver was held high so that Beirne, on the other end of the line in his sickroom near Washington, D. C., could hear the shouts, whistles and loud applause of the delegates who had just re-elected him unanimously.

The CWA president, suffering from jaundice, had been ordered by his doctor not to attend the convention.

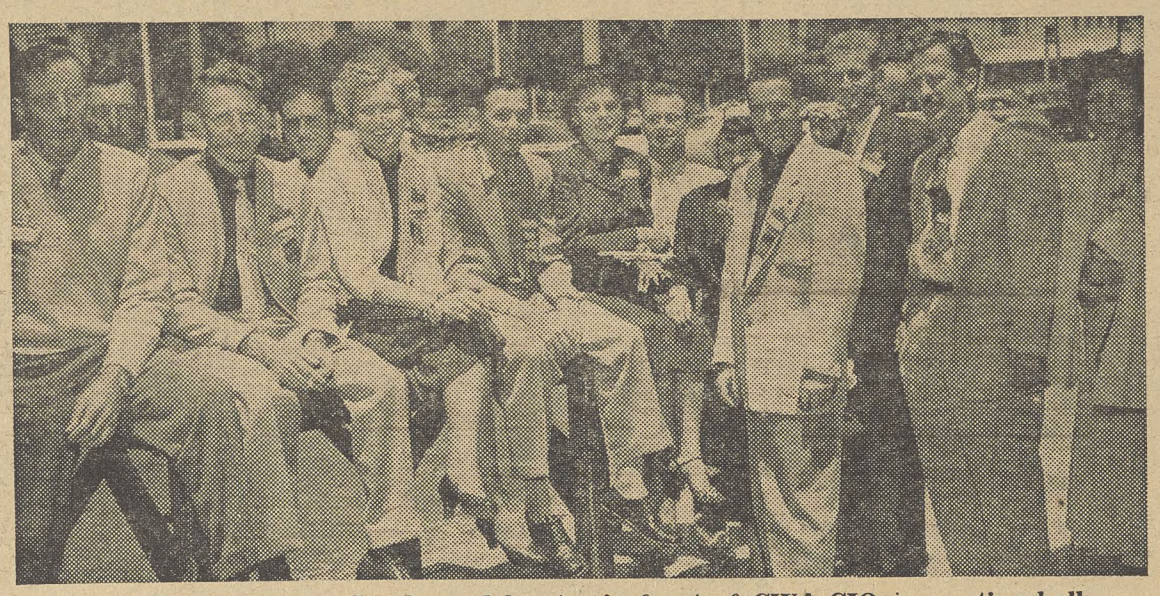
As the sessions neared conclusion, however, Beirne showed such marked improvement that the doctor permitted him to fly to San Francisco and appear before the convention for a very short speech on the final day.

Officials Re-elected

Delegates also unanimously re-elected the union's four other top officers. They were Vice Presidents John L. Crull, A. T. Jones and John T. Moran; and Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau, who chaired the convention at Beirne's request and with the approval of the Executive Board.

Eleven district presidents, who together with the five top officers make up the 16-member executive board, were all re-elected at separate district meetings held during the convention. They are Mary Hanscom, Glenn Watts, William Smallwood, Walter Schaar, Ray Dryer, D. L. McCowen, Ren Hill, LeRoy Purdy, Joe Deardorff, Ernest Weaver and Louis H. Junker.

Pres. Joseph Beirne, unable to appear earlier because of illness, spoke briefly at the final session.



Some California and Southern delegates in front of CWA-CIO convention hall.

Two national unit directors were also re-elected — Curtis Fletcher, for the independent telephone companies, and Carl Peters, for Long Lines.

As Werkau told the delegates, it was a "working convention," with much of the delegates' time taken up with floor discussion under rules set up to safeguard their democratic right to speak their minds before final adoption of programs and policies for the coming year.

Room To Disagree

"There is room in CWA for every point of view," Werkau said in his opening speech. "Through debate and through the free vote that we are privileged to have here, differences of opinion can and will be reconciled as in the past.

"Majority rule does not forego the right to disagree or to seek change. It implies, nevertheless, that all will live with the mandate of the majority, the only road to democratic unity. It is the road to real and permanent strength."

Werkau told the delegates that they "are the top policy making body of the union," the symbol that week before the entire nation of America's telephone workers. "If there are any 'labor bosses' in the CWA," he said, "they are you."

Vice Pres. John Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers, main outside speaker at the convention, also commented on union democratic procedure.

Anchor For Democracy

"You not only believe in democracy—you practice it," he said. "Our union, just like yours, is built on the very fundamental belief that working men and women have the intelligence and the desire to formulate those programs which best serve their mutual requirements."

"It is well that the free world has such unions upon which to anchor itself against the forces of totalitarianism which today threaten the future of democracy throughout the world," he added.

Leadership in the real battle for a free world, Livingston said later in his speech, "rests with this nation, but what is of more importance to us is that it must come, in a great measure, from organized labor — from strong, aggressive, responsible and intelligent unions."

The convention's first prolonged discussion came on the collective bargaining resolution. Delegates voiced so many opinions and aired so many proposals that Crull and Jones pleaded with them not to load down the national program with sectional items which rightly belong in local bargaining. The plan as presented was eventually approved with a few minor changes.

As adopted the bargaining program called for demands for a general wage increase; improvements in pension plans; medical benefits paid for by the company; elimination of area differentials; six-hour tours (shifts) after six p.m.; job descriptions for all departments and other improvements.

Addition of a further point, elimination of the merit increase system in Western Electric and Bell Laboratories, was adopted after some floor discussion.

Another controversial issue that came before the convention concerned the proposed formation of a new district to be known as No. 12, set up for Long Lines, AT&T's long distance division. The CWA now has nine regional districts and two additional districts comprising Western Electric workers both set up on a nation-wide basis.

District 10 covers W. E. installations and District 11, W. E. sales and distribution. Some Long Lines delegates wanted a new District 12 set up on a similar nation-wide basis, rather than remaining in the various regional districts.

Delegates opposed to the proposal called it a step backwards from the "two-level" structure adopted several years ago, which simplified the union's set-up along the lines followed by most CIO international unions. Delegates favoring the proposal argued that their special problems were not getting proper attention.

Reject Proposal

After a long debate on both sides, the convention finally voted to reject the proposal to set up a District 12 for Long Lines workers. Later, the convention adopted a resolution calling for the elimination of Districts 10 and 11 within the period of one year.

With some debate but little serious disagreement, the delegates voted to approve rules formulated by an appointed committee to control and strengthen the Defense Fund set up last year.

The fund received its initial test during the recent strike of a New Jersey independent union. CWA workers gave a fine example of labor solidarity by religiously observing the picket lines of the unaffiliated union, and in fact gave the strike its only real effectiveness, reported Vice Pres. Crull.

A financial report approved by the convention recommended annual salary increases for the union's top officers in the following amounts: President-$17,000, a boost of $3800 over his present salary; the three Vice-Presidents—$12,500 each, a $2300 boost; Secretary-Treasurer—$13,500, a $3300 increase.

Finances Good

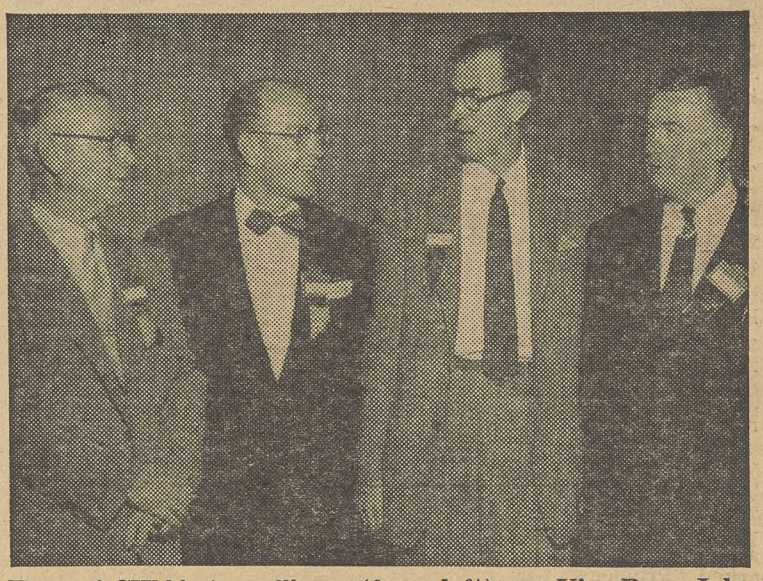
Sec.-Treas. Werkau reported that the union was in sound financial condition, and had an excess over expenses of $186,778.

The convention also adopted resolutions favoring labor unity; urging stronger political action and endorsing PAC; and endorsed programs covering organizing, legislation, domestic and foreign policy and other important issues.

Everywhere You Go, You Find CIO Phone Workers

Here are highlight facts about the CIO Communications Workers and the industry in which they work:

- CWA represents more than 300,000 communication workers in 46 states, the District of Columbia, several Canadian provinces and in Hawaii. It is the CIO's fifth largest union.
- The greatest number of the workers represented by CWA are employed by the Bell System — American Telephone & Telegraph and its subsidiary operating companies. The remainder are in the independent branch of the telephone industry where CWA has contracts covering about 10,000 workers; and in the non-voice wireless field.
- Every non-supervisory job in the telephone industry is represented in CWA. These jobs include switchboard operators, linemen, cable splicers, installers, repairmen, engineers, janitors, lab technicians, clerical, factory production workers, wireless employes.
- About 65% of workers in telephone industry are women, mostly switchboard operators.
- CWA holds contracts with 16 of the 21 Bell System operating companies. (An operating company is an AT&T subsidiary which provides local service, and short-haul and long distance service in one particular area of the country. Some are statewide or less; others cover several states.
- Almost 200,000 Bell System employes are still outside CWA, being represented mostly by independent unions.
- CWA represents employes of the other major companies in the Bell System. These are Western Electric, a manufacturing subsidiary, and Bell Laboratories, the company's research arm, where CWA represents all non-supervisory employes.
- In AT&T, the parent company itself, CWA represents all non-supervisory employes. Besides being a holding company, AT&T handles much of the long distance service of the country and service to and from foreign countries.
- AT&T is the largest business corporation in the world. It is a $12 billion enterprise doing 90% of the nation's telephone business and has substantial holdings in the Canadian and Cuban branches of the industry. It owns most of the basic telephone patents.



Four of CWA's top officers (from left) are Vice Pres. John J. Moran; Vice-Pres. A. T. Jones; Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau and Vice-Pres. John L. Crull.

A small part of the convention floor during the proceedings.

These are the Canadian delegates at the CWA convention.

Reuther Praises CWA For 'Hard Trade Union Work'

CIO PRES. Walter Reuther, expressing "deep personal regret" that he was unable to accept an invitation to speak at the CIO Communications Workers convention, sent a message to the delegates praising the union's gains.

"Major problems—in international affairs, in national policy, in trade union programs—face all of us as your convention meets," Reuther wrote.

"I'm am confident that you will act, not only by resolutions adopted in convention, but by hard trade union work when you return home, not only for the protection of your fellow members, your fellow CIO unionists, and their families, but for the good of the entire nation.

"THAT HAS been the tradition of the CWA and of the CIO. That is the way the trade union movement has always reacted to threats to the well-being of workers.

"On behalf of the CIO, I want to congratulate the men and women of the CWA for the excellent work done during the past year in the important task of organizing the unorganized. There is no more important task facing us than that of bringing the benefits of unionism to unorganized workers.

"The CWA, representing as it does, workers in every village and hamlet in the United States, occupies an important and unique position in the family of CIO. It is within the power of the people you represent to bring to the grass roots of America a true picture of CIO, its accomplishments, it hopes and its inspirations.

Judy Boustead, a 13-year-old veteran trade unionist, has attended all seven of CWA's conventions. Her nine-year-old brother, Jimmy, at his first convention, is looking at her badge. The children's father, John Boustead, is a CWA staff representative in Kansas City.

"As the CIO renews and revitalizes its drive to organize unorganized workers, it will have an excellent bedrock upon which to build—the solid, wholesome community good will which the CWA-CIO has built throughout this nation.

"Yours has been a great record, achieved through hard, constant, determined effort. That same effort, that same devotion to the fundamental principles which guide all CIO unions, is certain to mean a brighter future."

McCarthyism Can Spell Death Of Democracy, Says Iowa CIO

By AL ZACK

CIO MEMBERS in Iowa last week spoke out flatly against McCarthyism and "condemnation of liberals by inuendo and investigation."

Delivering the keynote speech at the Iowa State CIO Council's 15th annual convention, held at Ottumwa, Pres. Vernon Dale warned that McCarthyism could spell "the death of democracy as we know it in our nation and within our great union."

Dale noted "super-conservatives" have been attacking liberals for associations dating back 20 years. He recalled that "this was a time when Iowa farmers, who perhaps voted conservative last year, were trying to lynch district court judges who were foreclosing their farms and turning them over to the insurance and banking interests."

He called for a strengthened, aroused labor movement to combat this threat and urged an expanded program of CIO public relations so that the public can understand CIO's value to the community.

Reviewing the officers' report for the past 10 months, the convention having been advanced from its traditional August date, the delegates agreed they had made no progress in Iowa's "one-party Legislature."

BLAMING the huge employer group lobbies, "the hidden government in the State Legislature," the delegates demanded a strict lobbyist registration law, plus full disclosure of all income and spending.

As a means of improving workmen's compensation, stymied by the employers' lobby, the convention urged CIO unions to incorporate workmen's compensation improvements in collective bargaining demands.

Among convention speakers were R. J. Thomas, assistant to the executive vice-president of CIO, who described the Washington legislative scene, and John Brophy, coordinator of the CIO Free World Labor Fund. He called that campaign "the labor movement's own substitute for communism which is being offered nations which are under the shadow of totalitarianism."

Dale, whose home is in Muscatine, was elected to his sixth term as president. Executive Sec. Kenneth Everhart also was reelected.

Embalmers Put Ahead Of Students

The question of how high the needs of school youngsters rank in the minds of state lawmakers was answered by the recent session of the Iowa General Assembly.

The legislature, according to the Iowa CIO Council News Letter, turned down a bill setting up a long-range program of higher certificate standards. A few days later, it passed a bill to double the college training required of embalmers.

"Apparently," commented Editor Henry Galbreth of Midland Schools, "it is more important to have good care for a few hours after we pass away than it is to have good care for the minds of our youngsters, care that will influence them in how they think and act during their lifetime."

Steel Union Assets Now $10 Million

THE NET assets of the CIO Steelworkers increased to an all-time high of $10,855,697 during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1952, the semi-annual audit revealed last week.

The net worth was increased during the period by $416,098, compared to $290,140 in the first half of last year. This represents the excess of income over expenditures.

From all sources, the USA-CIO had income of $14,624,098 in the period covered by the audit. Slightly less than half, or $7,284,683, was refunded to local unions. Expenditures—including those in one month of the 1952 nationwide steel strike—totalled $6,878,317.

THE UNION received $438,481 of its income from initiation fees, a sharp increase from the $254,405 received during the Jan. 1-June 30, 1952 period. Part at least of the raise was attributed to an increase in the initiation fee from $3 to $5 last August.

The audit showed a total of about 1.1 million members on Dec. 31, unchanged from the June 30, 1952, figure. However, substantial membership gains have been reported during the first six months of this year.

CWA Delegates Used Phones To Keep Parley Rolling

AN INGENIOUS telephone system all their own was devised by the CIO Communications Workers to faciliate convention debate during discussions from the floor.

Specific microphones for definite purposes were set up throughout the hall, with telephonic equipment used to the utmost. The system was given a severe test during prolonged discussions, and it worked well.

Mike No. 1 in front of the hall, marked "Privilege" was limited to questions delegates desired to ask officers or committee members. No. 2 mike, on the opposite side, was limited to "motions."

Six other mikes were available throughout the enormous hall for those who desired to speak "for" or "against" a motion.

Along with the special purpose mikes, telephone connections with the speakers' platform were provided at each mike, so that delegates could give their names and local numbers before speaking, or make calls to the officers on the platform without interrupting the proceedings.

It was during a discussion of a resolution on collective bargaining that the plan was given its first stiff test.

News Guild Wins Pay Boosts To $45 In Toronto Contract

PAY BOOSTS ranging up to $45 a week were won by the CIO Toronto (Ont.) Newspaper Guild in a first contract covering about 140 editorial department employes of the Toronto Telegram which sets many precedents for ANG-CIO agreements in Canada.

The average wage increase was just under $9.50 a week.

The contract sets a top minimum of $90 a week for the basic category, including reporters, copy editors and photographers, and carries premium rates as high as $120 for a group of editors and assistant editors. It provides for retroactivity of wages, expenses, vacations, and overtime upon its expiration on July 1, 1954.

Among the "firsts" in any Canadian ANG-CIO contract are a permanent pension of $22.50 weekly upon permanent disability; checkoff of union dues; payment of salary for any employe on leave to attend a Guild, CIO or Canadian Congress of Labor convention; three weeks' vacation after 10 years' service; guaranteed annual mileage for certain employes who use their own cars in the paper's work, and payment to the employe of all proceeds from the sale of his work.

MAINTENANCE of membership and eight paid holidays also are included.

"Both parties close this contract feeling that in the short time they have been doing business together they have already given meaning and life to that elusive goal—good labor-management relations," a joint statement said.

The agreement was negotiated by committees headed by Bassett and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG-CIO international representative.

A Mighty Symbol—

Union Label Helps Clothing Workers Grow

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther shows his ACWA union label.

So does Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.)

Convention delegates register for an ACWA suit raffle.

By HOWARD D. SAMUEL
(ACWA union label director)

THE UNION LABEL, once regarded as just an inch-square piece of cloth sewed in a suit pocket, has been given new stature by the CIO Clothing Workers and now is one of the strongest weapons in its armory.

Three and a half years after it inaugurated a nationwide, million-dollar union label campaign, the Amalgamated can point to half a dozen major companies who signed union contracts for the first time as the result of the demand of consumers for union label clothes.

By now, the union label campaign has become a regular department of the Clothing Workers, with a score of full time staff members throughout the nation.

Of even greater significance, however, has been the gradually awakening interest of other CIO unions, many of whom have played an active part in the union label campaign and have learned of its potentialities for maintaining and extending union standards.

On the West Coast, on the Northern Plains, in the Deep South, and in the industrialized East, CIO officers and members in a score of industries have supported the Clothing Workers campaign. They are beginning to realize what a union label can mean to union members regardless of their industry.

A Third Weapon

In three and a half years, the ACWA has proved that the union label can be a mighty tool for labor unions. Not only has it been able to crack several of the most impregnable non-union companies, but it also has stopped cold any efforts on the part of the organized industry to run away to non-union havens.

In fact, during the recent recession suffered by the clothing industry in 1950-51, for the first time in history not one company attempted to flee the union.

As the Clothing Workers put it, the union label, coupled with a union's power at the bargaining table and at the ballot box, adds a third link to the chain of labor strength.

By organizing the tremendous purchasing power of 16 million union members and their families, by insuring that labor's dollar goes for union-made products only, the Clothing Workers are developing a new source of strength to protect hard-won gains, and to achieve new benefits as well.

The Amalgamated union label campaign uses every modern means of promotion and publicity to bring its message to the consuming public, and particularly to fellow union members.

Hear The Story

Any delegate to a state or international convention has encountered the Amalgamated suit raffle—and a couple of hundred delegates around the country have gone home richer by a suit of clothes.

Thousands of union members have heard Amalgamated representatives tell the union label story at their local meetings. Leaflets have been handed out at factory gates and posters tacked up on bulletin boards.

Union members have seen union label cartoons, feature articles and advertisements in their local labor newspapers, and other ads have appeared in national magazines, in the daily press and in the trade press.

Many Unionists Help

Most important, hundreds of union members—auto and steel workers, rubber and telephone workers, textile workers and teamsters, and many more—are giving time and effort to their duties as members of local union label committees.

These joint union label committees, with representatives of various unions in the community, are particularly effective in bringing the union label message to retailers as well as to the membership of their own local unions, CIO and AFL, and of liberal groups.

In the past six months, a feature of the Amalgamated's campaign has been the union label week, an observance which brings together various elements of the community, including city officials, civic groups, the schools, the clergy, retailers and labor, in support of the union label.

During the week, talks at union meetings, leaflet distribution, radio programs and even parades and contests have been used to bring the union label message to the entire community.

Union Label Weeks

In the past few months, one of the most successful of Amalgamated union label weeks was held at Gadsden, Ala. Other observances have been held in such widely scattered cities as Detroit, Toledo, Boston, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Lansing, Mich., Scranton and Allentown, Pa., and a dozen other cities in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The result has been a steadily increasing awareness on the part of union members, consumers, retailers and manufacturers of the power of the union label—a sign of good working conditions and high living standards — on every union-made product.

"There wasn't an Amalgamated Union Label in his suit. Should I marry him and reform him, or drop him cold?"

$50 Million In Vacation Pay For ACWA

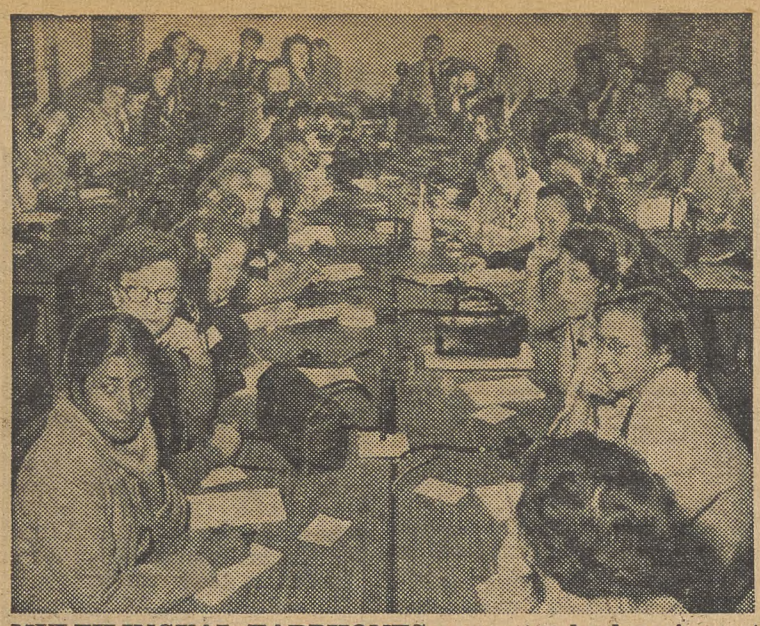
SOME $50 MILLION in vacation pay will be received by nearly 400,000 CIO Clothing Workers under improved vacation benefits now taking effect, it was reported last week as the annual fortnight shutdown began in the men's clothing industry.

Clothing plants employing some 150,000 ACWA members shut down simultaneously beginning July 4, while other men's apparel plants have successive vacation periods later in the summer.

And for all ACWA members, July 4 brought an extra day's holiday pay.

Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated secretary-treasurer, said vacation pay provisions were strengthened in recent contract negotiations. He called the provisions "a result of enlightened employer-employe relations."

These Gadsden students won a union label essay contest.



MULTILINGUAL EARPHONES were standard equipment for this group of women trade union leaders participating in first international labor school for women. Sponsored by Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, school was held at UNESCO facilities at La Breviere, France.

World of Labor

Filipino Workers Get Basic Union Rights In New Law

A MAJOR step toward establishing a strong, democratic labor movement in the Far East was taken recently when Pres. Elpidio Quirino signed into law a bill called the Magna Charta of Philippine workers.

It guarantees the workers the fundamental right to organize into unions of their own choosing and establishes the principle of free collective bargaining as a basis for industrial peace.

It severely restricts power of the Court of Industrial Relations to issue restraining orders or temporary or permanent injunctions in labor disputes, except where the "national interest" is involved.

"IF WITH this law the Filipino laborers fail to organize themselves into free and independent unions," said Sec. of Labor Jose Figueras, "it will no longer be the fault of the government; it will be theirs."

The new law, passed by both houses of the Philippine Congress, was one of the social reforms recommended in the report of the Bell Mission, headed by former Undersec. of the Treasury Daniel Bell, in 1950.

It is not an ideal law from the American point of view, but represents a vast improvement over the past in the Philippines. Political leaders, with an eye on the coming elections, proclaim themselves in favor of it no matter where they have stood in the past.

The new act compels all unions to register with the island republic's Dept. of Labor, the registration requirement including a sworn statement that officers are not members of the Communist Party or any other subversive organization.

Annual financial statements are required. All union decisions and expenditures must be approved by a majority vote, and a 30-day "cooling off" period is required before any strike or lockout.

Strikes against the government are restricted, and the Conciliation Service is enlarged to provide aid for unions and employers in settling their differences.

Herzog Steps Down As Chairman Of NLRB

Paul M. Herzog stepped down June 30 after eight years as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and prepared to join the Harvard faculty in September.

He will be associate dean of Harvard's Littauer Graduate School of Public Administration. His chief legal aide, Paul S. Kuelthau, who had been with the NLRB since 1937, resigned effective July 3 to enter private practice in St. Louis.

UPWA Gets CIO Aid In Sugar Pact

WITH NATIONAL CIO assisting in the final negotiations, Local 1101 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers has reached a wage-boost settlement ending a 13-week strike at the American Sugar Refinery plant near New Orleans.

The agreement, highlighted by an 11c hourly wage boost retroactive to last Oct. 16, was approved almost unanimously by some 750 members of the UPWA local.

The Local 1101 Executive Board voiced thanks to National CIO and Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, for assistance by CIO National Rep. Fred C. Pieper in the final contract talks.

Thanks for "prompt and generous support" during the strike also was voiced to Dr. Ernest Schwartz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, and to Jose Luis Martinez Alvarez, secretary general of the Cuban Federation of Sugar Workers.

Settlement at the Chalmette, La., plant of American Sugar Refinery also included an improved vacation clause, a nondiscrimination section, correction of wage inequities, reinstatement of employes on a seniority basis, and dropping of strike-instituted legal proceedings.

The "Cadillac Crusade"—

CIO Challenges Ike, Asks Adequate Funds For TVA

CONTRARY to Pres. Eisenhower's charge of "creeping socialism," the Tennessee Valley Authority has actually helped private enterprise.

That's what Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, told the Senate Appropriations Committee in urging that TVA be given the full grant requested for operations next year.

Smith called the President's accusation "a rather sorry proposition" and "a bit flimsy, to say the least." He pointed out that it has been TVA's policy from the very beginning to foster private business activities as far as it could in all fields which its own activities affected.

"The tremendous multiplication of new enterprises throughout the Tennessee Valley during the TVA period should be convincing on that score," he said.

"A large proportion of those enterprises have been concerns of very substantial size. The expansion of private enterprise which they represent could not have been possible, or would have been long delayed, except for TVA."

SMITH said that the full funds requested for new steam plants and all other generating, transmitting or distributing facilities, as well as for watershed management work, soil conservation, reforestation, wildlife management, recreation and related purposes "should be given to TVA ungrudgingly."

He warned that unless there is proper maintenance and upkeep, "the great investment in the big dams and reservoirs will deteriorate seriously and far too rapidly."

"Sound principles of business management," he declared, "forbid irresponsibility in these matters on the part of the federal government."

Pres. Truman's budget of $254 million for TVA was cut by the Eisenhower Administration to $190 million, and the House made further reductions of more than $2 million. Power facilities alone were slashed $61 million despite a growing shortage in the face of heavy defense development in the TVA region.

POINTING out that the House cut included $31 million for power projects already under construction, Smith said that it would be "absurd" to suspend or discontinue the program at this stage. He added that it was of "the utmost importance" that another $30 million for two steam plant units be restored.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) promised a fight to restore the funds for new steam power plants when the bill reaches the floor. He said it takes three years to build a steam plant "and unless we start now we shall have a power shortage in the valley by 1956."

Meanwhile, a warning that the Eisenhower Administration "Cadillac crusade" may seek to transfer TVA to private ownership by "an innocent looking bill" was sounded by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.).

Hitting at Administration power and natural resources policies and particularly Eisenhower's "creeping socialism" attack on TVA, Morse said requests to slash funds were only the first legislative moves in the "power give-away."

"This latest give away will be engineered behind the false banner of economy," Morse said.

Home Rule Bill Supported

THE NATIONAL CIO last week endorsed the Case-Kefauver Bill giving residents of the District of Columbia a measure of self-government—but said it ought to be broad enough to give Washingtonians a voice in Congress and the right to elect their own mayor.

"In a nation like the U. S., dedicated from its inception to government by the people," commented Robert Oliver, CIO coordinator of legislative activities, in a letter to Chairman Barrett (R., Wyo.) of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, "it is rather anomalous that the inhabitants of its capital city have for 75 years been singled out for denial of political rights granted to all others.

"Surely the time has come to end this discrimination: a discrimination not supported by any reason and wholly contrary to the intention of the founding fathers."

Niagara Power Grab—

FDR Jr. Asks Probe Of Utility Lobbying

THE JUSTICE Dept. and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have been asked to investigate five New York utility companies to determine if their lobbying to gain control of Niagara River power led them astray of federal laws.

Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.) wrote Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell and Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews asking for a "complete investigation" of the companies' campaign.

His action came after the House Public Works Committee approved a "give-away" bill providing for private development of Niagara hydro-electric power.

The firms involved are Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp., Rochester Gas and Electric Corp., N. Y. State Electric and Gas Corp., Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., and the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp.

"It is my information that they have retained one Dwayer Shugrue, a New York attorney, for the purpose of influencing members of Congress to their views," Roosevelt said.

He added that preliminary investigation showed that none of the companies or their representatives are registered under the Federal Lobbying Act.

"I also wonder about their use of corporate funds in relation to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act," Roosevelt wrote.

The bill approved by the committee was sponsored by Chairman Dondero (R. Mich.) and Rep. Miller (R. N. Y.).

SEN. LEHMAN (D. N.Y.) and Roosevelt have fought the "give-away" on grounds that development by private enterprise would give big profits to the companies and force consumers of electric power to pay much higher rates than under their own federal development bill.

The committee tabled the Roosevelt-Lehman bill and another bill by Rep. Becker (R. N. Y.). The latter would have provided for development of the project by New York State.

Van Riper Named

Vice Pres. Ellis Van Riper of the CIO Transport Workers had been chosen a member of the Div. of Urban Industrial Church Work of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

COUNCIL CHIEFS — Carl A. McPeak (left), recently-named CIO assistant director of councils, is greeted by Pres. J. William Belanger of Massachusetts CIO Council at recent New England regional CIO councils conference.

You And Your Money

Who Has The Savings? Many Workers Haven't A Thin Dime

NEARLY ONE skilled or semi-skilled worker and his family in every three hasn't a thin dime tucked away for use in an emergency, the Federal Reserve Board reported last week in the first of a series of articles on its 1953 survey of consumer finances.

More than one in every two unskilled or service workers, or 55% of the total, was in the same unhappy financial state early this year—with NO liquid assets, the survey showed.

Only 13% of the spending units headed by skilled and semi-skilled workers, or about one in every eight, had as much as $2000 in cash, bank accounts or other assets that could be turned easily into cash. And only 7% of the unskilled groups, or one in about every 15, had holdings of that much.

On top of all that, one of every four of the country's spending units was in hock for 20% or more of its income.

The report bears out the claim of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy—just advanced in its recently-published pamphlet, "Maintaining Prosperity"—that wages must be raised sharply if enough purchasing power is to be created to continue economic expansion when the priming supplied by defense expenditures tapers off in the next couple of years.

It also bears out the contention of unions generally that most of their members haven't enough money set aside to tide them over a serious illness or a period of unemployment.

ON THE OTHER side of the economic fence, the FRB found that only 8%, or one in every 12, of professional and semi-professional workers had no liquid assets. Thirty-three percent, or one in three, had $2000 or more set aside for a rainy day.

The survey showed that 38% of all consumers felt they were better off than last year, and 26% felt they were worse off. However, the optimism came from families with incomes of $5000 a year or more.

The "median," or middle, spending unit had an income of $3420 in 1952, up 7% from $3200 in 1951. Ten percent of the spending units had incomes of $7090 or more—and they bulked about 30% of all consumer income. Incomes of $5000 or more were chalked up by 26% of the families, compared to 21% in 1952, while 41% earned less than $3000, compared to 46% the previous year.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

ONE OF THE WORST gouges perpetrated on unsuspecting buyers is the loaded prices of watches and jewelry, especially when sold on the installment plan. Watches and jewelry are sucker bait.

Hear The Ping

"Nu-Power" doesn't block the knock or take the ping out of umpty-ump horsepower new autos or ancient clunkers.

That's the feeling of the Federal Trade Commission, which has ordered the Charlotte, N. C., manufacturer of "Nu-Power Upper Cylinder Lubricant" to cease and desist from a lot of high power ad claims that "Nu-Power" would increase gas mileage, speed pickup, keep spark plugs cleaner, reduce gas knocks and pings and so on and so forth.

Even the most reputable manufacturers of watches and jewelry put retail price tags on their products that are two and three times the actual wholesale cost. But some of the lesser-known brands and items are actually marked up five or six times their real cost.

It is true that many retail stores give discounts from these exaggerated list prices, but the discount you get had better be a big one for in many cases these items are worth but a fraction of the marked prices they bear. *You, the buyer, should put no reliance at all on the price tags on jewelry as an index of their real value.*

It's the credit jewelers who really collect the full fantastic profit on watches, jewelry, compacts and similar accessories. As I write this I have before me the catalog and confidential dealer's price list of three well-known New York wholesalers of watches and jewelry. The confidential price list of one carries this notation: *"For the benefit of installment dealers, the retail prices of many items in our catalog show a higher-than-normal dealer's markup. By so doing, we have allowed for the higher markup required by those selling on the time-payment plan."*

FOR EXAMPLE, a gift set of a gold-plated compact and watch that many credit jewelers sell for $25 costs wholesale as little as $9. Diamond engagement and wedding rings that carry price tags of as much as $15 cost $3.25 wholesale. Costume pearl necklaces that some stores sell for $3.75 cost them $1, those that sell for $6 and $7.50 can be bought from wholesale jobbers for $2.25 and $2.75. (Observe that an item which costs the retailer only 50 cents more at wholesale, often costs *you* $1.50 more).

Take some of the compacts, which are as essential to a woman as a handkerchief to a man. Those which some credit jewelers get $7.50 for, cost them only $2 wholesale. Another which is tagged $8.50 cost them only $2 wholesale. Another which is tagged $8.50 costs $2.50.

On watches there is a tremendous difference between wholesale and retail prices. For example, there's the Cort cocktail watch for women, a fancy bracelet watch covered with rhinestones. Some dealers sell it for as much as $100. It costs them $17.50.

The much-advertised Bulova Academy Award 21-jewel watch, which has a list of price of $95, costs the retailers $36.

You find the same inflated price tags on the highly-advertised Gruen watches. Such famous watches as the Gruen Sheffield or Barton which have list prices of $71.50 cost only $21-$32 at wholesale.

By contrast, the Ingersoll pocket watch. It has no jewels in the movement, no gold plate on the case, no fancy box—and no inflated price tag. It costs the retailers $2.65 and they sell it for $3.95. That's a markup of 50%, which may seem plenty, but it's not 150 to 600%.

CIO Supports 'Mothers' Tax Relief

IT'S TIME to give the little woman a great big hand—in the form of an income tax deduction for child care while she's working in an office, shop or factory.

That seems to be the opinion of the 83rd Congress, where 30 tax relief bills for working mothers have been introduced. The latest was presented by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

While they differ in detail, all would allow the estimated 5.3 million working mothers to deduct the cost of care for children while on the job.

And CIO endorsement of the proposed "mothers' tax relief" has been voiced before the House Ways & Means Committee.

Such action, CIO said, "would be a long-overdue acknowledgement of women's double contribution to society in their role of mothers and breadwinners." And it would help "promote the welfare of the nation's children."

Working Women Now 19 Million

The number of working women in the U. S. labor force now is 19.1 million, about the same proportion as a year ago.

According to the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept., there are some 12 million working wives and 2.9 million working widows and divorcees.

More than one-fourth of the working women hold clerical and related jobs, while some 20% are factory workers.

The CIO statement, by Stanley Ruttenberg, Education and Research Dept. director, did not endorse any specific bill of the 30 pending measures. It suggested that any final measure should include these provisions:

1. "Apply to a working wife, widow or widower, or parent by legal adoption.
2. "Permit deduction of expenses of child care within the home or outside.
3. "Be directed especially to the needs of middle and low income families, perhaps with a ceiling on the amount of expense deductible per child or on total family income."

On the latter point, Ruttenberg said that the "mothers' tax relief" would particularly aid women from low income families.

"WHEN the income of the husband was $6000 or more in 1950," he said, "only one out of nine wives was found in the labor force in 1951. But when the husband's income was under $3000, one out of three wives sought work."

Ruttenberg estimated that two million working mothers have children under six and 3.2 million have children between the ages of six and 17.

"When a mother decides it is desirable for her to go to work," the CIO aide said, "the nation should provide a framework of tax policy which recognizes the importance of adequate care for her children while she is employed.

"The money she must pay for a day nursery, a homemaker or other supervision for her children should be deductible as a legitimate expense of her going to work just as businesses are permitted to deduct many types of expenses, including some far less constructive or essential."

More Tornado Aid Requested

THE MICHIGAN CIO Council has called upon CIO locals not affiliated with the Auto Workers to contribute funds to help rehabilitate victims of the recent Flint tornado.

Most of the Flint residents whose homes were destroyed or damaged were UAW-CIO members. Some UAW-CIO members were killed in the storm, or had deaths in their immediate families.

The UAW has contributed some $100,000 altogether.

"To help bring order out of chaos, and help rebuild the lives and homes of our members and all citizens of Flint, the Council calls upon its affiliated unions to contribute generously to this great humanitarian cause," the Council said in a letter to affiliates signed by Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins.

"So you thought a few well placed anti-union remarks would get us in good with the Jamisons?"

Give A Buck To PAC

'Old' Price Index Joins Climb

THE OUTGOING "old" price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has paralleled the "new" index in showing rising consumer living costs.

The mid-May "old" index figure was 188.8, a gain of .5 points in a month. Wages of some 1.3 million railroad workers are linked to this index, but they were not affected by the change.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: Jan. 15	190.2	
1945 monthly average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3	
1946 monthly average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4	
1947 monthly average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6	
1948 monthly average	171.2		May 15	190.4	
1949 monthly average	169.1		June 15	191.1	
1950 monthly average	171.2		July 15	192.4	
1951 monthly average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3	
1952 monthly average	190.6		Sept. 15	191.4	
1953 monthly average	188.9 (old index)		Oct. 15	191.5	
1953 monthly average	113.7 (new index)		Nov. 15	191.6	
			Dec. 15	191.0	
		1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
			Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
			Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
			Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
			May 15	188.8	114.0

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE CIO SHOE WORKERS won a very important representation election among employes of the Intl. Shoe Co., Conway, Ark. CIO Rep. Lee Tucker reports that through consistent effort and hard work, the Shoe Workers won by the following vote: eligible 586, USWA-CIO 266, against 223, void 1. USWA-CIO Reps. John Wiggs and John Spikes and CIO Rep. Lee Tucker are to be congratulated for a fine job.

CIO Rep. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Federal Silk Co., Williamsport, Md., the workers favored the CIO Textile Workers by the following vote: eligible 356, TWUA-CIO 213, against 99, challenged 6. TWUA Rep. C. P. Ellington, assisted by CIO Rep. Robert Brylke, directed this campaign.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood reports that in a representation election at the Quigley Shipyard, Camden, N. J., the CIO Shipbuilding Workers were victorious by a vote of 28 to 5 for no union.

Organization Dir. Ralph Reiser, CIO Glass Workers, reports winning a representation election at the Carteret China Co., Carteret, N. J., with 63 votes to 1 for the AFL. Glass Rep. Enoch Rust was in charge of the drive.

★

REG. DIR. GEORGE CRAIG reports that the Textile Workers won a representation election at the Merion Worsted Mills, West Conshohocken, Pa., by a vote of 141 to 116 for an independent union. In a representation election at the Colonial Hardwood Flooring Co., the employes favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 56 to 14 against, 1 void. Congratulations to UFWA-CIO Rep. Forney C. Sprenkle on the organization of this plant.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports that Rep. Harold Etchison's organizing drive at the E. Biglow Co., New London, O., culminated in a victory for the USAPWA-CIO. The results of the representation election were 78 eligible, 56 USAPWA, 15 against, 3 challenged.

Vice Pres. Joseph Joy, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Heyden Chemical Co., Garfield, N. J., the workers favord the UGCCWA-CIO by a vote of 211 to 49 against. Approximately were 310 eligible.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the employes of the Michigan Steel Co., Columbus, O., by a unanimous vote favored the CIO Steelworkers in a representation election. The campaign was conducted by USA-CIO Rep. Harry Mayfield.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that the CIO Utility Workers won a representation election at the Central Electric Power Co-op, Chamois, Mo., by a unanimous vote.

Industry's Back-to-Farm Movement Hit By IUE-CIO

A CONCERTED drive by an increasing number of employers to move their plants to rural and non-industrialized areas was protested last week by a delegation from the IUE-CIO Radio, TV & Parts Conference Board at a meeting with Dir. Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

"This concerted movement of plants from one area to another is of a magnitude such as has not been seen in the electrical industry since the 1930's," the delegation said, adding that the movement is not restricted to the electrical industry.

"IN THE main, the reasons for these shifts are exactly the same as for the movements in the 1930's: the effort to secure additional profits on the basis of paying depressed and substandard wages and fewer fringe benefits, and to escape effective unionization of employes.

"What takes place, in effect, is a loss of purchasing power to one community which loses the facilities, and, although the community which gains the facilities has its income increased, the whole nation loses because of the net loss in income. Only the employers gain."

The group was headed by Daniel Arnold, board chairman, from the Radio Corp. of America plant in Camden, N. J. It told Flemming that rapid tax amortization certificates covering construction cost were a major factor in the shifts.

The delegation made it clear that neither the IUE-CIO nor the conference board opposes expansion of industry into new areas.

"However," it continued, "there is a vast difference between expansion of productive facilities, a part of which is built in underdeveloped areas, and a shifting of present existing facilities."

Full support of the IUE-CIO and the conference board for the defense effort and its objectives was stressed by the group.

"But it can only succeed if the production is carried out in an atmosphere that will promote decent living standards and prevent industrial strife, and in general advance our democratic way of life," it added.

Services Held For Paul Shearer

Services were held for Paul P. Shearer, for eight years field representative of the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee. He died in Columbus, O., June 20.

Shearer was 44 and had been a long time member of the CIO Auto Workers. One of the original organizers of aircraft workers in the Midwest, he was also secretary of the Ohio CIO Civil Rights Committee. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

UAW, Studebaker Set Escalator Pact As Harvester Is Warned

REVISIONS of five-year contracts, based on settlements with the major auto producers, have been won by the CIO Auto Workers in negotiations with the Studebaker Corp. and the Warner Gear Div. of the Borg-Warner Corp.

The Borg-Warner deal was part of a settlement that ended a 69-day strike which had caused some layoffs in the industry.

Studebaker agreed to factor into the base wage 19c of the 24c cost of living payment; revised the payment on the basis of changes in the new Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index; boosted the annual improvement factor from 4c to 5c an hour effective Sept. 15; gave skilled workers a basic wage increase of 10c an hour with an additional 10c, or a total of 20c, for patternmakers, and raised pensions from $125 to $137.50 a month, including social security.

THE AGREEMENT, which was negotiated by a UAW-CIO Local 5 committee headed by Pres. Louis Horvath, extended the pension improvement to 700 retired workers.

The Borg-Warner settlement served to reopen plants at Muncie, Ind., closed since Apr. 20, with the application of job incentive rates to new jobs the main point of difference.

Besides settling that dispute, the company agreed to factor 19c of the cost of living bonus into the base pay, and to revise the payments in accordance with the new cost of living index.

MEANTIME, 5600 hourly paid workers were laid off at the Kaiser Motor Co. Willow Run plant, near Detroit, with 2000 salaried workers due to lose their jobs next week.

The furloughs were caused by the Air Force's cancellation of a $400 million contract for cargo and assault planes, an action protested by UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey in a telegram to Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott.

A STERN warning that the farm equipment industry can only do itself "irreparable harm" if it wants to risk "the ill will engendered by the old jungle warfare approach" in its labor relations was sounded recently by a substantial group of its employes.

The warning was given by the CIO Auto Workers Agricultural Implement Workers Wage & Hour Council at a meeting in Springfield, O. It was based on the flat refusal of the employers to follow the lead of the auto industry and modernize their five-year contracts.

THE POSITION of John L. McCaffrey, president of the Intl. Harvester Co. and spokesmen for the industry, that the contracts are "fixed and legal" documents rather than agreements governing "a continuing human relationship," was denounced as "unusual, unrealistic and inconsistent."

"A collective bargaining agreement concerns people, not materials," the conference said. "The parties are bound to each other even beyond the expiration of the contract by the continuance of the worker-employer relationship.

"It is the rights and equities, the spirit and intent (that rule), not the literal language in which the parties clothe their intentions under a set of circumstances that live and that change may make obsolete."

The union is asking the same contract revision won by UAW-CIO members in negotiations with the major auto producers.

The conference congratulated CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meaney for the "great strides" made toward working out mutual problems, and expressed the view that the no-raiding agreement recently concluded is "a milestone toward eventual organic unity." It urged the two "to strive toward that goal."

7c Wage Pact In Shipyards

A LAST-MINUTE wage offer of 7c an hour, made after a strike deadline passed, settled negotiations under a wage reopening clause in contracts with two major employers covering 32,000 East Coast members of the CIO Shipbuilding Union.

The IUMSWA-CIO initialled the agreement first with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. at a meeting in New York, then an hour later with the Todd Shipyards Corp. at a session in Brookyln.

The wage increase, retroactive to June 23, raises the rate for first-class mechanics to $2.07 an hour. It applies to 25,000 members employed by four Bethlehem shipyards in the New York area, two in Baltimore and others at Boston and Quincy, Mass., and to 7000 Todd workers in two yards in Brooklyn and Hoboken, N. J.

Negotiations were continuing last week with the Maryland Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., which has about 3000 employes in Baltimore.

Taber's Aide Boosted To Budget Post

THE BIG BUSINESS hatchet of Rep. Taber (R. N. Y.), head of the House Appropriations Committee, will get in some earlier licks next year.

Donald R. Belcher, former treasurer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., whom Taber named to head the staff of big business "experts" helping the committee trim appropriations, has a new job. He's been made assistant director of the budget, with Pres. Eisenhower's approval.

Since the Budget Bureau pares down the requests of all government agencies even before they go to Congress for another trimming, Taber's chief big business aide now moves to a spot with virtual veto powers over requests for appropriations to carry on any activities which he—and big business—disapproves.

Gary CIO Begins Daily Newscast

The Lake County (Ind.) CIO Council is launching a labor-sponsored news comment program this week, to be broadcast at 5:15 p.m. five nights a week from Station WWCA at Gary.

The broadcaster is Floyd Russell, of the WWCA staff. The program will include up-to-the-minute national and Calumet area labor news, and will be beamed to both the union member and the general public.

MEBA Wins 6% Hike For 12,000

WAGE INCREASES of 6% have been won by the CIO Marine Engineers in a new contract covering 12,000 members employed on East and Gulf Coast dry cargo and passenger vessels.

The agreement was substantially the same as that which ended a dispute between the CIO Maritime Union and the same employers.

Retroactive to June 15, it carries new wage rates ranging from $421.87 a month for fourth assistant engineers on Liberty-type ships to $848.02 for chief engineers. Chief engineers on some of the larger passenger vessels now get basic pay of $1031.55 a month.

THE SETTLEMENT was reached in negotiations with the Committee for the Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, which represents about 40 shipping lines.

In another sector of the maritime industry, about 600 tanker and freighter crewmen on the Great Lakes went on strike when negotiations for a new contract failed to produce a settlement.

The walkout was authorized by the NUM-CIO and formalized a tie-up that followed members' refusal to sign on for new trips after the contract expired June 15. The union is seeking equalization of wages with those paid on deep water ships. NMU-CIO Vice Pres. Adrain Duffy said the differential runs to about $100 a month.

UTSE Asks Contract Gain

DEMANDS for major improvements in working conditions and collateral benefits have been served on the nation's major railroads by the CIO Transport Service Employees.

The union is seeking a new vacation schedule ranging from five days for employes with two or less years' service to 20 days for those with 15 years' seniority; seven paid holidays, with double time if worked; a health and welfare plan; time and a half for Sunday work as such, with double time if worked on a day off, and liberalized rights to free transportation.

Funds Whacked For Labor Dept.

THE LABOR DEPT., which Pres. Eisenhower promised to "strengthen and improve," got the same "lean and hungry look" treatment it was given by the Republican 80th Congress at the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee last week.

The committee overrode recommendations of its own subcommittee, which wanted to restore about half the funds cut by the House, and slashed the department's budget so deeply that it would have exactly the same number of employes left as after the earlier GOP onslaught in 1947.

COVERING also other independent labor agencies and the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., the bill appropriates more than $2 billion for all agencies. The committee boosted funds voted by the House by over $27.7 million, but still left the total some $90 million under the amount asked by former Pres. Truman.

Most of the increases went for health activities, the committee voting more than $20 million additional for the National Institutes of Health and federal grants to states for hospital construction.

The Labor Dept., however, was cut back to $246 million below its appropriations last year. It was given $33.9 million less than Truman asked, and $22 million under the amount requested by Eisenhower. The cut in administrative and operating funds was 18% below 1953 appropriations and 10% of the President's budget.

The cutback, if it goes through, will mean a loss of about 800 of the 5474 jobs now in the department. This would throw it back to exactly the level the Taft-Hartley Congress reduced it to six years earlier.

Heaviest hit percentagewise were the secretary's and solicitor's offices, the Bureau of Labor Standards and the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divs. The committee held the first two at exactly the level recommended by the House, representing cuts of more than 20% and the loss of 80 employes.

IT BOOSTED House funds for the Bureau of Labor Standards by $76,000, but that was still $228,000 under Eisenhower's budget. Paradoxically, at the same time it directed the agency to maintain its safety program at the present level. The cut here means the loss of 35 jobs.

Likewise, it upped the amount voted by the House for the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Div. by $250,000, but still left it $1.3 million below last year. Over 250 jobs will be lost for this activity, which is chiefly concerned with protecting workers from chiseling employers.

THE COMMITTEE sliced $170,000 off funds voted by the House for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and then lopped a whopping $2.5 million off Housing Appropriations for unemployment compensation to veterans. This left the latter some $8.5 million under the amount asked by Truman.

Even the Women's Bureau, which operates on a total budget of only $360,000, took a reduction of $10,000 in the amount voted by the House.

The committee also boosted House appropriations for the Bureau of Employment Security by $125,000, leaving it $610,000 under Truman's request. It directed, however, that the department must maintain labor market information and its farm placement service at present levels, making the cut bear heaviest on public employment services.

White Collar Drive Pushed By IUE Unit

LONG-RANGE plans for an organizing program among 250,000 non-production workers in the electrical manufacturing industry were indorsed by the IUE-CIO White Collar and Salaried Workers Council at a meeting in Washington.

About 35 delegates from IUE-CIO locals throughout the country testified to the need for strong unionism among salaried and white collar employes if they are to enjoy the same wage advantages and job security as organized production workers.

The council emphasized that most workers in this category in the electrical industry have fared better than other salaried workers, because the employers have been forced to pass on to them some of the gains won by production workers.

Only through union organization and a binding contract, the delegates said, can the white collar and salaried worker "achieve a sense of dignity and self-respect impossible when he is unprotected against discrimination and favoritism."

Jo Stafford's The Name—

'There Once Was A Union Maid'— And Now She Sings A Pretty Tune

"THERE ONCE Was a Union Maid." That isn't Singer Jo Stafford's theme song, but it could well be.

For Jo Stafford, Columbia recording artist and one of the nation's most popular radio and television singing stars, is a real "union maid."

Born in a tent on an oil lease near Coalinga, Cal., Jo is the daughter of one of the pioneer organizers of the CIO Oil Workers.

Today she carries her own union card in the American Federation of Musicians. Even her dog, Beau, who plays the piano, belongs to the AFM.

The tent where Jo was born, the best living quarters an average oil worker could find in those days, was home to the family of G. C. (Crook) Stafford for 13 years.

Seven Long Days A Week

It was the birthplace of Jo's two older sisters and Crook fixed it up as best he could, "borrowing" lumber from the company to construct a floor and partial walls, four boards high.

Two years after Jo was born, the Staffords left their tent home, but not their problems. In those days, before the union came to the oil fields, working hours were so long Crook sometimes didn't see his children for six months at a time.

He worked a noon-to-midnight shift, seven days a week, once going six full years without missing a single 12-hour shift.

That meant the children were asleep when he got home, in school when he awoke on weekdays, studying music on Saturday mornings and at Sunday School on Sunday mornings.

Get To Know The Kids

Mrs. Stafford and the union changed all that. One day she stumped Crook, saying, *"Mister, don't you think it about time you got acquainted with your children? You haven't seen them in months, you know."*

That same day, Crook attended a union meeting and heard Walter Yarrow, one of the OWIU's great early organizers. Yarrow insisted the men could win an eight-hour day in the oil fields in a year, through the union. *"Then," he said, "you can go home and get acquainted with your children."*

SONGSTRESS Jo Stafford of CBS is a "union maid" from a union family. Her dad, Crook Stafford, was a pioneer of CIO Oil Workers.

Crook joined the union that night. It was 1917 and nine months later the eight-hour day became a reality in the California oil fields.

While Crook was active in union affairs, battling Pinkerton spies hired by the company, Jo and her two older sisters were getting started in the entertainment world. At 12, Jo made her first public appearance, singing "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

Later the sisters won their first radio broadcast, and a $5 bill, singing over KHJ in Los Angeles. The trio was broken up later and Jo went on to fame alone.

Today she is one of the nation's best known popular singers, heard over the Columbia System's radio and TV networks and her Columbia records are top sellers.

House GOP Backs Down On Taxes

HOUSE Republican leaders backed down last week on their move to force a vote on the excess profits tax extension over the objections of Chairmen Reed (R. N. Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Meanwhile, conservative columnist Frank R. Kent took leaders of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to task for failing to support Pres. Eisenhower on this issue.

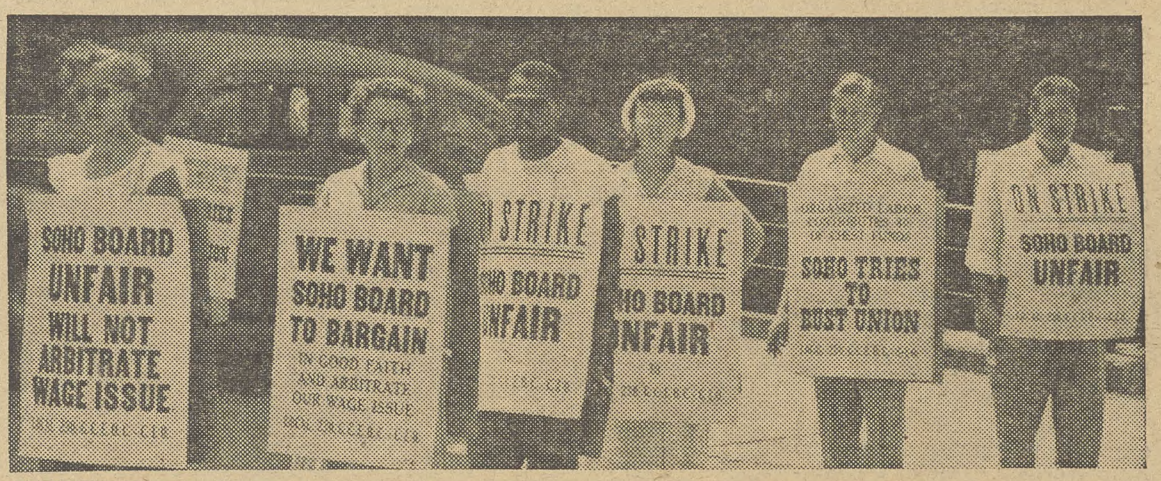
Contrasting their opposition with CIO's support of the President's request for an extension, Kent called the position of the two big business organizations "thoroughly untenable." He added:

"In the fight—in which the fate of the whole Eisenhower fiscal program is involved and of which the EPT is a key feature —the hostile CIO labor organization is with him and the supposedly friendly NAM and C. of C. are against him."

Thomas H. Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, threw CIO's support behind the scheduled move to force a vote. Commending Rules Committee action which would have by-passed Reed's group, Burke wired House leaders that "although we feel that this tax should be extended even further than called for by the current bill we are in full support of extension."

The decision to postpone the vote was announced by House Majority Leader Halleck after members of Reed's committee agreed to try to force a vote at the next meeting.

Failure to enact a new law means that the excess profits tax on corporations expired at midnight last Tuesday. GOP leaders said, however, that any extension voted could be made retroactive.



FAILURE of Soho Community House, Pittsburgh Community Fund agency, to renew contract following a six-year relationship forced CIO Government & Civic Employees Local 230 to strike. Shown picketing are (left to right) Frances Douglass, Doris Keller, William Blakey, Genevieve Wilson, Kenneth Hopkins and CIO Rep. John Radzyminski. Patrons of the community house support the strike.

NMU Raises Dues, Initiation Fee

Members of the CIO Maritime Union by a referendum vote approved an increase in dues from $14 to $15 per three-month period, and set an initiation fee of $50 for all new members.

The voting was conducted by the Honest Ballot Association. The tally on the dues increase was 11,877 to 5562. On the initiation fee, it was 14,890 to 2509.

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Bread And Butter Drive To Stop Commies Urged

Reuther Unveils Program At World Labor Meet

—See Pages 6-7

Big Business Raid On Jobless Pay Voted

—See Page 2

At Home And Abroad...

. . . the tasks and problems of free labor in the world were on the minds of CIO membership and leadership.

Above, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) and Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander get off plane from London in Stockholm, as CIO delegation arrives for world congress of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (See Pages 6-7.)

At right, pamphlet on "The CIO and World Affairs" got careful study by James T. Smith and Michael Zubatuk at Tennessee CIO Summer School. They're both from Memphis Local 790 of the CIO Electrical Workers. (See Page 8.)

Senate Stops Drive To Slash Labor Dept.

ALMOST SOLID Democratic votes, aided by some Republicans, last week set back efforts of the GOP Senate leadership to slash funds for the nation's labor, health, education and welfare programs back to levels set by the 80th Congress.

Over "economy" protests by Acting Majority Leader Knowland (R. Calif.) and Sens. Dirksen (R. Ill.) and Case (R. S. D.), 13 amendments boosting appropriations $20.5 million were pushed through.

The final bill of $2,028,940,761 was some $7.1 million above Pres. Eisenhower's revised budget, but still nearly $70 million below the amount sought by former Pres. Truman.

The Senate's action represented a boost of $47.9 million over the amount previously voted by the House. The increases, however, are still subject to reduction by the conference committee which will be set up to adjust differences.

The badly-trimmed Labor Dept. did not fare nearly so well as the new H-E-W Dept., receiving less than 5% of the total increase. Even after the restorations nearly all bureaus were left far under the Eisenhower budget. Some 400 employes will have to be discharged even in the unlikely prospect that House conferees accept the full Senate increases.

That will leave the department weaker than at any time since 1947, but still with about 300 jobs more than it had after the attack upon it by the Republican 80th Congress.

DESPITE Eisenhower's promise to "build up" the Labor Dept., he made a personal appeal to Congress for the restoration of only two items cut by the Appropriations Committee. Both of these were for the H-E-W Dept. and were restored by the Senate.

They involved $151,000 more for the office of Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby and $426,000 additional for the Office of Education.

A personal appeal by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, backed by Chairman Smith (R. N. J.) of the Senate Labor Committee, brought back $198,000 in the appropriation for his office which had been cut by the Appropriations Committee.

Other restorations included $250,000 for the Solicitor's Office, $100,000 for the Bureau of Labor Standards, $170,000 for the Mexican contract labor program, and $210,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security, bringing total increases for the Labor Dept. to $928,000. Two efforts to restore the heavy cut in funds for the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divs. were defeated.

This means that the latter unit, charged with protecting workers against employers who violate the Fair Labor Standards Law, will be cut at least $1.3 million below the current year. Some 250 employes of the unit will be discharged, making adequate enforcement virtually impossible.

THE FINAL Senate tally showed that only the Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Employment Security were voted the full amounts asked in the Eisenhower budget. Total cuts in the present operating budget for all other bureaus amount to more than $2 million.

Biggest hike voted was the addition of $15 million to the $60 million recommended by the committee for hospital construction grants to the states. There were other increases for the Food and Drug Administration, Vocational Rehabilitation, Children's Bureau, National Labor Relations Board and various medical programs.

'States' Rights,' Big Business Raid On Jobless Aid Is Voted

A "STATES' RIGHTS" bill which the CIO charged "goes far towards destroying the few federal standards for unemployment insurance now provided in the Social Security and Unemployment Insurance Acts" cleared the House last week by voice vote.

Introduced by Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.), the measure is identical to the big employer Mills Bill that was beaten back in previous congresses.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers has shown that Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) worked closely with Unemployment Benefit Advisors, a big business front, in drafting the measure.

BEFORE PASSING the bill, the House voted 292 to 93 against a motion by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.) to send the measure back to committee. Earlier, Forand had unsuccessfully sought two amendments which would have wiped out some of the bill's more objectionable provisions.

One would have forbidden the use of social security funds distributed to the states under the bill for any administrative purposes and made them available for benefits only.

"Such a prohibition and earmarking are essential to avoid a duplication and, in effect, a setting aside of the federal appropriation process, wastage of funds, and undermining of the federal standards," Thomas H. Burke, CIO congressional liaison chief, said in a memorandum to Congress backing Forand's motions.

FORAND'S other amendment would have made less harsh the provision for repayment of loans. Under the Reed Bill states must pay back loans in two years upon penalty of automatic and mounting tax increases on all employers within the state.

"The CIO has repeatedly indicated our preference for grants rather than loans, but if loans are the method preferred by Congress, they should be on a reasonable, not a punitive basis," Burke declared.

He said the bill would impose great hardship on states like Rhode Island, which have high rates of unemployment due to dislocations in their economy brought on by the government's defense program. By boosting payroll tax rates in these areas substantially above those in other states, the Reed Bill will "accentuate" unemployment, Burke charged.

Vigorously opposing the measure, Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) told the House:

"The unholy alliance of Frank Bane, of the Council of State Governments, Stanley Rector, the highly paid lobbyist of Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., along with some unduly influenced state directors of employment security programs, are the moving factors behind this bill."

He branded it an attempt to "turn over the unemployment compensation programs to employer-dominated groups in the states, where they will be eating out of the employers' hands." If the bill becomes law, he said, "it will be the beginning of the end of an effective unemployment compensation program in the states."

"THE FACT that Mr. Rector supports this bill is, in and of itself, reason why any friend of the working man should oppose it," Dingell said.

Dingell read a list of contributors of $500 or more to the UBA during the last two quarters Rector had filed reports under the Lobbying Act. It was made up of 59 of the biggest business enterprises in America.

General Motors gave $3500, Allis-Chalmers and Transcontinental Pipe $2500 each, and General Electric and Union Carbide and Carbon $2000 each. Twenty-one other firms gave $1000 or more.

CIO Aids Brewers As Teamsters Begin Raid

FULL NATIONAL CIO support was being mobilized last week to help the CIO Brewery Workers union beat down still another attack by the AFL Teamsters—a raid begun in the midst of the BW-CIO's long strike in Milwaukee.

Developments in the brewery situation in highlight were:

1. National and local Brewery Workers officials met in special conference early last week at Cincinnati, approved Pres. Karl Feller's recommendation to break off negotiations recently begun with the Teamsters looking toward a possible "no raiding" agreement.

2. Next day, Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck openly announced a raiding attack on BW-CIO locals, particularly in the eastern states. The AFL union claimed affiliation of seven brewery locals in New York City.

3. John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, said the CIO Organizational Dept. and representatives throughout the nation would give all possible assistance to the BW-CIO in the face of the latest Teamster attack.

4. Riffe also said the Teamster attack on the Brewery Workers violates the spirit of the no raiding agreement reached in principle between national CIO and AFL officials.

5. Negotiations were resumed in the two-month-long strike of 7500 CIO Brewery Workers at six Milwaukee plants, as the Wisconsin Council planned a giant motorcade parade in support of the strikers.

Riffe, his assistant, R. J. Thomas, Richard T. Leonard, Fred Pieper and several other CIO representatives have been assisting the Brewery Workers.

Riffe said the Teamster move to take in BW-CIO locals amounts to a raid and that he hopes Beck "will decide he is creating a bad situation and will change his mind."

In the Milwaukee strike, contract talks have been resumed but—at late report—the big firms haven't receded from their opposition to the 35-hour week, which is in effect in other brewing centers.

MAJOR strike issues are the demands of BW-CIO Local 9 for a 35-hour week with no loss in present pay, a further wage increase, and pension and welfare programs. Recently the striking brewers voted down an employer offer of a $6 weekly increase because there was no approval for shorter hours.

"The chips are down," the State CIO Council said in planning the CIO auto parade through downtown Milwaukee and the public rally in support of the strike.

"Milwaukee's brewery strike is a test of CIO strength and solidarity in the state of Wisconsin," the Council said.

"The Chamber of Commerce has determined that the breweries shall not give in to the union's requests. All over the state, managements are resisting the unions at the instigation of the Chamber of Commerce."

What Pickets?

Ever since 7500 CIO Brewery Workers went on strike in Milwaukee two months ago, AFL Teamsters have been driving trucks through the picket lines outside the six struck plants, it was reported last week from Milwaukee.

Ike Names 4 Labor Aides

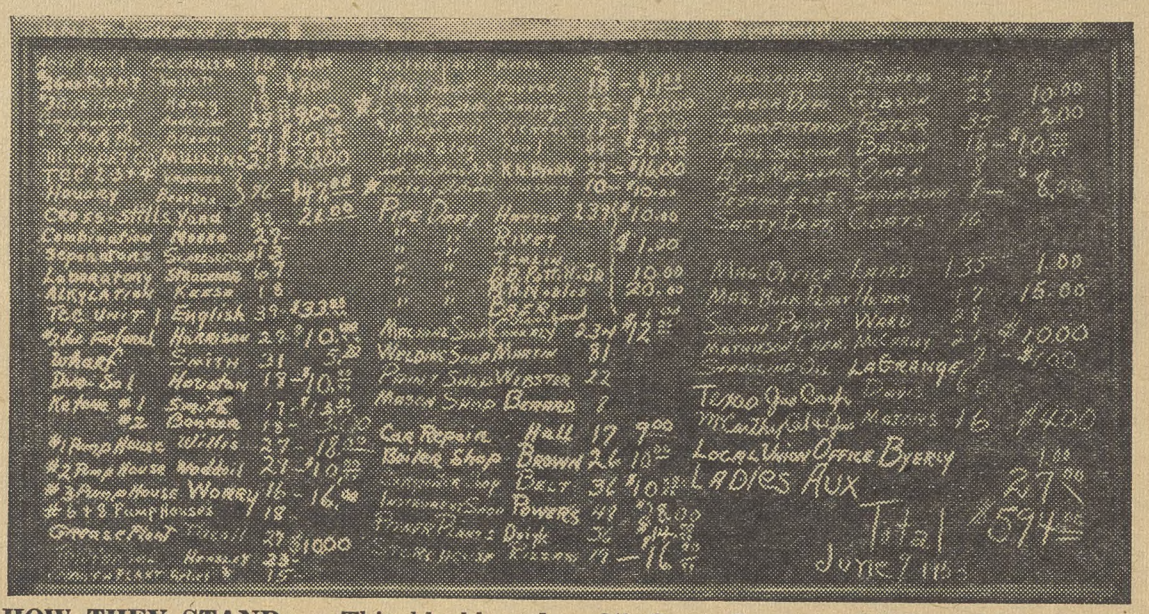
FOUR appointments to labor posts were announced last week by Pres. Eisenhower. The nominations:

Spencer Miller, Jr., educator, lawyer and New Jersey state office holder, of South Orange, N. J., as assistant secretary of labor.

Harrison C. Hobart, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers vice president, of Houston, Tex., as assistant secretary of labor.

Guy Farmer, Washington, D. C., lawyer, as member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Stuart Rothman, St. Paul, Minn., lawyer and former federal housing official, as Labor Dept. solicitor.



HOW THEY STAND — This blackboard chart in Beaumont, Tex., hall of CIO Oil Workers Local 243 gives unit-by-unit breakdown of drive for PAC dollars in Magnolia Oil Co. refinery and other shops. A. D. Head is in charge of drive by some 58 stewards, who have raised almost $600 and have $1000 to go to reach 100% PAC goal.

Wage Cut Rejected In Woolen Mills

THE DRIVE of the woolen and worsted industry to slash wages was stopped again last week by an arbitrators' decision that was an important victory for the CIO Textile Workers.

The ruling denied the request of Botany Mills, Passaic, N. J., to cut by 33c an hour the wages of 4000 production employes.

This and an earlier arbitrator's decision halted the industry's campaign. Several weeks ago Raymond O'Connell turned down the request of the biggest firm in industry, American Woolen Co., for a 31c an hour pay cut.

"TWUA is gratified by the decision," said John Chupka, the union's secretary-treasurer and director of its woolen and worsted division. "This finally ends any effort by the woolen and worsted industry to cut wages. The only two efforts to slash pay were made by American Woolen and Botany."

THE DECISION against Botany was handed down by a three-member panel of the American Arbitration Association, consisting of Isador Lubin, former U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics; David A. McCabe, retired chairman of the economics dept. of Princeton Univ.; and Robert Brecht of the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

The arbitrators' letter of denial, which was sent to the union and the company, gave no reason for the decision but said an explanatory opinion would be issued later. However, the letter said the decision was unanimous.

Like American Woolen, Botany had pleaded that is lost millions last year. The Passaic firm placed its loss last year at $5.5 million. TWUA opposed the cut and said Botany wages were in line with those paid throughout the industry.

GAINS AFTER ATTACK: Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union last week was resting well in a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., hospital after a slight heart attack.

School Aid Grant Voted By House

A BILL continuing federal grants to the states for school construction in areas swollen by government defense activities cleared the House with almost no opposition last week.

The appropriation of $227 million authorized over the next two years was a setback for plans of the Eisenhower Administration to trim the budget for this purpose. The President had asked that school construction grants be cut down to $94 million.

The House postponed action until this week on a companion measure, also approved by the House Education and Labor Committee, which would authorize $60 million for school operating expenses in defense-impacted areas.

'They Opened Their Hearts—' CIO-CSC Aids Tornado Area

COOPERATION of the people highlighted relief efforts of the National CIO Community Services Committee and the Massachusetts CIO in the recent Worcester, Mass., tornado disaster.

"The people in the area worked most cooperatively," said John Yeldell, CSC representative assigned by Leo Perlis, CSC national director, to work with the State CIO Council.

"THEY OPENED their doors and their hearts to the victims. Temporary housing needs were met almost immediately. Nearby colleges and universities opened their doors to many; private homes absorbed many. Clothing drives sprung up simultaneously.

"When the hospitals put out a call for blood on the evening of the disaster the people rushed in and within an hour or so enough blood was given to take care of the need.

Yeldell worked with a special committee chosen at a meeting of the Council's executive board. Yeldell praised the cooperation of Ray Stevens, a CIO Steelworkers representative, who was committee chairman, and John Sullivan, Massachusetts CIO-CSC, committee coordinator.

He said Council Pres. J. William Belanger "has remained very close to the committee and the State CIO is fully supporting our efforts."

"Our participation has helped CIO considerably public relations-wise. All our contracts with the public and private agencies were healthy in all respects. Our relationships with the Red Cross were excellent and I feel certain that it will pave the way for excellent relations in the future," Yeldell reported.

"The CSC program in Worcester as well as in the entire state of Massachusetts has been greatly enhanced as a result of our full participation in this program."

CIO Aide's Son Swats Down MIG

After 76 strafing missions in Korea, Capt. Dewey Durnford switched to combat flights and immediately shot down a Communist MIG jet fighter. He's the son of Mrs. Dorothy Dunford, a secretary at the Ohio CIO Council headquarters in Columbus.

5 Million Families Face Rent Gouging

RENT GOUGING of more than five million families appears ready to begin in earnest July 31 when federal rent controls die in nearly 1500 communities throughout the nation.

That prospect was insured when Congress refused to continue rent ceilings except in a handful of newly defined "critical areas." Under the new law, only housing built or rebuilt before February 1947 at atomic energy or Defense Dept. installations is eligible for continued rent lids.

The new standard is so tight that virtually the only housing covered will be that at less than 50 military bases, navy yards and similar government establishments. Emergency housing built for workers in new defense plants is excluded from coverage.

MOST OF the 120 cities and towns currently listed as critical defense areas will no longer be eligible. The Office of Defense Mobilization has already knocked 71 off the list.

In addition, controls will die in some 1400 cities and towns not in the "critical" category but which have held on to federal rent ceilings voluntarily since World War II.

Included in the latter group are such big industrial cities, housing many defense workers, as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Newark, San Francisco, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis. Washington, D. C., which has been protected under a separate law, also will lose controls July 31.

MEANWHILE, Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming and Rent Director Glenwood Sherrard told a House Appropriations subcommittee that they may recommend to the President that all remaining rent controls be abolished

Notices of rent hikes ranging all the way up to 200% have already been handed out to many tenants by landlords throughout the nation. The real estate lobby has frowned on the bigger boosts, warning that owners' greed can force even the present Congress to restore curbs.

This "go slow" policy doesn't mean, however, that the landlord lobby doesn't intend to see that rents are hiked for all the traffic will bear. Their policy, Ben Fischer, director of the CIO Housing Committee, said last week, is to boost rents "gradually," arriving finally at the same over-all increase through a series of separate hikes.

"IN ST. LOUIS," Rep. Sullivan (D. Mo.) told the House, "we have 17,125 families and couples who are without homes of their own. This backlog of demand exists in the face of a total for rent vacancy rate of only one-half of 1%."

Mrs. Sullivan warned that "large rent increases are going to mean malnourished and hungry children."

She explained that low-income families will have to pay the greatest proportionate rise in rents, out of already tight budgets.

"There is only one place," she said, "where such families are going to get the money to pay increased rents, and that money is going to come right out of the food budget."

"... And you'll have a beautiful view—overlooking the rent."

Atomic Board Jolted On 28% Rent Hike Plan

PLANS OF the Atomic Energy Commission to hike rents 28% at its installations throughout the country last week ran into a severe jolt, perhaps even a permanent setback.

The battle isn't yet wholly won and only Oak Ridge, Tenn., is at least temporarily safe from rent decontrol at the moment. But there is a good chance that victory against the rent hike at that installation will stop the increases slated for other atomic energy centers.

Officers of the CIO Chemical Workers are leading the fight on behalf of Oak Ridge workers and their families. Locally, Emerson Pownall, president of Oak Ridge Local 288, has sparked the drive, while at the national level it's being carried forward by GCCW Vice Pres. Joseph Joy and Leo Goodman, assisting the Chemical Workers with their legislative problems.

IN CONGRESS, the Oak Ridgers have had the active support of their congressman, Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.), who last April authored an amendment to the new rent control law which specifically kept atomic energy installations among the "critical areas" as redefined by the act.

Since that time, however, the Critical Areas Advisory Committee, headed by Glenwood Sherrard, a hotel operator, has ignored terms of the law and decontrolled atomic energy centers along with other areas.

AMONG the places taken off the critical list and marked for rent hikes are the atomic energy installations at Hanford, Wash., Idaho Falls, Ida., and the Savannah River area in South Carolina and Georgia, site of the hydrogen bomb project.

When Baker learned of the decontrol directive, he went into action.

"I do not intend to stand idly by while the folks living in these decontrolled communities are ignored in direct violation of the will expressed by this House," he said.

Declaring that "we have here a question of conformance by the downtown agencies with the will of Congress," Baker outlined the legislative history of the rent control law showing that it has always been the clear intent to include atomic energy housing.

"INSTEAD of complying with the intentions of the act," he said, "I find Sherrard, who is familiar with hotel problems in large cities, as an official of the Parker House chain in Boston, proceeding to decontrol not only virtually all critical areas in the country, but particularly communities covered by my amendment, the atomic installations throughout the U. S."

Baker as of last week had assurances from the Office of Defense Mobilization that there would be no "decontrol" at Oak Ridge at least until a report on the situation there is submitted.

CIO Asks Stronger Jersey Rent Law

The New Jersey CIO last week urged Gov. Driscoll to sign promptly the Clapp state rent control bill in time to apply it when federal controls expire July 31.

The Council is not entirely satisfied with the measure, but Pres. Carl Holderman said it "was far better than the alternative proposed in the Legislature."

Holderman suggested to the Governor that he appoint a "capable, sympathetic state control director to administer the law on the state level" and "call a special session of the State Legislature in the near future to rectify defects in the Clapp Bill admitted by its sponsors."

One Up, One Down

Contrasting actions in the House and Senate last week gave still another illustration of how legislative and political action directly affect the wages and welfare of American working men and women.

The Senate—over the vigorous objections of such GOP stalwarts as Sens. Knowland (Calif.) and Dirksen (Ill.)—demonstrated good sense in restoring at least part of the free-swinging, false economy cuts previously inflicted on the Labor Dept.

All told the Senate added some $20 millions to Labor and Health-Education-Welfare Depts. Funds. That's still nearly $70 million below the amount recommended by former Pres. Truman—and it's a far cry from Pres. Eisenhower's own campaign promises to "build up" the Labor Dept.

The Wage-Hour and Public Contracts units of the Labor Dept. have been cut by $1.3 million. Some 250 employes will be discharged from an already inadequate force. That means more opportunity for chiseling employers to get away with murder in violating the minimum wage, 40-hour week and child labor laws.

The Senate's refusal to restore wage-hour enforcement funds was paralled in the House vote to adopt the Reed Bill on unemployment insurance. This is the big business-fathered bill to destroy the few present federal standards and floors affecting the separate state-operated unemployment benefit systems.

General Motors, General Electric and other giant corporations are among contributors to the dough-heavy lobby which pushed the Reed Bill through the House. They expect a payoff in whopping savings on employer contributions to unemployment insurance—which means whopping headaches for unemployed workers.

Quote Of The Week

"I feel I have no right of censorship over any one."—Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), quoted in the Washington Star of July 8.

The Condon Case

A clue as to how the government security system is operating was given when Rep. Condon (D. Calif.) revealed that he had been shadowed and investigated by the FBI and barred by the Atomic Energy Commission from a congressional party witnessing an atomic bomb test.

Bob Condon is a new member of Congress, but he already left his mark on House Labor Committee hearings on revising the Taft-Hartley Act. His record in California—as a lawyer for the CIO Oil Workers, the AFL and other unions, and as a distinguished member of the State Legislature—was sufficient to win his election in a new congressional district.

Condon has fought a lot of cases for labor; among the toughest were the blacklist firings of OWIU-CIO members after a bitter strike a few years ago. For that, he made enemies. And their charges were spread and failed in the state election campaign.

Now the claims on campaign dodgers apparently have been taken at face value by the various government agencies.

It's an example of the so-called "security" program nailing anti-Communists—while Malenkov's boys make hay.

The CIO News

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Watch Out For The Blow

In Other Words—

The Morning After In Hungary

This article on one phase of life behind the Iron Curtain is adapted from "Close-Up of a Workers' Paradise—What's Happening to Labor in Red Hungary," in the July issue of Harper's Magazine. The writer is a Hungarian-born U. S. newspaperman.

By GEORGE MAY

IN MY 40 MONTHS in Red Hungary, I found few sights more fascinating than the Budapest Opera House on festive nights.

Then the Diamond Horsehoe is filled with workers' wives in their Sunday best. At the spacious buffet, the medium-size party bosses, factory managers, writers and officers engage in a display of hearty cameraderie. As for the top leadership, it has its own lounge, with better foods and choicer wines, to which it repairs after strenuous oratory.

This is the new Red aristocracy. It is the cream of the 100,000 workers and peasants who have been given responsible posts in the party, state, army and secret police, and of the 70,000 others who have become "Stakhanovites," or production pace-setters. Its composition is fluid, for those who fail the party are promptly cast out.

The Price Of Chocolates

The backbone of the new Red aristocracy is workers. As almost any Communist theoretician will tell you, the worker is the pride, watchman and vanguard of "the toiling masses." Without him, power can neither be seized nor retained. It is by him—and for him—that the new, strange Communist world is being built.

If you are a visiting Western "good-willer" you may be impressed by the workers' new exalted status. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Britain's Red Dean, after a quick glance at life in Hungary, pronounced it wholly blissful.

A week is enough to inspect the new workers' apartments for the Red aristocracy, to visit the country clubs turned into rest homes for Stakhanovites, to see the new workers' clubs, to talk to factory managers who only yesterday were humble ditch-diggers, and even to go through a chocolate factory, where sturdy and untidy girl Stakhanovites are swinging around heavy trays of candy.

But a week is not enough to discover that the box of chocolates given each visitor on departure costs a week's salary for most workers; or that the new aristocracy forms but a tiny portion of the working class; or that the majority are ill-fed, badly-clothed, over-worked, sullen, and preponderantly anti-Communist.

The Communists did not break their early promises out of choice. But, having won power, they have discovered that the laws of cost, quality and supply apply as much to Communist countries as to the capitalist world, and that a choice has to be made between high production and workers' welfare.

And so 19th century speedup methods, long abandoned in the West, are revived under a variety of new names. Piecework is restored as a triumph of socialism; all labor is frozen; absenteeism is punishable by internment; and managers are given the power to fine the worker.

Use Whip And Carrot

To keep the graph of production rising, the Communists use both the whip and the carrot. There is, in fact, a department of the Communist party that does nothing but consider the most efficient use of the whip.

Communist punishments are infinitely varied. They may be as mild as the pillorying of "shirkers" over the factory loud speakers or on "disgrace boards;" or they may be as fearful as internment and forced labor.

Under a state decree issued last year, workers guilty of "lax discipline" may be denied payment for their lunchtime. Workers guilty of producing rejects may be fined up to 15% of their monthly wage.

But perhaps the most fearsome exhibition of the whip is at the kangaroo courts. The victims are hand-picked, for easier denunciation, and are charged with all the crimes the Party is seeking to dramatize at the moment.

But if the whip is used freely, so is the carrot. There is no day when the Communist press does not list the blessings showered on the worthy.

The bulk of the workers, however, never get a taste of the carrot. For them it is a dispiriting battle for survival on a steadily declining real wage.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

BERNARD M. SHANLEY, White House special counsel, didn't like news stories that his round-table conferences on Taft-Hartley revision had "bogged down." He said they hadn't "bogged down" but were merely recessed until some new "language" was available for discussion.

More important than this dispute, perhaps, is the light shed by the conferences on how the "new team" in the White House works.

Forgiven

Harry S. Truman got his biggest laugh on his Eastern trip when he was told that the day Treas. Sec. George Humphrey's "hard money" policy drove government bonds below 90, a sign went up on the New York Stock Exchange bulletin board:

"Come back, Harry, all is forgiven."

Shanley presided over a group including Labor Sec. Durkin and assistants, Commerce Sec. Weeks and aides, plus Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.) of the House Labor Committee and Chairman Smith (R. N.J.) of Senate Labor, and a legislative liaison man, Gerald D. Morgan, who helped draft the Hartley version of the Taft-Hartley law in 1947.

For several weeks they met three times a week. Mr. Eisenhower sat in once, so did Sen. Taft. Then the conferences collapsed—only temporarily according to the official version—because Durkin wanted changes in the "secondary boycott" provisions of T-H and Weeks would not agree.

★

Old Army Game

This technique—the creation of an interdepartmental, extra-curricular committee to work out an "administration program" on a vital issue—is disturbing confirmation of the widespread suspicion that Mr. Eisenhower in the White House handles policy problems on the "chain of command" and "staff" basis with which he was familiar in the Army.

Special Counsel Shanley quite naturally declines to answer questions on this general subject, although he is perfectly willing to insist that eventually his conference group will work out an "administration program" on Taft-Hartley—presumably for the next session of Congress.

From other sources, however, it becomes clear that on most controversial issues the Administration operates in the same way. The President sets up an interdepartmental committee, including legislative leaders, to obtain his "administration programs."

If the committee of staff, cabinet and congressional leaders reaches agreement, a short recommendation goes to the President and almost invariably he accepts the advice.

A reporter asked one White House aide whether this did not mean that the "advisers," rather than Mr. Eisenhower, were really "making policy decision."

Th aide rejected this suggestion and said that people tried to brief the President adequately. He mentioned two—but only two—occasions on which Mr. Eisnhower had personally studied the background papers. Mention of one occasion was put off the record. The other involved the request of a convicted former enemy war criminal for a pardon (Ike turned it down).

★

Adams Is In Charge

One unchallengeable fact is that Mr. Eisenhower does not meet each day with his whole top-ranking White House staff, as Pres. Truman did, with every aide free to advance ideas and Mr. Truman acutely aware of his overriding responsibility as Chief Executive for making policy.

The "new team" of assistants meets each day but the meetings are presided over by Sherman Adams, Chief of Staff. Suggestions to the President thus automatically must clear through Adams or Shanley, who also sees him every day. Ike himself meets the whole staff only once a week.

According to a report which this correspondent believes reliable, the President told a recent visitor that he finds his job almost overpowering, that he has to make too many decisions on issues he knows little about. He expressed a profound hope that he was getting good advice. The President indicated that he is earnestly looking forward to retirement to peaceful private life at the end of only one term.

★ At a White House news conference, a Texas reporter asked Ike whether there were any plans for preventing recurrence of disastrous drought. Responded Ike: even the federal government couldn't do much about widespread meteorological conditions. In short, he couldn't make it rain.

★ The Republican National Committee issued a small pamphlet on Mr. Eisenhower's "second 75 days," claiming major achievements, the same day the Democratic National Committee published its new $3 a year monthly magazine, the Democratic Digest, charging the GOP with breaking its campaign promises. The Democratic Digest showed a deft editorial touch by avoiding roundhouse swings at Ike, still considered immensely popular, and wittily needling the Republican party and touching only carefully on Ike's "lack of leadership."

Washington Window—

Life And Death Of Jose, 9, A Boy Less Important Than Birds

By Public Affairs Institute

LAST WEEK Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) told the Senate the story of Jose, a boy who had died in 1950 at the age of 9.

Jose, his parents, two older sisters and a brother emigrated legally four years earlier from Mexico to the United States in search of work. Jose was five at the time.

In San Antonio a labor contractor signed up the entire family to go to work in the Colorado bean fields. Transportation was arranged in a stake truck with a ragged tarpaulin cover. Another family of five went along. The truck stopped only for gas, oil and water and to allow the driver to snatch meals.

When Jose and his family arrived in Colorado at the bean field, they were assigned free housing. There were 25 tarpaper shacks for 31 families. One water faucet provided all the water. Garbage was piled in rotting heaps at the edge of the camps. Flat wooden bunks were the beds.

Always More Beans To Pick

The next day Jose and his family went to work. Hour by hour his mother and father coaxed him to pick as many beans as possible. *The family was paid by the pound of beans. They needed more pounds to buy food and to travel on for more work.*

For the next four years Jose and his family traveled west to California to pick cotton, north to Oregon to pick apples and east to Michigan to pick beets. They went back and forth.

Jose never went to school. He had to work. Even if he had gone, he would have learned little because he knew no English. And the children would have laughed at him because he was queer and his clothes were ragged.

Besides, Jose was often ill. He was underweight and his bones were bent. He caught colds easily and coughed continuously. When he was nine years old Jose died from an attack of dysentery. *No one called a doctor because diarrhea was a common thing. Besides, doctors rarely came to migratory camps.*

There are tens of thousands of children of an estimated one million migratory farm workers like Jose. Sen. Douglas says they are *"without exception and without question the most educationally neglected group in the United States."*

Some never go to school. A research project established by General Eisenhower at Columbia Univ. in 1950 shows that one-half of the Spanish-speaking population among migratory workers had no school at all, 80% less than five years.

A study of 372 children of migratory workers in Colorado three years ago by the National Child Labor Commission showed a similar picture. It was found that none of the children, 7 through 16 years, had gone beyond the fifth grade. Only eight had completed the fifth grade and 24 children, over eight, had never gone to school.

Last year the U. S. Office of Education asked Congress for $181,000 for a research and action program which would stimulate state, local and private agencies to help. Both the Senate and House Appropriations committees turned it down.

This year, when the Senate was discussing appropriations which would have meant almost $7 million for migratory birds, Sen. Douglas introduced an amendment to provide $500,000 for migratory children as requested last year. It was ruled out of order.

No federal money has yet been appropriated for the migratory children problem. Several state and private agencies have been working in the field. The U. S. Office of Education has done some work despite its lack of funds.

A bill to set up a permanent Federal Committee on Migratory Labor was approved unanimously by the Senate Labor Committee last year. It did not reach a vote.

This session Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) has reintroduced it. *It would be the first important step toward meeting the problem of migratory children, as important as migratory birds in Senator Douglas' view.*

Program Continues

The Senate last week gave routine approval to a bill extending the program for importation of Mexican farm workers for another year from Dec. 31. The House earlier voted a three-year extension, so the two measures have to be resolved.

How's Business?—

Profits Are Up, Job Outlook Isn't

BUSINESS has been having a wonderful time chalking up lush profits—but it hasn't been creating any new jobs for unemployed workers.

That's what a casual look around the country disclosed last week.

The Census Bureau, for instance, found about 22,000 fewer non-farm workers were employed in June than in May. The June figure was 55,246,000, "almost unchanged from its midwinter low, whereas in other years gains of around one million have been common."

Approximately 1.5 million people were looking for jobs, the Bureau said.

The Securities & Exchange Commission reported that the net working capital of U. S. corporations at the end of the first 1953 quarter was at an all-time high of $86.9 billion. This was an increase of $1.3 billion in three months, $3.7 billion more than in the first quarter of 1952, and $18.3 billion, or nearly 27% over 1948.

These are the same corporations that have been claiming they were being ruined by high taxes.

Banks Get Their Share

The bankers, as might be expected, are getting their share of stratosphere-bound profits. Their net take for the first half of this year was nearly 9% higher than in the first half of 1952, while gross earnings were the best since World War II.

The country's largest, the Bank of America, reported earnings of $1.45 a share compared to $1.29 in the same period of 1952. Manufacturers Trust of New York, the fourth largest, jumped from $1.30 last year to $1.44 this year, and the National City Bank from $1.90 to $2.07.

In industry, the Vanadium Corp. boosted profits by nearly 50% in the first five months of the year to $1,378,200, while increasing sales only about 25% above the same period of last year.

Armour & Co., one of the Big Four meat packers, pulled an even neater trick. It boosted profits while selling less. Earnings for the first six months were $5.6 million, or $1.02 a share, compared to $3.1 million, or 40c a share, a year ago.

American Enka Corp., rayon yarn maker which just went into the nylon field, moved in the same general pattern as Vanadium. It boosted profits 27% while increasing sales only 24% in the 24 weeks ending June 14. Its net was $3.1 million, or $2.84 a share as against $2.23 a share in the same period of 1952.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. did the same—boosting net profits for the six months ended Apr. 30 by nearly 11% while boosting sales not quite 5%. Earnings jumped $2.1 million to $21.1 million, or from $4.81 a share a year ago to $5.32. Sales climbed $22.6 million to $487 million.

"Looking for your chair dear? I had the room done over while you were away."

Bread And Butter Drive On Comm

Economic Aid Fund Proposed

A SIX-POINT program for a world-wide anti-Communist offensive on the "bread-and-butter" level was spelled out for the third world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Stockholm by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Essentially, the plan provides for an international fund for economic and social construction in the underdeveloped countries, and an international stockpiling pool to permit all nations to live in economic security.

The CIO chieftain asked the delegates, representing the free trade union movements of 73 nations, to present his program to their respective governments and ask them to work for its implementation through the United Nations.

In a major speech, Reuther outlined his main points as follows:

1. "A Free World Labor Fund for economic and social construction: We urge the creation of a commission within the United Nations to work out a practical and continuing means for achieving equity of access among all nations, rich or poor, to the world's basic economic resources.

CIO Sends $1100 For Dutch Relief

The CIO last week sent another contribution, of $1160, to the Netherlands Federation of Labor (NVV) for victims of last winter's disastrous floods. Earlier the CIO had given $1000 through CARE.

"Our trade union groups should urge upon their governments and the United Nations the establishment of such a fund for the purpose of expanding present efforts to assist underdeveloped nations to develop their resources and to create the economic basis for raising living standards. Each nation should contribute into this based upon its means.

2. "We urge the United Nations to give leadership to the creation of an international resources partnership in which all areas, large and small, would have an equal vote.

"Such a partnership, by pooling and stabilizing the demand for the world's basic commodities, would create the necessary protection for underdeveloped countries against the economic insecurity which has been their lot when even small business recessions have occurred in industrialized nations.

"In some instances, a decline in demand of no more than 6% in an industrial nation has produced a calamitous reduction of nearly 50% in the level of activity in single-commodity supplying nations. The resources partnership should cover some 20 to 25 basic commodities and foodstuffs, such as tin, copper and sugar, which have been subject to drastic price and demand fluctuations.

3. "We call upon the various trade secretariats of the ICFTU to intensify their efforts to establish fair and equalized labor standards so that free trade may be expanded on a basis which will protect high wage standards, while at the same time helping to raise low wage standards. Trade must be based upon expanded purchasing power among the workers of all nations, not upon the exploitation of unequal wage standards.

4. "We urge our unions to increase their pressure to raise wages and purchasing power as the only means of achieving a balance between productive power and purchasing power. Ours is a problem not only of increasing the worker's share of the economic pie, but of providing a constantly larger pie in which to share.

5. "We hold it a matter of right that workers should receive a constant and guaranteed share in the fruits of increasing productivity.

6. "The guaranteed annual wage, while a question of concrete trade union demands, is one which must of necessity be worked out in each country and by each union in relation to specific needs and situations.

Annual Wage Urged

"It is urged that where practicable, trade unions explore the workability of establishing guaranteed annual wage contracts. Since the worker and his family must eat and live by the year, the worker should as a matter of both right and necessity be paid by the year.

"The guaranteed annual wage would be an important contribution to the creation of the stable purchasing power upon which full employment and full production must rest."

TWU Pres. Quill, CIO Pres. Reuther under Swedish "No Smoking" sign.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey greets worker-students.

Free Labor Meets In Stockholm

ORGANIZED labor throughout the free world, acting through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, took its unending struggle for social and economic justice through the Iron Curtain last week.

The ICFTU world congress, meeting in Stockholm, sent an official delegation to Berlin in response to an American-sponsored resolution to make an on-the-spot investigation of the Soviet army's brutal repression of embattled Red zone workers goaded into bloody demonstrations against Communist tyranny.

Tom O'Brien, president of the British Trades Union Congress and a member of Parliament, headed the delegation. It was due to urge the American, British and French high commands to demand that Russian authorities imediately cease their tank and armored car assaults on workers driven to desperation by impossible work quotas and empty shelves in food stores.

A Better Share

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, making his own investigation, was already on the scene (see adjoining story).

More than 200 delegates attended the world congress, third since the ICFTU was organized in London in 1949. They tackled an eight-day program in which East Germany and the so-called change in the attitude of Russia vied for attention with bread and butter problems like organizing, fighting for workers' rights, and winning a better share of the world's wealth for those who produce it.

CIO, AFL, and Mine Worker delegations appeared victors in a fight to continue strong opposition to Russian aggression as against the softer attitude taken by the powerful British labor movement.

One of its results was a decision by Sir Vincent Tewson, TUC secretary, not to run for reelection as ICFTU president. News reports named Omer Becu, head of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, as his probable successor.

Colonial Issues

In other matters, the delegates, representing nearly 54 million workers in 73 countries, heard bitter denunciations of Great Britain and France for their treatment of colonial labor movements. The two nations were attacked by delegates from Cyprus and Tunisia, respectively.

N. Boudlai, the Tunisian delegate, charged that France is preventing the normal development of a democratic trade union movement, and frequently had prevented the Tunisian General Federation of Labor from sending representatives to ICFTU meetings by refusing passport visas. The murder last December of Farhat Hached, ICFTU executive board member and secretary of the Tunisian labor group, has never been solved, he recalled. Many Tunisian labor leaders have been jailed, he added.

The ICFTU executive board's characterization of the Yugoslav labor movement as Communist-dominated and "just as objectionable as that of Russia" was challenged by Knut Larsson, of the Swedish delegation.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek retorted that Yugoslav unions do not function as free and independent organizations, and that considerable change in their status will be necessary before the ICFTU can accept them as members.

The CIO was represented, in addition to Reuther, by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice Presidents Michael Quill, L. S. Buckmaster, James G. Thimmes and O. A. Knight; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers; General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Michael Ross, secretary of the Intl. Affairs Committee; Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, and Guy Nunn, adviser and interpreter.

Concert featuring Workers-

ICFTU Gains Organizing D

MEMBERSHIP in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has jumped by four million since the 1951 meeting in Milan, Italy, Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek reported to the third world congress at Stockholm last week.

The worldwide voice of free labor now speaks for 54 million working men and women in 97 organizations in 73 countries ranging from the most highly industrialized to the least developed, he said.

The membership increased by more than 500,000 workers during the convention, when the delegates approved the admission of Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor, with 472,000 members, and two Chilean unions, the Confederation of Copper Workers and the Confederation of Maritime Workers, with 30,000 members.

Histadrut is the largest and most powerful union in the Middle East and includes an overwhelming percentage of Israeli workers. The Chilean unions are affiliates of a national center with constitutional barriers to international affiliations.

Oldenbroek also reported that organizational campaigns, on a decentralized basis, are well under way in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Latin America, he said, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) has not only made notable progress in Chile, Uruguay and the Caribbean area, but has become a major bulwark against the spread of Russian communism on the one hand and Peronist fascism on the other.

Schools Established

The organizing drives are paid for out of a special Regional Activities Fund to which the CIO gave $100,000. The major contributors were the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO unions in that country are affiliated; the British Trades Union Congress and the German Federation of Labor (DGB).

The campaigns in Asia and Africa have proceeded so far that permanent labor training schools have been established at Calcutta, India, and Accra, on the African Gold Coast, he said.

Oldenbroek's report also detailed ICFTU championship of human rights in many countries since the last world congress.

unism Urged By Reuther At ICFTU

ral Society opened parley.

By 4 Million, rives Pushed

The most widely known was in connec-on with the campaign in the United Na-ons against slave labor. This led to the rmation of an Ad Hoc Committee before hich the ICFTU gave testimony and evi-nce. The committee report, made public few weeks ago, declared flatly that slave bor exists for purposes of economic ad-ncement or political punishment, or th, in every country behind the Iron rtain, and in some other parts of the rld as well.

The ICFTU voiced bitter condemnation the mass deportations of Hungarian rkers and asked the UN to act; con-mned the Prague trials, actively opposed scism in Spain, and has been engaged in running fight with France over its mis-atment of labor and the nationalist vement in Tunisia.

It also championed the rights of man in nezuela, South Africa, Argentina, the ar, Morocco, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Uruguay d Japan.

CIO Offers Aid To E. Berlin Workers

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther flew from the ICFTU world congress at Stockholm to see for himself what conditions are like in Soviet-controlled East Berlin.

The CIO leader also conferred with Mayor Ernst Reuter, of West Berlin, who had invited him to visit that city when he spoke at the CIO Auto Workers convention at Atlantic City, N. J., in March.

Reuther left Stockholm after making four concrete moves to help East Berlin workers, and as the workers themselves were staging a series of sitdown and slowdown strikes that was spreading rapidly to the rest of Communist-dominated East Germany.

Red army tanks were again moving into the city as he arrived. A few hours later, the Soviet-sponsored government capitulated to the workers' demands by reopening the border between East and West Berlin and by freeing an estimated 100,000 workers arrested as an aftermath of the bloody anti-Communist demonstration on June 17.

Joint Cable To Ike

Before leaving Stockholm, Reuther had joined with Pres. George Meany of the AFL in sending a cable to Pres. Eisenhower asking him to take the initiative in helping East German workers in their struggle against Soviet totalitarianism and for free elections on uniting Germany.

In Washington, Eisenhower told a press conference it was "significant" that the leaders of the two great U. S. labor organizations should ask him to intervene, but gave no indication he would.

At the ICFTU congress, Reuther also introduced a resolution calling on free labor throughout the world to help the East Germans financially as well as morally. With Meany's vigorous support, it was pushed through in the face of British reluctance.

Inquiry Proposed

The following day he announced that the CIO will make a "substantial" contribution to a fund for the East Germans. Meany likewise pledged a sizable gift as the other delegates cheered the Americans' action.

Reuther also supported and helped secure passage of a proposal by Irving Brown, AFL delegate, that the congress appoint an international commission to inquire into the arrests and executions of East German union leaders.

He was accompanied to Berlin by Mrs. Reuther; his brother Victor, who is CIO European representative; Guy Nunn, his adviser, and Daniel Benedict, CARE European representative.

CIO, AFL Wire To Ike Urges Aid To East German Labor

The following cablegram was sent to Pres. Eisenhower in Washington by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany from the Stockholm world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

ON BEHALF of 16 million American workers whose representatives are in Stockholm, Sweden, today attending the third world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, we call upon the government of the United States immediately to take the initiative in aiding the workers of Soviet-occupied Germany in their struggle against Soviet totalitarianism.

The assembled delegates of the ICFTU world congress, who speak for more than 53 million workers throughout the world, have unanimously and with American labor's uncompromising support voted to aid their fellow-workers in East Germany in every manner possible.

We ask that our government press for immediate negotiations for free elections in a united Germany and for establishment of free political parties and free trade unions, and for the immediate liberation of German workers imprisoned by the Soviet occupation authorities for their resistance June 17.

We further call for the submission of a formal complaint to the United Nations against the Soviet Union's violation of human rights and freedom of association in Soviet-occupied Germany.

In the history of mankind's struggle for liberty, June 17 will go down as a memorable moment during which heroic German workers fought not only for themselves, but also a battle for all the free peoples of the world. Their struggle must have the unyielding support of all who cherish freedom. We ask your immediate consideration of our plea.

'Intensive Speedup' Provoked Labor Rising In Soviet Berlin

AN EYEWITNESS account of the Soviet tank attack on demonstrating East Berlin workers was given the ICFTU world congress by a union leader who was directly involved.

The story really began early last spring, Alfred Braun, an officer of the construction workers' union which touched off the bloody demonstration, told the respectfully attentive delegates.

"At that time we were subjected to an intensive speedup brought on by the raising of production quotas and the increase of prices," he explained.

The first protest was staged on May 1, he said. It was then the East Berlin workers had proof that the Communist unions, instead of representing them in grievances, were really working for the employer—in this case the Communist puppet government. They were forced back to work.

Another 20% increase in the work load quickly followed, Braun continued. So on June 16 the workers sent a delegation to the East German government buildings in East Berlin.

"As the delegation walked through the city it gathered strength," he said. "It included more than 1000 workers when it reached the government headquarters.

"The officials who refused to deal with the delegation turned an economic demand into a political crisis. On the following day, spontaneously, all the people of East Berlin rose against the tyranny.

"For a moment the government was overthrown. Then the occupying power intervened, and with tanks and armored cars, it restored the discredited and repudiated people's democracy."

Gunther Eckstein, another East German worker, from the Leunawerke chemical factory at Magdeburg, gave a second labor view of the demonstration.

Not A Miracle

"The uprising was not a miracle and it was not the work of American spies," he told the congress.

"It came from a people who were exhausted and desperate. It was not particularly aimed at the Russian occupying power, but at corrupt Communist officials who ran the so-called People's government and who were responsible for the destruction of freedom and the constant lowering of living standards.

"Help us, and demand of your government that it stand firm against the occupying power. I express the hope of hundreds of thousands of people in prison. Help us regain our freedom, and your own will be assured."

Stockholm Colorful For Conference

HE THIRD world congress of the CFTU opened in the midst of a gantic birthday celebration to an chestral and choral accompaniment.

Stockholm, capital of Sweden and host ty for the congress, is celebrating its 0th anniversary this year. The streets ere gay with flags and posters when the legates began to arrive, banners and reamers were flying everywhere.

Two posters, displayed on every kiosk d billboard, particularly caught the eyes ICFTU delegates. One was that of the wedish Federation of Labor (LO) an-ncing that it has 1,340,000 members—ore than 90% of those eligible. The other as that of the cooperative movement, owing a strong arm helping a small ild.

The opening session was held in the oncert Hall, with the city's Concert Hall rchestra and the Workers Choral Society pplying stirring trade union music—in ct, the first item on the program was the aying of the Swedish Trade Union March the orchestra.

Addresses of welcome were given by C. A. Anderson, chairman of the Stockholm City Council; Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden, who visited the National CIO office in Washington last year, and Pres. Axel Strand, of the LO.

Responses were made by one representative of each continent. Pres. George Meany of the AFL replied for North America. Leon Jouhaux, head of the French Force Ouvriere and a veteran of the international labor movement, answered for Europe; R. Chaudry, of Pakistan, for Asia; E. F. Small, of Gambia, for Africa, and M. Figueira, of Uruguay, for South America.

Sir Vincent Tewson, president of the ICFTU and sercetary of the British Trades Union Congress, made the official opening address. He reviewed ICFTU growth since the Milan congress two years ago, paid tribute to East German workers, and touched off an internal split by emphasizing the opportunity for peace he held was offered by the so-called "softening" attitude of Russia.

Delegates of CIO to ICFTU congress pose at Concert Hall.

In The Legislatures—

Big Business Gains In States Reported

"WE NEVER had it worse . . . We anticipated little and we got less." That's how the recent session of the North Carolina Legislature was described by J. R. Graham, State CIO-PAC executive director. And his description applies in large part to other legislative sessions now winding up across the nation.

Here are recent developments, as reported by State CIO councils and PACs:

Illinois

Veto of the Larson Bill aimed at public housing was urged by Illinois CIO, describing the measure as "anti-social, vested interest legislation destroying public housing and slum clearance legislation."

The Broyles bill, setting up an Illinois McCarthy-type committee, was defeated shortly before the General Assembly adjourned, but a state employe loyalty oath bill was voted.

In the field of unemployment and pension on benefits, old age payments were upped from $65 to $75 a month, while an employer bill disqualifying thousands of workers from unemployment benefits was stopped.

"Some of the things we didn't get," as reported by Illinois CIO, were an increase in jobless benefits, a state 75c-an-hour minimum wage law, and a state equal job opportunities bill. The later was killed in Senate committee.

Ohio

Fair employment practices also were done in by the Ohio Senate Labor and Commerce Committee, which killed the measure by a 5-to-4 vote.

(FEPC bills were introduced in a dozen legislatures—most of them Republican-controlled—this year, according to the Jewish Labor Committee. But only Kansas acted favorably, and that was on an educational measure lacking enforcement powers.)

Pennsylvania

State CIO Pres. Harry Boyer reported the Republican "Administration is now using honey and threats" in an effort to win the General Assembly approval of proposals for state wage and sales taxes.

The Pennsylvania CIO Legislative Bulletin urged lawmakers "not to fall for promises or be scared by threats" and to act favorably upon fair practices legislation and measures to improve unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits.

Boyer last week urged Gov. John S. Fine to veto two bills that would exempt from taxation machinery and all kinds of equipment. He asked the Governor to kill the measures "so that taxes saved by corporations will not be shifted to the small property owner."

North Carolina

"As big business took over the operation of our nation in Washington, so did big business climb into the driver's seat in North Carolina," the state CIO-PAC reported in its legislative summary.

The report condemned the administration of Gov. William B. Umstead as "big business first, last and always," granting corporation tax benefits while "failing completely to take any positive step on behalf of the one million industrial workers of this state."

Lid Placed On Joe's Tax Files

Under a bill signed into law by Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin, a lid has been clamped on state income tax returns.

The bill, opposed by labor and liberal groups during the legislative sessions, wipes out a 40-year-old measure making tax returns open to public inspection. Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) had his state tax returns figure in a U. S. Senate committee report during the 82nd Congress.

The same Wisconsin Legislature which sealed up tax returns put through a bill opening names on relief rolls to public inspection. (LPA)

CIO Voices Protests On Atomic Grab

SUPPORT of CIO members in the fight against the threatened give-away of atomic energy to big business was enlisted last week by the CIO Committee on Regional Development Conservation.

In a letter to all CIO councils, regional directors and field offices, Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the committee, asked CIO members to urge their senators and congressmen to vote against the give-away when it comes up for final action.

"When you protest against it (proposed weakening of the Atomic Energy Act)," he wrote, "you are working to protect the national security, reasonable secrecy in atomic energy matters, and the property of the people of the U. S. in atomic energy.

A joint congressional committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Cole (R. N. Y.) is considering the legislation. In a recent speech, Cole warned the House that private industry will have to have government subsidies if it is ever to develop atomic energy for commercial use.

CLASS UNDER TREES is held at Tennessee CIO summer school at Monteagle, Tenn. This group of CIO Rubber Workers is being taught by Ray Nixon, URW southern area representative. Bill Abbott, URW assistant education director, is fourth from left in rear row. Several other unions sent students to the school.

Tennessee Students Hit TVA Cuts

THEIR LESSONS were put into quick practice by students at the seventh Tennessee CIO Summer School at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Twenty-nine of the 37 people wrote Pres. Eisenhower urging restoration of appropriation slashes for Tennessee Valley Authority and reminded him of his campaign pledge not to hamper TVA.

The letters were written after the students heard Stefan Robock, TVA economist. He is brother-in-law of Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Education and Research Dept.

ROBOCK said one effect of the proposed budget cuts would be the abolition of the TVA resources and development board which plans the future of the area. He said the slashed budget, which is being foisted on Congress by the Edison Utility group representing private companies, would restrict TVA to power development and strip it of its function of aiding the people to improve their condition.

Seven new members of the CIO Furniture Workers attended the school after their local at Chattanooga borrowed $500 for that purpose.

Special classes were held for CIO Rubber Workers by William Abbott, URW assistant education director, and Ray Nixon, the union's southern area representative. URW members also attended other classes.

Other teachers at the school, which was conducted by the CIO Education and Research Dept. and the Tennessee CIO, included Ben Segal and Stuart Brock, CIO assistant education directors, who were in charge; Paul Christopher, CIO regional director; Matthew Lynch, Tennessee CIO secretary-treasurer, and Dan Powell, PAC southern director.

In addition to URW and UFWA, other unions sending students to the school included Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers, Chemical Workers and Paperworkers.

CIO Calls Special Interest Seaway Foes Shortsighted

RAILROAD, coal and port interests fighting the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project "serve neither themselves nor the nation in their misguided effort," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has told the House Public Committee.

"Less, not more, railroad tonnage will be hauled—less, not more coal will be burned—less, not more, ocean shipping will move in and out of Atlantic ports if Congress is persuaded by the shortsighted counsel of these special interests to hold back the economic development and productive power of the entire nation by failing to develop the natural resources available to us in the St. Lawrence," he said in a statement.

Reuther pointed out that CIO's endorsement of the project is grounded in the firm conviction that what helps one part of our nation helps all.

"We totally reject," he added, "the false philosophy that the economic advancement of one part of the country or one industry is achieved only to the detriment of other areas or industries. Increased employment and larger payrolls among any part of our people create better customers for the products of the entire country."

UPWA Wins Firing Case

FIVE YEARS' back pay, less any earnings on other jobs during the period, is in store for 30 CIO Packinghouse Workers refused reinstatement after strikes in 1948 at three plants of the big Wilson & Co. meat packing firm.

The back-pay order is part of a National Labor Relations Board decision which refused to accept Wilson's flimsy excuses for not permitting the 30 to return to their jobs at the close of strikes at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Albert Lea and Faribault, Minn.

Wilson also was ordered to offer immediate job reinstatement to 26 of the workers. Four previously were offered their jobs back at the NLRB hearings in 1952 and a fifth died while the case was being processed. His estate will receive the back pay due him. **(LPA)**

A Fall In Time Saves Nine

THIS, SO HELP US, is a true story. It took place in one of Ohio's smaller towns, where a CIO union complained to management that some factory stairways were dangerous—a number of workers had tripped on them.

The safety-conscious union people pointed out that the tread on the steps was too narrow and did not meet legal requirements of Ohio's Safety Code.

Management did nothing.

The union called in a woman inspector from the State Div. of Females and Minors. She was not impressed and reported the steps were not dangerous.

Still convinced they were right, the union asked the State Div. of Factory and Building Inspection to check the dangerous stairways. The inspector took one look, reported the steps were dangerous and in violation of the law and that other stairways were in bad condition.

He ordered the hazard corrected within 30 days.

Then fate stepped in. Immediately after the inspector made his finding, these two events took place:

- The woman inspector, who said the steps were not dangerous, fell down these same steps and had to be taken to first-aid.
- The plant's general supervisor, who had been unimpressed by the union's arguments, fell down the same steps and broke his thumb.

According to last reports, repair work on the stairway was being rushed.

HERE'S WHAT HELPS—This stock of food contributions is part of gifts which helped CIO Electrical Workers win eight-week strike at Western Electric works in St. Paul, Minn. IUE stopped management effort to wreck plant-wide seniority, also gained 6c to 14c hourly increase. Checking canned goods are Catherine Claugherty, welfare chairman, and Financial Sec. John Bryant.

Raise Pensions With Wages Lehman Says On Old Age Pay

SOCIAL SECURITY benefit payments must be increased to a level that keeps them in line with rising wages, Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) told the Senate in support of his bill for a thoroughgoing revision of social security laws.

"The long-term trend of wages in this country has been consistently upward," he said.

"It is of the utmost importance that benefit levels be kept current with rising wage levels, so that benefits will represent a meaningful replacement of the money income lost by the worker upon his retirement or by his family in the event of his death."

TO THIS end, Lehman's bill would lift maximum monthly payments from the present $167.50 to $200 per family, and provide similar increases right down the line. It would also, however, provide new insurance for long-term and permanent disability as well as protection against temporary sickness or accident causing loss of income.

Calling the present lack of disability insurance "the most serious gap in the social insurance system today," Lehman said that disability in reality is more of a social burden than old age because it often comes at a time when responsibility for the support of a family is the greatest.

"To a family," he added, "disablement of its breadwinner is financially more ruinous than death itself, for it adds a dependent to be taken care of—a dependent who may need extra care and incur extra expenses."

BESIDES providing for disability benefits, Lehman's measure would greatly encourage rehabilitation of the disabled by providing rehabilitation benefits to totally disabled insured workers and to their dependent children and wives.

In urging new cash sickness and accident insurance benefits, Lehman pointed out that under the present law an insured person out of work can count on a modest substitute income through unemployment insurance if he is able bodied, but is left without protection if his unemployment is due to sickness. Only four states now compensate for short-term illnesses.

HIS BILL would provide cash benefits up to 26 weeks in a year to temporarily disabled persons insured on the basis of employment before their disability. Such benefits, he said, "would cushion the economic loss to a worker and his family when the worker is ill, even though the illness may not be of a permanently disabling nature."

The measure also would extend coverage to farm operators, several professions, farm and domestic workers, certain groups of public employes and others now denied social security protection. About 8.5 million additional workers would be included in social security under the bill.

Lehman said that his measure is the result of several years of study and review of the subject. He said it would "bring the social security system now in effect in line with current realities."

"IT WOULD make our social security system not a perfect system, but a better system; a sounder, more just, and more comprehensive system," he said. "We believe that our citizens can best contribute to the national welfare, and can best participate in the epic struggle for freedom which today grips the world if they are secure in their own lives."

One major change proposed would raise the limit on annual earnings that could be used in computing benefits from $3600 to $6000. This would make $500 a month the maximum wage on which benefits could be based in place of the present $300.

"With this change, all the annual earnings of 96% of the contributors to the system would be creditable for benefit purposes," Lehman said. "This change would restore the relationship that existed in 1939 under the old Social Security Act, when wage levels were much lower and the maximum credited was $3000. In that year 97% of all covered workers had covered earnings of less than $3000."

SEN. LEHMAN
Explains new bill

Runaway Plants Cost Thousands Of Jersey Jobs, IUE Aide Warns

RUNAWAY PLANTS are eliminating thousands of jobs in New Jersey and unemployment may rise to new heights there when U. S. defense contracts end.

That's what Pres. Richard A. Lynch of Local 410, CIO Electrical Workers, Bloomfield, N. J., says in an open letter to the newspapers of the State.

"In the past few years 64 textile, woolen and hosiery mills have closed their gates in our state," declares Lynch, who several weeks ago came to Washington with leaders of IUE and other CIO locals to urge that steps be taken to halt "the economic erosion" of New Jersey industry.

LYNCH cites figures showing that several thousand New Jersey workers have lost or will lose their jobs through moving of plants to the South.

Factories that have moved or are planning to move their plants or certain operations to the South and the number of jobs affected include:

General Electric washing machine plant, Trenton, 1000 jobs; American Pencil Co., Hoboken, 400; National Union Radio Tube Co., Newark, 1000; Westinghouse, Trenton, Bloomfield and Belleville, 1500.

"UNDER the accelerated amortization clause of the 1950 Tax Law which permits a corporation to receive tax concessions by depreciating a factory and the equipment in five instead of the usual 20 or 25 years, Westinghouse has secured a certificate of necessity to build a new meter plant at Raleigh, N. C.," Lynch points out.

"At first it was estimated that 800 jobs would be transferred from the Newark plants, but a later report states that 2500 will be the ultimate employment in the new plant at Raleigh.

"Several hundred have been laid off at the Singer (sewing machine) factory at Elizabethport due to the opening of new Singer plants at Pickens, N. C., and Anderson, S. C.

"OTHER corporations, too, have joined the movement South. Among these Sylvania, Magnavox, American Bosch, Sperry Gyroscope and others.

"With many plants going full blast on defense orders the loss of the above jobs has not been too apparent. The severe impact will be felt when government defense contracts are terminated."

Lynch called on New Jersey Senators and Representatives to "seriously consider" taking four steps "to arrest the economic erosion." They are: Close screening of requests of corporations for certificates of necessity for new plants, raising the minimum wage from 75c an hour to $1.25, repealing the Fulbright Amendment to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law, and repealing or amending the Taft-Hartley Act to remove obstacles to organizing workers in the South.

"The laws governing management-labor activities must remain the responsibility of our federal government and must not be transferred to the individual states," Lynch says.

"Unfortunately, Sen. Smith (R. N. J.), who is chairman of the Committee on Labor, does not perceive the danger to our state of such a transfer."

CCL Urges Labor Voters To Back CCF Candidates

TOP OFFICERS of the Canadian Congress of Labor last week recommended that the 370,000 members support Canadian Commonwealth Federation candidates in the national election next month.

Canada will elect a new Parliament on Aug. 10.

Pres. A. R. Mosher and Sec.-Treas. Donald J. MacDonald, in a joint statement, told CCL members that the CCF "is the only party whose position fully justifies" the votes of organized labor.

"The support which the Canadian Congress of Labor seeks for the CCF," they said, "is based on that party's realistic approach to issues which are vital to every citizen.

"It is significant that, despite a steady deterioration in our critical housing need, and despite repeated warnings from its own experts, there has been no effective approach by the government to this problem. Nor has there been any indication from the other parties, apart from the CCF, that such an operation could be expected."

Mosher and MacDonald also accused the Liberal Party government of stalling on "a long overdue" national health insurance plan, and of failure to increase old age and other benefits to keep pace with inflation.

Give A Buck To PAC

Bowler Named To Labor Group

James B. Bowler, 77-year-old Chicago alderman, was elected overwhelmingly last week to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.). He represents the 7th Illinois congressional district, which includes Chicago's stockyards.

Final returns gave Bowler more than 31,000 votes to his opponent's 6000. He is a Democrat.

Appearing to take his seat in Congress on the day following election, Bowler was assigned to the House Labor Committee.

Wood Union Decries Raid On Forests

A SCATHING attack on big West Coast lumber operators for their "game of distortion" and "spouting vicious half-truths" about public forest lands was delivered last week by Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers.

Hartung called a statement attributed to Wildred Laird, president of the Willamette Valley Logging Congress, blaming the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for waste of over-ripe timber on publicly-owned lands, "a complete misrepresentation of the truth."

THE TIMBER is wasted because it is inaccessible, the IWA-CIO president said, and because Laird's associates have fought every effort of the agencies he criticizes to get appropriations for access roads from Congress.

Laurence F. Lee, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has said the country loses millions of dollars in taxes because federal land is not privately owned, Hartung said, whereas "the truth is that . . . it pays millions of dollars into state and federal treasuries annually in lieu of taxes."

"WE IN THE CIO Woodworkers have a 'vested interest' in the wise and complete use of the nation's private and public timber lands," Hartung explained.

"We have learned from the terrible examples of forest destruction in the Midwest and farther east that the big timber exploiters can't be trusted to have a monopoly over the timber without government protection of the public interest.

"We know from observation that the federal bureaus have been much more zealous in requiring proper cutting methods than state or private interests."

You And Your Money—

Senator Tries To Pry Consumer Interests Bill Out For Vote

A NEW MOVE to pry the resolution setting up a new Special Committee on Consumer Interests out of the Senate Banking Committee pigeonhole will be made by its 17 sponsors, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) said last week.

The legislation, introduced by Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) last January, has since been held up in committee. Meanwhile, Congress has followed the wishes of the Republican Administration in voting to end all price and rent protections, even on a stand-by basis.

"Those of us from farm states are deeply concerned by the prevailing situation in which consumer prices continue at an extremely high level at the same time that farm prices are falling to the lowest point they have reached in many years," Sparkman said.

The farmer, he added, is being unjustly blamed for causing the highest consumer prices in history when "in truth the farmer is receiving less for his products than he has in years." Sparkman said that, actually, farmers are suffering from a shrinkage of their proper share of the national income.

"Not only is the farmer receiving less for his produce, but he is receiving a smaller share of the consumer dollar, and furthermore is obliged to pay high prices for all the things he needs to live and to operate his farm," he pointed out.

Sparkman cited figures showing that last year the average American paid $5 less for meat than he paid the year before, but at the same time, the farmer got $15 less for his cattle than a year earlier. He said the farmer lost three times what the rest of us gained, and the real question is "what happened to the other $10?"

The Gillette resolution would set up a committee of the Senate authorized to study and report on all problems affecting consumer interests. Sparkman said the committee, if set up, "would give particular attention to prices charged the ultimate consumer for food, fuel and clothing, and the costs and methods of producing, processing and distributing such goods."

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

SOME YEARS AGO this department published a list of discount houses and promised to bring it up to date as we learned of more such low-cost sellers.

Our new list is bigger, but we still don't have names for all sections. We can only suggest ways you might find a discount house locally yourself, or suggest you write for prices to those in other cities on our list.

No Soap

A Federal Trade Commission hearing examiner has moved to dismiss long-pending charges against the "big three" soap manufacturers.

Discriminatory price practices and advertising allowances were charged in 1948 against Lever Bros., Proctor & Gamble and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet. Examiner E. J. Kolb said the evidence didn't uphold the charges, recommended the dismissal.

In this time of abundant supplies, many "street stores" in effect are discount houses. It's not unsual to walk into some local stores and be offered 20% off on standard-brand goods. You can even get discounts at some of the largest appliance and television chains, and even in some department stores in cities where discount houses are active. *But you may have to ask for it.* Regular discount houses give reductions to all customers.

In some of the larger cities where there are many discount houses (especially New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles), competition has gotten so keen that the discount sellers give as much as 25-30% off on many standard items. *The more expensive the item, generally the higher the discount.* Discounts on watches and jewelry are especially big because the manufacturers put extra-high list prices on these items to permit the credit jewelers to charge more.

AN EXAMPLE is the discount house currently offering a famous-brand automatic toaster which lists at $24, for only $12; one of the most popular lawn mowers, which lists at $32, for only $19. Another offers a well-known steam iron which lists at $19.95, for $12.50; a famous-make 17-inch table-model television set, which has a regular retail price of $199.95, for $145.

Not only do discount houses provide bargains on individual purchases, but they are one of the best sources for group purchasing. These merchants are more flexible in their operations and thinking than some of the larger retailers. They frequently make arrangements with labor organizations and community groups for special prices.

More and more independent merchants and jobbers these days are willing to sell at very close to wholesale prices on large orders. They are eager for volume as a means of reducing their currently inflated costs of doing business, and they themselves can get lower prices on larger orders.

HOW TO FIND A DISCOUNT HOUSE: One of the best ways to get the name of a discount seller, if you are an employe of a large firm, is to ask either the purchasing agent or the personnel director of your company if he can introduce you to one. (If you do not work for such a firm, you may know someone who does, and make your connection that way.)

Another way to get in touch with discount sellers is through your union local. Many unions have arrangements for their members to buy at discounts.

A third way is to shop independent and neighborhood stores until you find one that will sell to you at a discount.

N. Y. Hillman Health Center Expansion Set

FACILITIES of the Sidney Hillman Health Center in New York will be expanded this summer with the equipping of two additional floors, Louis Hollander, president of the center and manager of the New York Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, announced last week.

The center is named for the first president of the ACWA-CIO. It is supported by contributions of one-quarter of 1% of weekly payrolls by employers under contract with the union, and gives 40,000 union members and their wives full medical service for a flat fee of $10 a year.

BY CONTRAST, over in Brooklyn the Kings County Medical Society was voting overwhelmingly for a revision in the profession's "code of ethics" which would wreck such programs as that of the clothing industry and the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

The society wants to prevent prepayment medical care plans from advertising for members; ban treatment of patients by hospitals and other clinics except for "public charges"; disapprove hospitals and clinics offering physicians' services to patients, and approve fee splitting.

"Of course I could care for you, Roger, and if you'd join the Union, they'd care for the both of us!"

'We're Feeling Pretty Good,' Oil Price Boosters Allow

THE OIL industry, with an air of bewildered innocence, last week voiced its denials to charges that recent price increases involved collusion among big producers.

The denials had little apparent effect on the House Commerce Committee, before which the original charges were made. The committee has been holding hearings in an effort to find out why gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum items have risen in price while the industry wants to curb imports by applying quotas and domestic production is being cut back because of surpluses.

Vice Pres. W. W. Keeler of the Phillips Petroleum Co., which touched off the series of price rises, declared the boosts were "well-warranted and long overdue." The industry, he declared, hasn't had a general price raise since December 1947, while costs of discovering, developing and producing oil have jumped 50%.

"The price of crude must be maintained at a level sufficient to provide the necessary incentive for providing additional reserves," he said.

Chairman Wolverton (R. N.J.) was unconvinced. He couldn't follow Keeler's argument that a 25c a barrel crude oil increase was much of an incentive to promote exploration and development of new wells.

He was unkind enough to remind Keeler that the oil industry has a proprietary interest in the biggest loop-hole in the income tax laws, under which it gets a 27.5% "depletion allowance" on income taxes, and in addition can deduct drilling and exploration costs from taxable income.

Rep. Derounian (D. N.Y.) likewise was unimpressed. He remarked that the company might have done without the price boost " when we are trying to stop inflation."

"Is Phillips in a financial plight?" he asked.

"No," replied Keeler, *"we're feeling very good."*

REP. HESELTON (R. Mass.), a committee member, has introduced a bill for federal control of the oil and gas industry in all its phases. The measure would create a national petroleum commission to regulate "production, refining, distribution and sale" in the interests of the national economy and security.

Pres. T. S. Peterson of the Standard Oil Co. of California filed a statement with the committee that his firm's price decisions were "independently" made. Vice Pres. Herbert Willetts of the Socony-Vacuum Co., in another statement, declared the "free play" of economic forces will assure ample supplies at "reasonable" prices.

'Hoodwinking' Of Milk Buyers Hit By Jersey CIO

GOV. DRISCOLL was urged by the New Jersey CIO Council last week to veto a bill that would "hoodwink consumers" on the type of milk they buy.

The bill, which was passed on the last day of the legislative session, would reduce from two inches to one-eighth of an inch the size of the words "non-fat" or "skimmed" on milk containers.

"The effect of this bill can only be to hoodwink consumers," said Council Pres. Carl Holderman. He said the reduction in the size of the lettering would serve that purpose and the measure was pushed through the Legislature "by a powerful milk corporation lobby."

Tax Dependent Change Proposed

A bill amending income tax laws to permit dependents to earn up to $1000 without denying their supporter a deduction has been introduced by Rep. Machrowicz (D. Mich.).

At present, anyone earning more than $600 cannot be claimed as a dependent in filing tax returns. Machrowicz pointed out that this amount is obviously insufficient for support under present living costs. He urged that his measure be made applicable to 1953 income.

Vodka Or Milk, N. Y. Worker Earns Them Easier Than Russian

THINGS are so tough in Russia that it takes less effort for a worker in New York to get himself a bottle of Vodka than it does his counterpart in Russia, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has figured out.

The worker in the Communist homeland has to stay on the job three times as long as the man in New York to earn enough to buy himself a fifth of the Soviet Union's most popular alcoholic beverage, the BLS reports in the Monthly Labor Review.

If the New York worker's wife needs a cotton dress, it costs two hours of his wages, the bureau said. But if Mrs. Moscow Worker needs one, it costs hubby 20 hours works, or 10 times as long. If she needs a wool suit, her breadwinner must labor eight times as long as Mrs. New York's.

The man of the house himself must work 22 times as long in Moscow as in New York to buy a cotton shirt, 16 times as long for a wool suit, 14 times as long for an overcoat and 13 times as long for a pair of shoes.

FOR A pound of bread the Moscow worker must work twice as long as his New York counterpart; for potatoes, three times as long; for beef, five times as long; for milk, six times as long; for butter, nine times as long, and for tea (nearly as popular as vodka) 21 times as long.

And for the tobacco the Moscow worker stuffs into his pipe after a hard day trying to keep up with the Stakhanovites, he works three times as long as the New Yorker.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

CIO REP. LEO LAMOTTE reports an election victory for the CIO Auto Workers at the J. I. Case plant, Bettendorf, Ia., by a vote of 623 for the UAW-CIO to 580 for no union.

Assistant Organization Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Ace Foundry, Los Angeles, Calif., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 74 to 48 for no union. Intl. Reps. Dell Coffey, Bob Porch and Pat Nall handled this campaign.

The Auto Workers scored decisive victories in two representation elections at the Chrysler Corp. jet engine plant, Detroit, Mich. The UAW-CIO, appearing alone on the ballot for production and non-production employes, won by a vote of 81 to 6. In an election for maintenance employes, the UAW-CIO received 152 votes to 71 for the AFL, 7 for no union and 6 challenged.

The UAW-CIO also won a representation election at the Federal-Mogul Corp., Greenville, Mich., where the toolroom employes favored the UAW by a vote of 19 to 3.

Empoyes of the Automatic Merchandising Co., Hamtramck, Mich., voted unanimously for the United Bakery and Confectionery Workers, RWDSU-CIO, in a representation election. This same local won another election victory at the Canteen Co., Ferndale, Mich., by a 48 to 5 count.

CIO Rep. Lee Tucker reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election at the All-States Trailer Co., Jacksonville, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 45, UAW-CIO 26, no union 14, challenged 3, void 1. Intl. Rep. Jack Crump directed this campaign.

CIO Rep. Charles Cowl reports that the CIO won a representation election at the Jefferson Stores, Inc., Miami, Fla., by a vote of 17 to 3. This group will be given a CIO local industrial union charter.

UAW Raps Air Force Chief For Willow Run Shutdown

CIO AUTO Workers last week accused Air Force Sec. Talbott of "disregard" for workers in cancelling a $198 million cargo plane contract at the Kaiser plant at Willow Run, Mich.

That charge was made by UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey who led a delegation of 18 union officials to Washington to protest the cancellation which will cost 10,000 workers their jobs.

Members of the delegation included Pres. Harley Neideffer of the UAW Kaiser-Frazer local, James McGahey of the Plant Guard Workers and Carl Brown of the Foremen's Association.

DURING the heated exchange with Talbott, Mazey criticized the secretary because the workers at Willow Run had no advance knowledge and were not consulted about the cancellation.

He cited a report prepared by two representatives of the Air Materiel Command at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, O., which showed work at the Willow Run plant was progressing "beyond normal expectations" and the prospects for cargo planes were favorable.

Earlier Mazey denounced as slanderous statements attributed to Air Force officials that Detroit area industrial workers are lazy and indifferent.

"Air Force officials who made such statements are either deliberately misrepresenting the truth or else they are speaking out of gross stupidity," he said.

"THIS IS particularly true when they speak of auto workers with high seniority 'bumping' aircraft workers off jobs. It is a known and obvious fact that practically all aircraft workers in the Detroit area either are or have been auto workers. The exceptions are the new and inexperienced workers recruited from outside the automobile industry."

As another result of the curtailment of U. S. military orders, the Chrysler Corp. last week announced that around Jan. 1 it will begin closing down the Michoud tank engine plant near New Orleans, where 2000 UAW members work.

In the Kaiser shutdown, Mazey's statement answered Air Force charges of inefficiency.

"To refute these charges," Mazey said, "one has only to look at the astronomical profit figures of the automobile industry. It has the reputation throughout the world as being a model of efficiency and productivity. An industry doesn't achieve that reputation or those profits through the employment of 'lazy, inefficient and indifferent' workers.

"THE AIRCRAFT industry, on the other hand, makes profits only when it is being subsidized by the taxpayers. Its managements are the gold-plated panhandlers of our era. They have always paid lower wages than the automobile industry . . .

"It has been our experience that such delays and difficulties as have been experienced in aircraft production have been due more to Pentagon bungling, red tape and inefficiency than anything else.

"I believe the present charges against the automobile workers are also an effort to raise a smokescreen to conceal these inefficiencies and to head off a complete investigation of Air Force procurement policies. The nation would be better served by such an investigation than by anonymous slanders against the workers in the automobile industry in Detroit."

EMIL MAZEY
Protests Kaiser Shutdown

TWU Wins IIc At Pan Am

WAGE GAINS of from 11c to 31c an hour have been won by the CIO Transport Workers for 7000 employes of Pan American and three other airlines.

The other firms are Allied Aviation Service, KLM Airlines and American Airmotive. The Pan American contract brought a new high scale for flight personnel other than pilots, with stewards and stewardesses receiving $342 a month and pursers $417 a month.

American Airmotive workers won a top rate of $2.40 an hour in their first contract under TWU, which last March won a representation election covering 600 workers.

Rulings Curb Housing Bias

"THE RIGHT to lease property is a civil right protected by the 14th Amendment."

That's what Federal Judge Williams E. Steckler said as he ordered the Evansville, Ind., Housing Authority to accept bids from four Negro women who want to live in a project now occupied by white families.

This was the second such ruling in recent weeks. Earlier Federal Judge Frank E. Kloeb ordered the Toledo, O., Housing Authority to end segregation in its low-rent housing facilities after four families claimed they were barred solely because they were Negroes.

Beattie New Head Of UGCCW District

Andrew Beattie has assumed his post as new director of Michigan District 4 of the CIO Chemical Workers following his victory in a membership election.

CIO Protests 10% Slash In Shipping Fund

CONGRESS and Pres. Eisenhower were urged last week by the CIO Maritime Committee to reconsider crippling cuts in appropriations for the Maritime Administration and the Federal Maritime Board.

Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the committee, said the 10% slash in the $8 million administrative appropriation would "greatly retard" the Maritime Administration's work and would cause inefficiency and confusion.

He said the cut would remove 180 jobs from the agencies' work force of 1350 persons. Such a reduction, he forecast, would be most noticeable in federal offices in direct contact with ship operators, ship builders and suppliers —all offices safeguarding U. S. interests in the administration of shipping laws.

Haddock explained curtailed activities would include computation of construction and operating subsidies, and determination of the amount of operating subsidies returnable to the government where shipping profits exceed 10% of the capital investment.

John O'Connell Of UAW Dies

John J. O'Connell, 55, a veteran representative of the CIO Auto Workers, died recently in Boston after a heart attack.

O'Connell, who had been first president of UAW Local 901 at the Greater Boston Ford plant, suffered the attack shortly after leaving his office for the Fourth of July weekend. He became a UAW representative in 1942 and was prominent in CIO activities in the Boston area for many years.

UPWA Aids Cuban Union

MEMBERS of the Sugar Workers Div. of the CIO Packinghouse Workers have reciprocated for aid the Cuban Sugar Workers Federation gave Local 1101 when it was on strike against the American Sugar Refining Co. at Chalmette, La.

When the Cuban union got into a dispute with the Cuban-Atlantic Sugar Co. over nonpayment of a bonus under its contract, UPWA-CIO sugar locals on the East and Gulf coasts advised employers of their reluctance to handle the firm's products. The Cubans had refused to ship raw sugar to the Chalmette plant during the walkout there.

Bargaining—

Steel Union Wins 8.5c For 13,000 At Timken

AFTER negotiations under a reopening of the contract proposed by management, the CIO Steelworkers and the Timken Roller Bearing Co. agreed on wage increases for 13,000 employes of five plants in Ohio.

The pay boost yields 8.5c an hour for hourly-paid employes earning $1.755 or less, and 5% for those earning more. The negotiators said it equals increases granted recently by other steel companies.

The company suggested opening the contract, which expires Aug. 21, 1954, after it had given a 5% pay raise to salaried workers and other employes not represented by the USA-CIO. The largest plant is at Canton, where 8650 are employed. Other plants are in Columbus, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and Wooster.

Oil

A 4% wage increase averaging 9c to 9.5c an hour was accepted by CIO Oil Workers Local 210, representing about 600 employes of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Service Pipe Line Co. and the Texas Co. in the Chicago-Calumet area.

Rubber

Members of CIO Rubber Workers Local 102 ended a three-week strike at the Republic Rubber Div. of the Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., Youngstown, O., by voting approval of a settlement under which the company agreed to grant the same wage and collateral benefits that the major producers may yield in current negotiations.

The settlement also included pay for the July 4 holiday, which came during the walkout; equal pay for equal work by women, and adjustment of some piece rates.

Shipbuilding

The CIO Shipbuilders completed negotiations with major employers between Maine and Baltimore, Md., last week when they reached agreement on a 7c hourly pay increase for about 7000 employes of the Maryland Dry Dock Co., Baltimore. The settlement followed seven weeks of negotiations during which the union voted to strike if management did not offer satisfactory proposals.

Shipping

The first break in the strike of CIO Maritime Union members on Great Lakes tankers occurred last week when NMU-CIO and the Sinclair Oil Co. reached an agreement, which may prove a settlement pattern. Some 600 NMU members are involved in the strike which has idled 30 ships since June 15, when the old pact expired.

NMU won a general wage increase ranging from 2% to 6% depending on job classifications, incorporation into the basic wage structure of a 10% seasonal bonus for sailors staying on a ship the entire shipping season, and a 10% boost in overtime rates.

Utility

Increases of 11c to 17c hourly were won by CIO Utility Workers Local 197 in a new contract with the Mountain States Power Co. at Coos Bay, Ore., along with overtime and sick leave gains.

At Tillamook, Ore., CIO Local Industrial Union 1361 gained 12c to 17c hourly and seven paid holidays in a new contract with the same utility firm.

Certification Asked By N. Y. News Guild

The CIO Newspaper Guild of New York has asked the National Labor Relations Board for certification as collective bargaining agent for four departments of the Yonkers Herald-Statesman. A majority of the employes have signed membership application cards.

'Weakened By Witch-hunts'—

Guild Convention Defends Freedom To Read

By FRED ROSS

A BLOW for freedom was struck by the CIO Newspaper Guild in its 20th annual convention at Boston, home of Faneuil Hall—"the cradle of American liberty."

Almost 250 delegates representing 70 locals heard speakers denounce most newspaper publishers for their failure to take a strong stand against efforts of some congressmen to curb freedom of the press.

They heard ANG Pres. Harry Martin declare that when the world is looking to the U. S. for leadership, "we stand before it weakened by witch-hunts, frightened by the professional fomenters of phobias that are foul and obscene in the extreme, blinded by smoke from the burning of books, deafened by the bray of bigotry and divided by the maneuvers of a callous corps of name-calling nitwits who would rather smear labor and liberals at home than smash communism and fascism abroad."

Martin, who is labor information director for the Mutual Security Agency, said "there are signs that America is awakening to this menace."

He reported that "never before, in its 20 years, has the ANG been in as good condition as it is today. The Guild, he said, "has a total of 26,348 members, 1474 members more than the last time we met together at Portland, Ore."

The delegates also heard Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation, which grants Harvard Univ. scholarships to outstanding newspapermen, express his anxiety that "so few editors are deeply concerned over the efforts of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) to use the power of government to infringe the freedom of criticism of the New York Post."

"It is disturbing," Lyons said, "to find so few deeply concerned over the State Dept.'s directives to purge our overseas libraries of books that somebody says are less American than some other books. Who says so? Who is he to say so? Not enough editors are asking these American questions."

LOUIS M. LYONS
Nieman Fund curator protested silence of publishers.

One-Party Press

The delegates also received a report from ANG officers on "The One-Party Press." Reference was made to Editor & Publisher poll taken before the 1952 election which reported that 67.34% of the daily newspapers with 80.24% of the total daily circulation were supporting Eisenhower. The report said:

"This almost single-mindedness of publishers in their political views would be serious enough were it confined to the hurly-burly of party politics. It has aided, however, in creating the climate of conformity, the demand for orthodoxy which now pervades every aspect of community life."

And the delegates also heard a message from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was on his way to Stockholm to attend the convention of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Reuther said our contest with the Communists were hindered by "McCarthy's political side show," and our world leadership was hampered by attacks on "creeping socialism" and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and by turning "the national resources over to private interests."

"We can't keep our democracy strong, we can't keep our democratic wits about us, by intimidating college teachers and clergymen and editors, by attempting to throttle free expression of ideas, by hampering men with unpopular views," Reuther said. "We can't fight communism by becoming commissars ourselves."

Membership referendums will decide the election of some of the ANG officers, including the president, and whether the mandatory dues schedule should apply to 32 locals not now covered by it.

Officer Contest

Martin, and Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre, vice president at large, were nominated for the presidency. There are also 10 contestants for six vice presidents at large. And there are two-way contests for vice presidencies in the Midwest and Far West regions.

Unopposed for the posts they now hold, Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak and Sec.-Treas. William J. Farson were re-elected by acclamation.

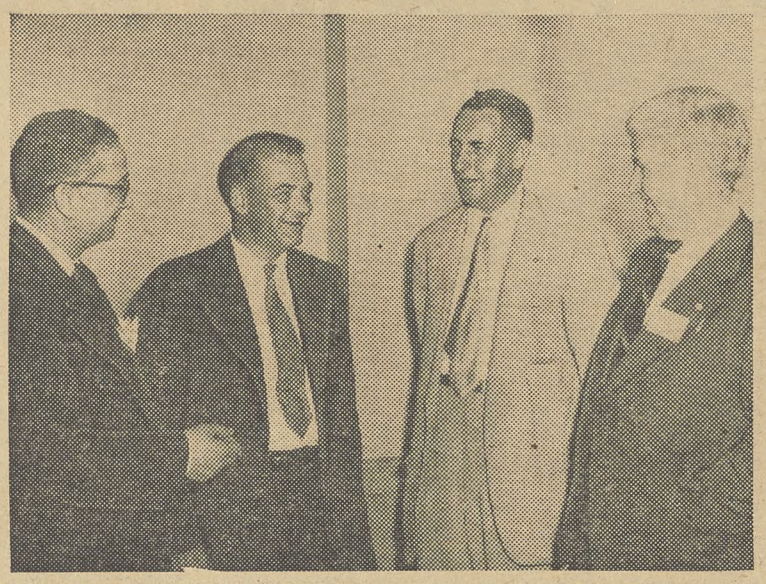
The convention also labored on "bread and butter" issues. It set a new minimum wage goals of $150 a week for experienced employes in the key editorial, advertising, circulation and business office classifications, and $75 a week for all adult classifications.

Parley Pleaders Were Terrific

"Come to Heaven in '57" proclaimed a big placard in the Boston convention hall of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

It was posted by the Seattle-Tacoma, Wash., Guild, getting in a few early licks for a future ANG parley.

Not to be outdone, the San Jose, Calif., local added a placard postscript to the Pacific Northwest banner. It read: "Go to Hell in San Jose."



PRESENT AND FORMER leaders of the CIO Newspaper Guild share stories about Heywood Broun at dinner honoring the ANG founder at the union's 20th convention. From left are Pres. Harry Martin; Donal Sullivan and Milton Murray, former presidents; and Vice Pres. Joseph Collis.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER at Broun memorial dinner was W. Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security director, at whose home the ANG founder spent Thanksgiving Days. Mrs. Harriman joins in applauding her husband's speech. ANG Pres. Harry Martin peers over Harriman's shoulder.

'Democracy Is Not For The Frightened,' Says Harriman

HEYWOOD BROUN, who died 13 years ago, had a word to say to the CIO Newspaper Guild he founded.

The occasion was the Broun memorial dinner held during the Guild's 20th convention. Broun's advice was brought to some 350 delegates and their guests by W. Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security director, who was introduced by ANG Pres. Harry Martin as an intimate friend of Broun.

"THANK GOD we have corrected the appalling social conditions that existed 20 years ago which, if continued, would have been a fertile soil, as it is in other countries, for the breeding of the Communist disease," Harriman said.

"It is significant that the kinds of men that opposed these social advances are now, in the name of anti-communism, weakening the real fight for freedom and aganist communism.

In the attempts to intimidate freedom of thought and expression and of reading, it is not difficult to know where Heywood Broun would have stood.

"He would have fought those who are attempting to enforce conformity, and through intimidation, to impose restrictions on what we are permitted to say and to read. His voice would have been loud in the defense of those whose careers are being destroyed without a full and fair hearing.

"Heywood understood that democracy is not for the frightened. It is for the confident. He understood that our democracy has expanded and developed through free expression of ideas."

He also paid tribute to the contribution made by the ANG to the Mutual Security program through the work of Martin and a number of other Guildsmen.

What Lawmakers Can Do To Weaken Union Contracts

POLITICAL ACTION is a bread-and-butter issue. That was learned by delegates to the CIO Newspaper Guild convention when the research and information committee reported.

The committee said the California Legislature, acting on the advice of a Hearst newspaper lobbyist, passed a bill which would deprive Guildsmen of unemployment compensation for the number of weeks they receive severance pay.

"Thus, with alarming ease one Hearst lobbyist destroyed gains which it took the Guild years to achieve through collective bargaining," said the resolution which was reported by a subcommittee headed by Henry Santiestevan of Los Angeles.

"We feel this is only the beginning of direct attacks on the Guild's program," the resolution continued. "Increasingly stringent anti-labor laws outdoing even the infamous Taft-Hartley Act are adopted in state after state. Many states already prohibit any type of union security such as the Guild (union) shop."

The resolution "especially" recommended that Guildsmen offer their services to assist PAC groups in public relations.

LOCALS were urged to conduct PAC voluntary dollar drives "within the period from June 1 to Oct. 1."

Delegates decided not to wait until they returned home to begin the dollar collections. They started then and there with ANG Pres. Harry Martin starting the bucks rolling into the hand of the collectors by giving $10. Within minutes more than $170 was collected.

Wire Service Division Plan Is Rejected

WHAT THREATENED to be a thorny issue for the CIO Newspaper Guild was settled by the ANG convention meeting as a committee of the whole.

The issue was the demand of wire service members for a separate division within the Guild. The wire service members now belong to the Guild locals in the cities in which they work, but their contracts are negotiated nationally and policed by the ANG.

It was decided that the present set-up, which provides for a wire service council and national committees for the Associated Press, United Press-Newspaper Editorial Association, and the Intl. News Service-Intl. News Photos-Central Press should be continued with administrative improvements.

However, the convention decided that the eight members of the wire service council should be seated as delegates with one vote each but not as representatives of their locals at the 1954 convention, as they were at the Boston convention.

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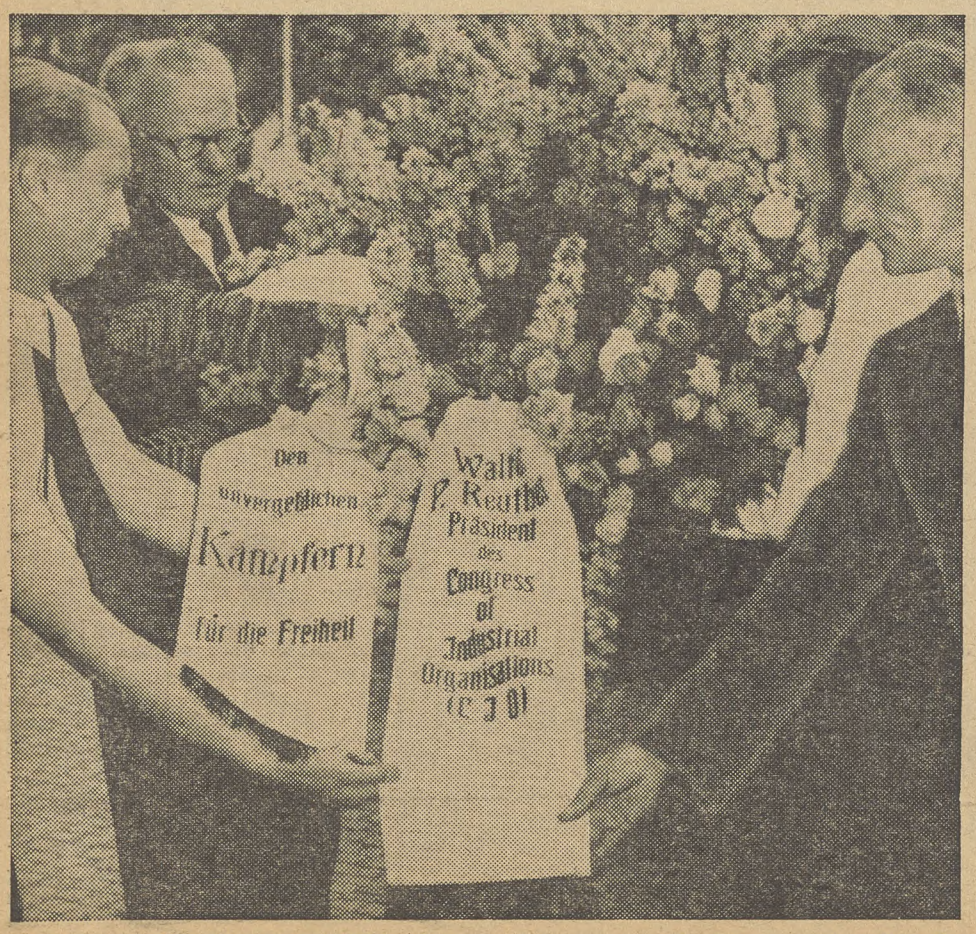
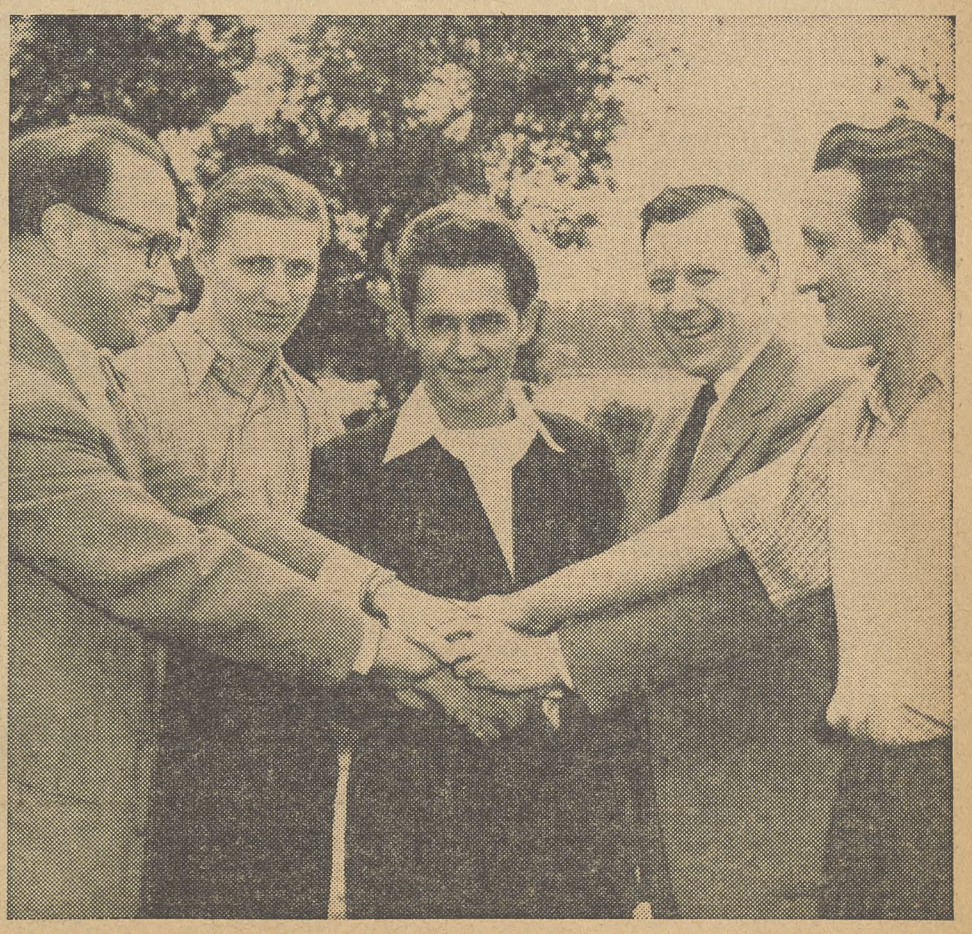
Reuther Warns AFL On Raids

—See Page 3

IT AIN'T HAY!—CIO unionists from three states turned out for big motor parade through Milwaukee, with brass band blaring under banners of "United CIO Supports Milwaukee Brewery Strikers." Sign on horse trailer —"I Eat 52 Weeks of the Year!—That's All the Brewery Workers Want"—indicates union's demand for 35-hour week, year-around jobs. Steel, Auto, Wood and other CIO unions joined in 500-car parade. (See Page 3.)



FREE LABOR IS WITH YOU—Group of German unionists examine floral wreath presented by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther during visit to Berlin, honoring East Berlin workers killed by Soviet troops on June 17 uprising.



The CIO president (second from right, second photo) and his brother, Victor Reuther, CIO European representative (left) greet East Berliners who fled to Western sector. (Pictures, stories Page 6.)

The Edelman Case—

CIO Protests White House 'Appeasement'

THE CIO charged last week that the Eisenhower Administration's appointment of John W. Edelman as an assistant secretary of labor was blocked by appeasement of "immoral forces that are threatening the very freedom which has made our country great."

The charge was contained in letters by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Sherman Adams, Pres. Eisenhower's executive assistant. The letters were made public last week by the CIO after other appointments as assistant secretary of labor. The letters were dated May 5 and June 9.

A Labor Veteran

In the first Reuther reaffirmed his original position, made clear in conversations with Adams, that he could not "in good conscience" withdraw Edelman's nomination. In the second, he advised Adams that the CIO Executive Committee backed his stand.

Edelman, a "young" veteran of more than 40 years in the labor and liberal movements, has been Washington legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers since 1943. He was picked as the CIO's nominee when the Eisenhower Administration asked the CIO to submit a name for assistant secretary of labor. The White House was advised of the selection on Feb. 5.

The correspondence shows that Reuther said the CIO could not "acquiesce in the immoral and un-American principle that an unjustified accusation which cannot stand up on the basis of real evidence" should bar a loyal and capable American from serving his country.

It could not, "in good conscience," withdraw its nomination of Edelman, he continued, "since the forces of bigotry and intolerance cannot be stopped by appeasement." These forces, he contended, "can be stopped only when the people who believe in the worth and diginty of the free human spirit will take their stand together."

Reuther told Adams that the CIO recommended Edelman "not only because we knew of his unquestioned loyalty and integrity, but also because he is eminently qualified by experience and training."

If valid objections had been raised, he added, the CIO would have quickly offered another name.

A Clear Record

Reuther made these points in the letters:

1 Government investigation, Adams told Reuther last spring, gave Edelman a clean bill of health on loyalty and security matters, and indicated acknowledgement of his integrity and capability.

2 The nomination of a CIO representative to the Labor Dept. post had been sought by the Administration, not proposed by the CIO.

3 The Administration's unwillingness to send Edelman's name to the Senate was based on alleged fear that "certain people in Congress might attempt to exploit unsubstantiated gossip and hearsay to the embarrassment of the CIO," a reason which the CIO "could not accept as valid."

4 A check by the CIO among Republican senators last April indicated that Edelman would have been confirmed had the White House submitted his name for confirmation.

5 The CIO was advised by Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin that "Mr. Edelman is completely satisfactory and acceptable" to him.

6 The CIO, after re-studying the entire case, decided it could not withdraw its nomination of Edelman in favor of another CIO official because of the appeasement factor in the Administration's declination to submit his name to the Senate.

7 The CIO's position is that "we are not . . . willing to be a party to any action which would tend directly or indirectly to strengthen those immoral and unprincipled forces of hatred and hysteria which use slander and character assassination for achieving greater political power."

JOHN EDELMAN
His nomination was squashed

Steel Union Gains 8.5c In Alcoa Pact

AN INCREASE of 8.5c an hour has been won for 17,000 employes in a new agreement signed by the CIO Steelworkers with the Aluminum Co. of America.

This was the same increase obtained by USA-CIO in recent wage negotiations with the basic steel industry.

A feature of the new Alcoa pact—covering 10 plants—is the payment of additional 2c an hour to workers in the South and the Southwest to eliminate wage differentials.

Unlike the steel industry, there is no standard base rate in the aluminum industry, which makes the elimination of differentials difficult.

AS RESULT, the contract provides for raising the base rate in southern plants to that of the Kensington, Pa., establishment. The matter will be determined by a survey to be completed within a year.

If a worker's holiday falls on his day-off he gets paid for the holiday under the new contract.

The contract went into effect July 13, 18 days before the expiration date on the old pact, and will continue until July 31, 1954.

USA NEGOTIATORS were headed by Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, until he went to Stockholm for the congress of the Intl. Confederation of Labor, when he was succeeded by Nick A. Zonarich, international representative.

Plants covered by the contracts are in Alcoa, Tenn.; Badin, N. C.; Bauxite, Ark.; Mobile, Ala.; Richmond, Ind.; Rockdale, Tex.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Edgewater, N. J., and New Kensington, Pa.

Following the signing of the agreement, Alcoa raised the price of aluminum pig .5c to 20c a pound, and aluminum ingots 1c to 21.5c a pound.

Free People Must Stand Up To Bigots, Reuther Letter Says

Excerpts from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's letter of May 9 to Sherman Adams, executive assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, on the withdrawn nomination of John W. Edelman for assistant secretary of labor.

WE IN THE CIO who have worked with Mr. Edelman for many years are conversant with his beliefs and activities and have complete confidence in his loyalty to our government and to the democratic ideals for which it stands.

Mr. Edelman shares our abhorrence of communism and all other forms of totalitarianism. He has participated with the rest of us in the leadership of CIO in our successful efforts to protect the free American labor movement against Communist infiltration, and our nation against Communist conspiracy.

Not Academic

To the CIO the struggle against communism, is not an academic exercise. We have had to meet the Communist threat in terms of the practical, day-to-day struggle to keep our unions free . . . John Edelman was not only actively associated with . . . (the) effort to expel the Communists from the CIO, but his forthright anti-communism dates back to his early activities in the American labor movement.

During our conversation you repeated several times the fact that in your opinion the security report which you summarized to me contained no information that would disqualify Mr. Edelman from a security point of view.

Nevertheless, you indicated, on behalf of the Administration, your reluctance to submit his nomination for confirmation due to the fact that certain people in Congress might attempt to exploit unsubstantiated gossip and hearsay to the embarrassment of the CIO.

Insofar as the CIO is concerned, we cannot accept that as a valid reason for withdrawing Mr. Edelman's name as a candidate. Moreover, under the circumstances, we would not deem it justifiable or morally right for us to submit another candidate . . . if Mr. Edelman's name were not submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

At a meeting with Pres. Eisenhower and you which David J. McDonald (president of the CIO Steelworkers) and I had shortly after the inaugural ceremonies, we advised that the CIO was not interested in patronage but that we were prepared to cooperate with the Eisenhower Administration in every way possible in order to strengthen America in the face of the worldwide danger and threat of communism.

It was in accordance with the spirit of this pledge that we agreed to recommend John Edelman for the post of assistant secretary of labor after we were asked by the Administration to submit a name.

If, in our judgment, Mr. Edelman's loyalty and integrity to our free institutions were remotely in question, we would not have submitted his name in the first place.

Flood Of Slander

As I stated to you during our conversation, we are greatly disturbed by the growing use of character assassination and the use of unsubstantiated charges as a political technique to destroy one's opposition and to achieve political conformity . . .

During the past several months, certain congressional representatives have not only slandered the good name of innocent people, they have also immeasurable weakened Pres. Eisenhower's efforts to carry on an effective and constructive foreign policy.

America cannot be the moral symbol to which free men look for hope and inspiration if we permit a bigoted and unprincipled minority to stifle the voice of freedom in America under the guise of defending freedom in the world.

The alternative is to become a party to appeasing the immoral political forces that are threatening the very freedom which has made our nation great. The tragic history that led to the last world war is unassailable proof that the forces of bigotry and intolerance cannot be stopped by appeasement.

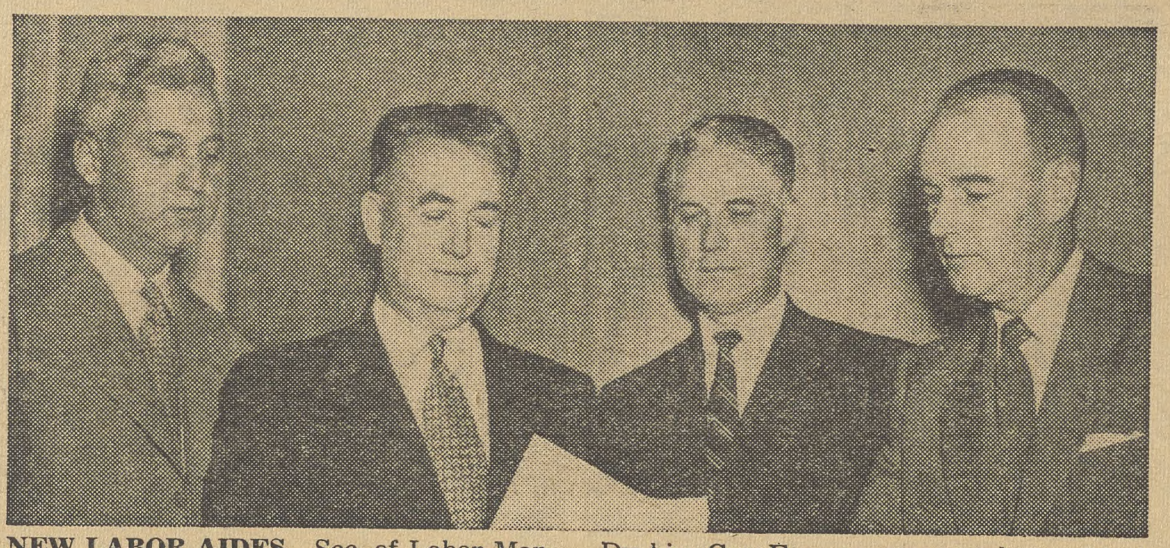
They can be stopped only when the people who believe in the worth and dignity of the free human spirit will take their stand together.

'Unprincipled Forces Of Hate'

The CIO did not solicit the post of assistant secretary of labor but was willing to make a man available when asked by the Administration, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote Sherman Adams, executive assistant to Pres. Eisenhower, on June 9.

"We are prepared to cooperate in every way possible with the present Administration in strengthening America to meet the threat of Communist tyranny and to do what is possible to advance the welfare and well-being of the American people," he added.

"We are not, however, willing to be a party to any action which would tend directly or indirectly to strengthen those immoral and unprincipled forces of hatred and hysteria which use slander and character assassination for achieving political power."



NEW LABOR AIDES—Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin confers with new labor appointees of Pres. Eisenhower. From left: Stuart Rothman, Labor Dept. solicitor; Durkin; Guy Farmer, new member and last week sworn in as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; and Whitley McCloy, Federal Mediation Service director.

Real Union Solidarity—

CIO Lends A Big Hand To Brewery Strikers

By ROBERT TREUER
Wisconsin CIO News Editor

THE STRIKING Milwaukee CIO Brewery Workers got a demonstration of real union solidarity.

From every industrial center in Wisconsin, and from Michigan and Illinois—some from as far as 240 miles away—CIO members came to Milwaukee to form a four-and-a-half mile motorcade and take part in the strike support rally.

Motor contingents from CIO auto, steel, rubber, brewery and other international unions in Racine, Kenosha, Beloit, Eau Claire, Madison, Fond du Lac and other centers — 500 cars strong — assembled in the County Stadium.

From far up north in the State, CIO Woodworkers and CIO Lithographers sent delegations. They were joined by additional cars full of CIO members from industrial centers in Michigan and Illinois.

IT WAS A colorful parade, with an old-fashioned Milwaukee brass band and floats, which wound its way along a seven-mile parade route in the downtown district of the city.

To underscore their demand for a 35-hour week with no loss in pay, and a further pay increase so that they would be assured of work every week in the year, the strikers put a gray mare to good use.

Anchored to a trailer, the horse bore the sign: "I eat 52 weeks of the year. That's all the Brewery Workers want!"

Other issues in the strike, which has been going on nine weeks at all of the Milwaukee breweries, are pension and welfare programs. Recently the strikers turned down a $6-a-week pay increase offer because there was no provision for a shorter week.

Negotiations were resumed last week, after being in abeyance several days.

THE ISSUES remained unsettled, but there was no doubt of CIO support. That was demonstrated by the size of the motorcade, and by speakers at the rally in the Auditorium.

Every director of a CIO international union in the State pledged moral, financial and any other type of support needed by the strikers.

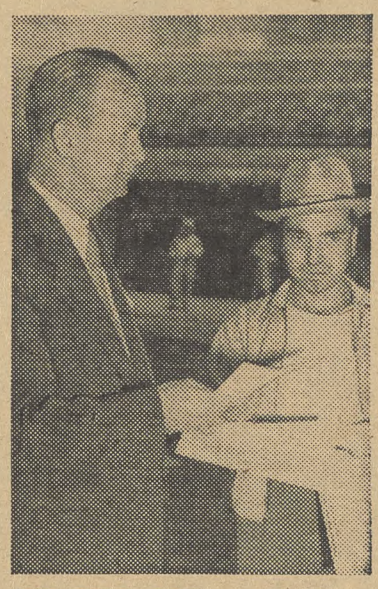
Harvey Kitzman, Auto Workers Region 10 director, Walter Burke, director of Steelworkers Dist. 32, CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson and many others joined in an impressive statement of solidarity.

The regional directors for the other CIO unions said the dispute was part of a management plan to "lower the boom" on labor, which was appearing in auto, steel and other industries in the State.

CIO representatives from Michigan and Illinois said they were "proud of the staunch and determined fight of Brewery Local 9."

Local union delegates arose on the floor of the Auditorium to pledge money to the strikers, and even while the rally was going on, telegrams arrived pledging donations.

The rally, which was attended by several thousand CIO members, strikers and their wives and the public, was sponsored by the Wisconsin CIO Council.



ON THE JOB — National CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard (l.) and Brewery Local 9 member passed out strike leaflets along the parade route in Milwaukee.

Council Pres. Charles Schultz received a roaring ovation when he said:

"We felt it necessary to demonstrate to the citizenry of Wisconsin the power, dignity and strength of CIO, in view of the fact that a cold-blooded and vicious war has been declared against the social gains of the last 20 years, starting with social security and ending with basic contract questions which have been in contracts for years.

"THIS IS NOT A question of trying to have a shorter work week—but rather is it a question of providing 52 weeks a year employment for the people in the struck breweries.

"This is a question of pensions for people who have no pensions. This is a question of health insurance for people who have no health insurance as you have in your industry."

BW-CIO Local 9 Pres. Kenneth Mueller told the rally:

"The Milwaukee brewers have a 35-hour and a 37.5-hour week in their out-of-town plants; they have pensions and welfare plans there, but here in Milwaukee, at the parent plants, they want to deny these conditions."

Reuther Challenges AFL To End Teamster Raids

CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER last week accused the AFL Teamsters of raiding the CIO Brewery Workers and charged "these raids violate the spirit of the tentative no-raiding agreements worked out by the responsible leaders of the CIO and AFL."

"In fact," Reuther warned, "they seriously jeopardize that entire constructive program."

Reuther's statement *(full text in adjoining column)* was forwarded to the CIO's Washington headquarters from Stockholm, where he was attending the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions congress. He added:

"I trust that the leaders of the AFL, and all of its affiliates, will give serious consideration to the harm caused by these raids. The CIO, now as in the past, is prepared to protect itself from raids such as those of the teamsters."

Reuther's statement followed orders from Dave Beck, Teamsters president, to raid the CIO Brewery Workers. Reuther called these raids "harmful to the Brewery Workers Union and to the welfare of its membership . . . equally harmful to the genuine, long-range interests of the rank and file teamsters."

ONLY benefit, he said, would come "to employers in the brewing industry, and to enemies of labor who rejoice each time the unity of labor is disputed."

"Responsible leaders of American unions," Reuther said, "have come to learn, through hard experience, that we have nothing to gain and much to lose, from raids, from jurisdictional disputes and from every other form of inter-union warfare."

"Tremendous progress" had been made toward ending "such negative conflict," Reuther said and he added:

"The leaders of the teamsters union have in effect repudiated these efforts."

Burke Interview On NBC July 26

Tom Burke, CIO Legislative Dept. congressional liaison chief, will be interviewed on developments—or lack of them—on a National Broadcasting Co. program next Sunday, July 26.

Burke will be interviewed by Ray Sherer on the NBC Radio program, "Viewpoint U.S.A." The program will be aired at 11:15 a.m. E.S.T. on July 26.

★

Reuther Statement—

'. . . These Raiding Activities Benefit Only Labor's Foes'

Here is the text of a statement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther concerning the raid by AFL Teamsters against the CIO Brewery Workers:

THE BROTHERHOOD of Teamsters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has been conducting a series of raiding excursions against the United Brewery Workers, an affiliate of the CIO.

Those raiding activities are harmful to the Brewery Workers Union and to the welfare of its membership. Those raiding activities are equally harmful to the genuine, long-range interests of the rank and file teamster. *Those raiding activities bring benefits only to employers in the brewery industry, and to enemies of labor who rejoice each time the unity of labor is disrupted.*

Responsible leaders of American unions have come to learn, through hard experience, that we have nothing to gain, and much to lose, from raids, from jurisdictional disputes and from every other form of inter-union warfare.

Within the last few months, tremendous progress has been made toward reaching an agreement that would end such negative conflict between unions of the CIO and the AFL. The leaders of the teamsters union have in effect repudiated these efforts.

It is time that these divide-and-rule policies of the teamsters leadership are brought to a halt. *They are doing great harm to labor in America. They are injuring the welfare of the workers in the plants, as well as in the trucks.* They are giving comfort to those who lose no opportunity to castigate the unions of America, be they CIO or AFL.

IT IS EQUALLY CLEAR that these raids by the teamsters union leadership violate the spirit of the tentative non-raiding agreements worked out by the responsible leaders of the CIO and AFL. In fact they seriously jeopardize that entire constructive program.

I trust that the leaders of the AFL, and of all of its affiliates, will give serious consideration to the harm caused by these raids. The CIO, now as in the past, is prepared to protect itself from raids such as those of the teamsters.

A better method for labor in America, however, is to banish raiding. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliates must agree with the obvious concept that jurisdictional matters should not be settled by the laws of the jungle.

There is a responsibility here that the AFL leaders and the teamsters leaders cannot ignore.

We must—all of us in the democratic trade union movements of this country—stand together: to organize the unorganized; to improve the economic and social status of workers; to protect labor from its enemies; and to build a stronger, more democratic America for all the people.

That must be our goal; and we must not permit little men, in labor or out of it, to divert our attentions and our energies from the real needs of the millions of good Americans who are American labor.

FIRST MEETING IN Washington of new CIO regional directors and other Organization Dept. aides with John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, was held last week. From left, seated: Fred C. Pieper, Oral Garrison, Riffe, R. J. Thomas, Adolph Germer; standing: Robert Starnes, Frank Cronin, Carey E. Haigler, George De Nucci, August Scholle, Paul Christopher, Michael Mann, Franz Daniel, George Craig, Timothy F. Flynn, Hugh Thompson, Robert Davidson, William Smith, C. A. McPeak, Lorne Nelles, Delmond Garst and Charles H. Gillman. (For a report of the meeting, see John Riffe's column on Page 10.)

Appeasement

It was good to see Pres. Eisenhower defend civil liberties and fundamental decencies by striking back against J. B. Matthews' absurd charges that 7000 Protestant clergymen form a hard core of Communist strength in America.

Up until the Matthews incident, the President had shown little enthusiasm for meeting the attack of the McCarthy-Jenner-Velde crowd—an attack against the Administration as well as against traditional American rights.

One case of appeasement involved the CIO's recommendation—upon Administration request—that John Edelman of the Textile Workers be named as assistant secretary of labor. (Details of the case are set forth on Page 2.)

John Edelman is a devoted servant of organized labor in this country. He has the trust and confidence of men in many unions, both CIO and AFL, because of the fine record he has compiled throughout the years.

The Administration asked CIO to recommend a man for a top job in the Labor Dept. Edelman, deservedly, was that man. The White House—looking more like a flock of sacred rabbits than the center of executive power in the United States government—declined to appoint him.

So, the reactionaries were appeased.

Perhaps the Matthews case, coming along a month later, represents a change of heart and attitude—a realization that appeasement doesn't pay. We hope so.

The only decent apology for its handling of John Edelman will be the Administration's acknowledgement that it has learned from that experience something about civil liberties and the common decencies.

Could Happen . . .

The Big Three Foreign Ministers have proposed a meeting with Molotov in the autumn. By that time, in view of 1953's midsummer madness, two things could happen:

(1) Molotov could be in Moscow jail on charges of being an "agent" of Allen Dulles, head of American secret intelligence; and (2) Dulles could be under attack from Sen. McCarthy for being an "agent" of Molotov.

Give-Away, Take-Away

As Congress moves towards adjournment, we keep wondering how the Republican National Committee propaganda boys are going to present the record of the "absurd 83rd" to the American public.

The 83rd Congress hasn't done very much business. One of its few accomplishments was the "give-away" of offshore oil lands. Now the "take-away," is shaping up.

As of July 31, for instance, rent controls are going to be taken away. Millions of tenants will enjoy the high privilege of paying higher rents.

The House has passed the Reed Bill, which would "take away" substantial state unemployment benefits.

GOP members of both Senate and House have been looking with interest at Chamber of Commerce proposals that would "take away" sizeable hunks of social security.

Fund cuts have "taken away" essential services previously made available to the people by their government.

And powerful lobbies are working with special-interest Congressmen to "take away" from the public domain.

Give-away, take-away—whichever, we don't like it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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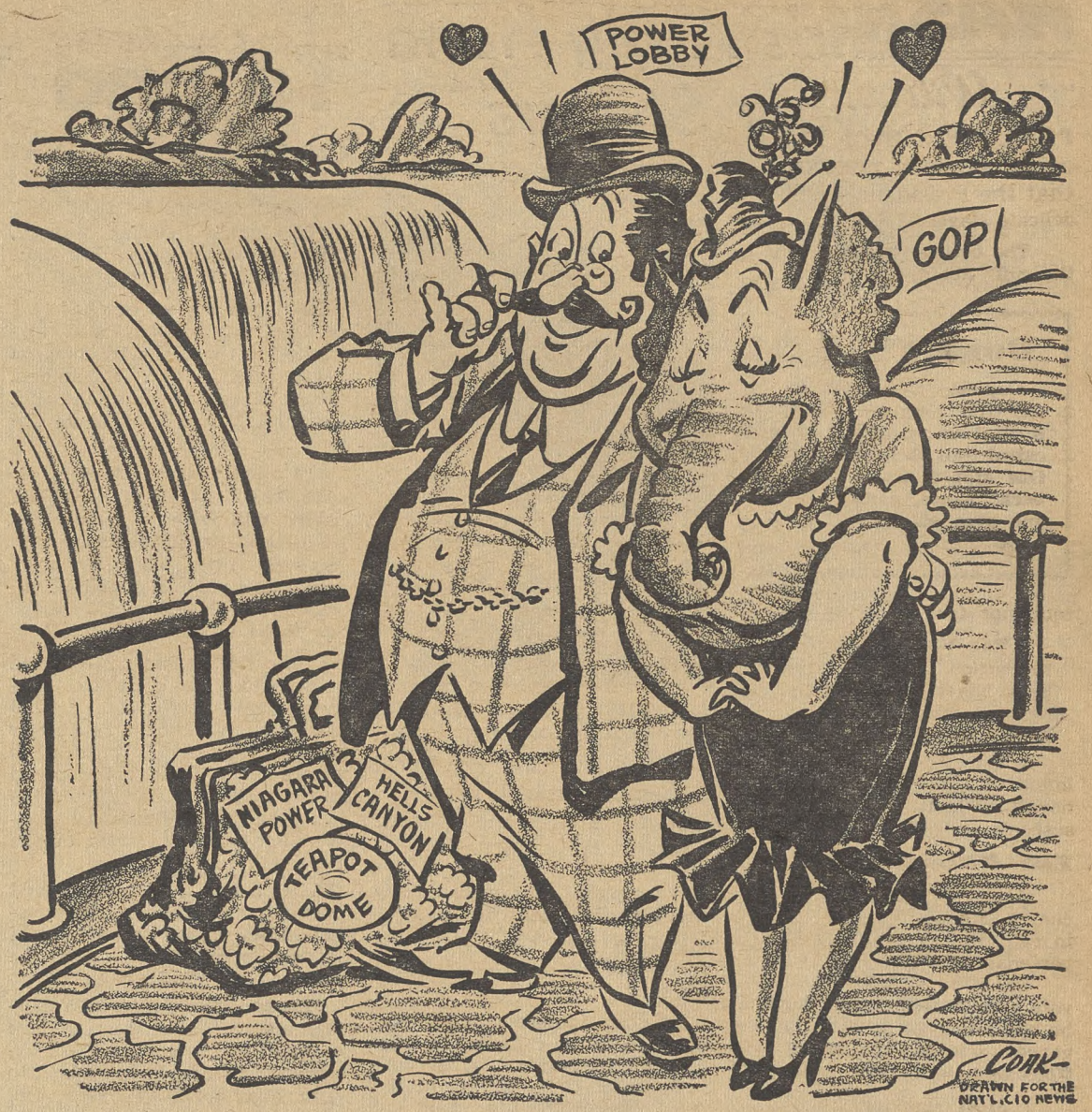
Honeymooners



In Other Words—

Betrayal At Hell's Canyon

Here is background on the significance of the dispute on the Hells Canyon Dam as given by Richard L. Neuberger, a Democratic member of the Oregon Legislature and recognized authority on the Northwest, in "Betrayal at Hells Canyon," digested from the current Progressive Magazine:

By RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

GRAND COULEE DAM stirs the pride of nearly every American. The greatest edifice ever reared by man, it towers athwart the upper Columbia River like a fortress. But it is more than mere masonry.

In its twin powerhouses are generated more than 1,373,000 kilowatts of electricity. Another 651,000 kilowatts are added to the capacity of dams farther downstream, by water impounded back of its lofty parapets.

This vast pool of energy has strengthened private industry in the Northwest by making possible aluminum, plants, shipyards, airplane factories and mechanized farms.

Yet there was a time, a generation ago, that Grand Coulee nearly was blocked forever. A utility company wanted to erect a small dam at Kettle Falls on the Columbia, above the Coulee site. This would have foreclosed construction of the high dam, for it would have flooded the works at Kettle Falls.

Short-Changing The Future

But far-sighted men in the region prevented this short-changing of the Northwest's future. They refused to trade 2,024,000 kilowatts for approximately 500,000 kilowatts. Why leave three-fourths of a fertile field fallow? Who would use only a fraction of a magnificent waterpower site?

A similar dilemma confronts the Northwest today, but this time the region's destiny will be jettisoned. A pigmy view of the next decade has prevailed.

Both the Reclamation Bureau and the Army Engineers have proposed building a huge dam in the mile-deep slot of Hells Canyon on the Snake River, principal tributary of the Columbia. The Idaho Power Co. has suggested, instead, three smaller projects along the same general section of the Snake. When the company filed an application with the Federal Power Commission in 1952, Sec. of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman intervened in opposition. He said granting of the application would block the high dam in Hells Canyon.

But now the Interior Dept. has a new secretary, former Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon. He has formally withdrawn the objections presented by his predecessor. The way now is clear for approval of the company plan. This plan will be to the big dam in Hells Canyon what acceptance of the Kettle Falls application might have been to Grand Coulee in the 1930's—the ax, the end, fini.

In the Denver Post, Robert W. Lucas has pointed out that Hells Canyon Dam would have an installed capacity of 900,000 kilowatts, while the three Idaho Power dams would have a capacity of 783,000 kilowatts. And Lucas adds:

The Best GOP Lineage

"Nor will the smaller dams be able to contribute more than a fraction of the downstream supplemental water for turning generator wheels that will spin out at least 400,000 more kilowatts with the push from Hells Canyon storage, released when most needed."

One of the arguments against Hells Canyon Dam has been that it would be "socialistic." Herbert Hoover evidently is proud to have his name associated with Hoover Dam on the Colorado. When Douglas McKay ran for reelection in 1950, he boasted that he had helped secure the Lookout Point and Detroit Dams from the federal government for his state.

It has not been made clear why one federal dam should be "socialistic" and another worthy of the best Republican lineage.

In no respect is the issue between "socialism" and free enterprise. Actually, government dams in the Northwest have made possible hundreds of prospering privately-owned manufacturing plants, which pay taxes and support payrolls. The issue is complete utilization of the falling water of a region containing 2% of all the untapped water power in the United States.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER cancelled a scheduled weekly press conference and unofficially word was leaked to reporters that the President didn't want to talk "off the cuff" during delicate stages of Korean negotiations.

The betting was 100 to 8 that he also didn't want to talk "off the cuff" about delicate affairs involving Sen. McCarthy, whom he finally slapped indirectly a few days earlier by denouncing charges against the Protestant clergy by McCarthy's ex-staff director, J. B. Matthews.

Double Shuffle

Capital wisecrackers say the GOP program can be described in terms of a dance called the Republican Glide: One step forward, two steps back; pause, pause, hesitate; one step sideways, one step back.

In the fullness of time, of course, Ike will have to talk about McCarthy freely and frankly, on and off "the cuff."

The President stood up boldly when he lashed the Matthews charge as "unwarranted and deplorable," betraying "a contempt for the principles of freedom and decency."

The White House released Ike's denunciation despite intervention by that amiable self-appointed liaison man, Vice-Pres. Nixon. Nixon tried to block the assault by sending word an hour earlier that McCarthy was willing to accept Matthews' "resignation."

A slap at McCarthy is not good enough to curb his pernicious influence. If Ike doesn't know by now that this is an anti-Eisenhower influence, he is more naive politically than anyone here even suspects.

The Bitter-End Boys

Asked for comment on Eisenhower's attack on the Matthews charge, McCarthy had the cold gall to adopt Ike's own phraseology in refusing comment on McCarthy's methods: "I never indulge in personalities." *That was open mockery of the President.*

Sen. Joe is joining anti-Eisenhower bitter-end Republicans in vote after vote on the Senate floor. He is trying, although thus far he has failed, to push around Allen Dulles and the Central Intelligence Agency as earlier he pushed around John Foster Dulles, the Voice of America and the State Dept.

Most significant—and Ike's advisers should not overlook it—is McCarthy's now obvious attempt to destroy his Republican senatorial colleague from Wisconsin, Sen. Wiley, pro-Eisenhower chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Wiley doesn't come up for re-election until 1956, but he was booed and denounced by resolution in a recent Wisconsin Republican State Convention controlled by McCarthy men. Wiley has loyally fought for the President's programs. Is the President going to fight for him, or let his usefulness be destroyed by the steady undermining of support from the GOP leaders in Wiley's own state?

An 'Inaccurate' Report

Touching on another McCarthy item, this observer pointed out two weeks ago the remarkable publicity mileage Sen. Joe had gained from an unsubstantiated "report" that former Pres. Truman in 1945 failed to turn over to the FBI a list of "roughly 150 American citizens" alleged by a Canadian Prime Minister to be Soviet spies.

McCarthy now admits the "report" was inaccurate—as he might well have discovered had he bothered to inquire before he talked.

The Royal Commission investigating Soviet atom espionage did not convene until 1946—not 1945. And the Justice Dept. affirms that in 1946 Mr. Truman suppressed no facts or allegations the FBI should have had.

Any Old Bonds?

If you happen to have any old pre-Hitler German bonds, hang on to them. They're a gold mine, by courtesy of the U. S. Senate.

There is a strong suspicion afloat that most of the bonds are now held by speculators, bought up as defaulted securities for 2c or 3c on the dollar, so that the speculators will get the gravy.

West German spokesmen have promised to pay off in full, with accrued interest at 5.5%, an estimated $546 million in securities held by unknown Americans.

The Senate ratified an agreement to make this possible for the West Germans by writing off $2 billion of the $3.2 billion advanced by our government since the war to put the German economy back on its feet. It was freely admitted in debate that the write-off of money furnished by all taxpayers was designed to make possible complete payment, with accrued interest, to private bondholders.

A few senators protested that the usual "bondholders' protective committees," composed of Wall St. lawyers, financiers and front men, helped work out this scheme. They broadly suggested that speculators would make a killing. Everyone conceded that no one knows who now holds the pre-Hitler bonds.

The Senate ratified the agreement by a 46 to 16 vote, 33 members not voting.

★ Report from St. Paul says that an International Bank official, after making a technical speech to Minnesota bankers, was asked for the "inside dope" on the "real strong man" in Washington. "Humphrey," said the speaker. The bankers froze—and the official hastily explained he didn't mean Minnesota's Sen. Hubert Humphrey, liberal Democrat, but Ike's Treas. Sec. George Humphrey.

CIO Asks Big Shipbuilding Program To Meet U. S. Needs

A GOOD PART of the U. S. merchant marine is not worth towing to a ship graveyard. That's what Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, told a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee in a plea for an adequate ship construction program.

"A modern peacetime merchant fleet and shipbuilding industry must be maintained," Haddock testified, "to meet the initial needs of war and capable of expanding to meet the full needs of an entire war. Today we are warned, but we are not responding properly."

He said "56% of our merchant ships are classified as poor by the Maritime Commission."

"Out of a total of 3348 active and inactive ships in our merchant marine, 1875 are ready for the scrap pile, "Haddock continued. "This is not surprising when we realize that 1713 ships in our merchant marine are obsolete Liberty-type ships.

"Our nation never had as clear a warning of impending war as the one given us by the Communists. Despite this warning, our policy makers both administrative and legislative believe that we need not start building modern merchant ships to keep the fighting away from our shores."

HE URGED Congress and the Administration to profit by the lessons of two world wars which we entered with a run-down merchant marine which had to be built up at terrific cost in an inflated economy.

"The U. S. built 54,224,100 deadweight tons of merchant type ships during World War II," Haddock said. The cost was about $12.5 billion. The same cargo carrying capacity could have been built into a fleet of 40 million DWT before World War II at a cost of about $4 billion.

"With this saving of $8.5 billion in ship construction we could have operated, and had available an additional 2000 modern ships at the outbreak of the war. In addition we could have saved about $7.3 billion, large amounts of critical materials, time, and countless lives."

He said our commercial fleet should consist of 1995 ships, including 135 passenger and combination ships, 1006 freighters and 854 tankers—sufficient ships to carry at least 50% of our foreign trade in peacetime.

He also told the subcommittee the "Military Sea Transportation Service must be taken out of competition with our privately-owned merchant marine," and "foreign flag ships owned by American companies must be brought under the American flag."

Ike Defied As Foreign Aid Fund Sliced

THE HOUSE Appropriations subcommittee last week slapped Pres. Eisenhower in the face when it lopped off $1.1 billion from the Administration's foreign aid program.

Despite the President's plea at a White House breakfast meeting, the subcommittee swung the economy ax on his program to help anti-Red nations. It was regarded as the most serious rebuff yet handed to the President by the GOP-dominated 83rd Congress.

The foreign aid fund fight is now in the second stage, of actual appropriations. Both the House and Senate have passed through the first stage of voting authorization bills. The President's views were ignored in the authorization bills in these four major respects:

1. The amount authorized was slashed $317 million below Eisenhower's request.

2. Foreign economic aid will end June 30, 1956, and military aid one year later, although the President had asked that they be continued through 1958.

3. Not less than $100 million and not more than $250 million must be used to finance the purchase of U. S. farm surpluses by overseas allies. The Administration had opposed this provision, which in effect cuts the mutual security program by an equivalent amount.

4. "Dollar diplomacy" was written into the act through a compromise which ties up over $1 billion of the funds for European military aid in arms contracts, pending establishment of the proposed six-nation European Defense Army.

As sent to the White House, the authorization was for a total of $5.1 billion during the current fiscal year. For military aid, the bill earmarks $2.1 billion for Europe, $1 billion for Asia and the Pacific, $355 million for the Middle East and Africa and $15 million for South America.

Condon Challenges Ban From Atom-Bomb Test

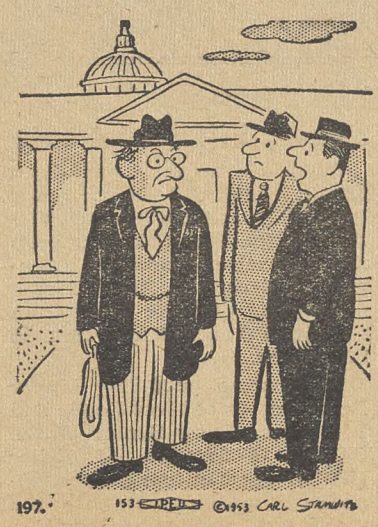
THE ATOMIC Energy Commission "did not fairly evaluate" information in FBI files on which it based its refusal to admit him to an atom bomb test, Rep. Condon (D. Cal.) told the House last week.

The freshman congressman, speaking on a point of personal privilege, staunchly defended "my reputation, my integrity and my character." He won applause from both sides of the House when he flatly declared:

"I have said before, and I say again today, I am not and never have been a Communist or Communist sympathizer."

Two AEC employes, acting on orders, barred Condon from a bomb blast at Yucca Flat, Nev., on May 5 when he arrived at the test area with other members of Congress. The AEC decision was based on anonymous and unproven allegations in the FBI files.

NEWSPAPER stories a few days later also claimed the Navy, acting on the basis of the same FBI files, had considered cancelling a ship launching at which he was due to speak, and had indicated to post commanders that he was persona non grata. Sec. of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, specifically and categorically" denied the latter of these allegations, Condon told the House.



"Is that a promise, Senator; or will you really do something about it?"

"I recognize the existence of a real need for measures to protect our national security," he said. "We face a powerful and determined enemy outside our borders, ready to exploit any weakness.

"We have discovered spies and traitors in our midst. Undoubtedly there are some still among us. The indiscriminate accusation of innocent people, however, makes it only more difficult to discover the guilty.

"There has been developing in America an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that is alien to our heritage of freedom.

"THE FOG of distrust and suspicion can choke the freedom of thought and expression on which this nation was founded. In order to protect ourselves from a totalitarian threat, we cannot afford to adopt the tactics of the very dictators we are fighting.

"We must guard against the Communist menace, but we cannot allow our understandable fear of aggression to blind us to the ever-present necessity of protecting the freedom of speech and thought that is the heart of our democratic way of life.

"I feel that the AEC did not fairly evaluate the information concerning me. Furthermore, I deeply resent the way in which the AEC handled this whole affair.

"I wish to make it clear that I do not contend that a member of Congress should necessarily be immune from security requirements applicable to other individuals.

"I DO BELIEVE, however, that there is a real question involving the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches of our government. Obviously, the Congress cannot allow the executive branch to foreclose it from performing its constitutional functions.

"A wholesale bar of members of Congress could easily lead to absolute power by the executive over the Congress."

Bread, Peace, Freedom—

ICFTU Congress Urges Aid For West Berlin

By GERVASE N. LOVE

INTERNATIONAL worker solidarity had new strength and meaning last week as delegates to the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, their sessions behind them, left Stockholm for homes in all parts of the globe.

They carried back to the 54 million free workers who sent them word that democratic labor, more than ever before, stands united in defense of its rights and in its fight for bread, peace and freedom.

In final sessions, the congress voted to carry the fight against totalitarianism into the camp of the enemy, and to press it with new vigor, by expanding aid to

OMER BECU
New ICFTU president

the embattled workers of Soviet-controlled East Berlin and East Germany.

And they approved an international strike fund, to be built up by contributions from unions in the more prosperous countries, to help finance walkouts against exploiting employers in underdeveloped nations.

The united front in support of workers behind the Iron Curtain was spurred, of course, by the recent angry worker demonstrations in the Communist Zone of Germany—plus reports of further uprisings in other Iron Curtain countries—and the spectacular fall from power of Lavrenty Beria, Russian deputy premier.

Red Rule Shaken

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther made a special trip from the congress to Berlin to look over the situation. The congress itself later sent a three-man group to the city for an official investigation.

Reporting back, Reuther told the delegates that the workers' revolt in West Berlin "has shaken the very foundations of the Soviet system." His talks with refugees, he said, convinced him there is "great strength" in the East German demonstrations.

He called on the delegates to demand that their governments put diplomatic pressure on Russia to ease the plight of East German workers, and warned that the free world must find a solution to unemployment in West Berlin, where because of the flow of refugees one of every four persons is jobless.

After hearing the additional report of its official committee, the congress unanimously passed a resolution to ask their governments to apply the pressure, with special emphasis on demands for the release of labor leaders arrested in the demonstrations.

Earlier, Reuther had introduced a resolution accepted by the congress calling on affiliates to give financial as well as moral aid to East German workers. After its passage, he announced the CIO would make a "substantial contribution."

The international fund to help strikers in the underdeveloped countries is intended to make it possible for financially weak unions to apply maximum pressure during walkouts. The money would be spent largely on relief for strikers and their families.

The fund received its first contribution from the ICFTU executive board, which voted a $10,000 appropriation.

CIO delegates took an active part in the deliberations of important committees. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was a member of the Organization, Finance and Constitution Committee. Sec. Michael Ross of the CIO International Committee served on the Resolutions Committee.

The political pot boiled vigorously during the sessions. Out of it came the election, with united support of U. S. delegates, of Omer Becu as president in place of Sir Vincent Tewson, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress.

Becu, a vigorous and outspoken anti-Communist, is president of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

J. H. Oldenbroek, a Hollander, was reelected general secretary-treasurer.

Reuther Reelected

Reuther was reelected a vice president.

The congress went through two hours of debate, in which Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers took a leading part, before voting by a 72 to 50 margin to expand the executive board from 19 to 25 members.

The additional seats included one for Pres. John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers and another for R. Barkatt of Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor, which was admitted to membership during the congress.

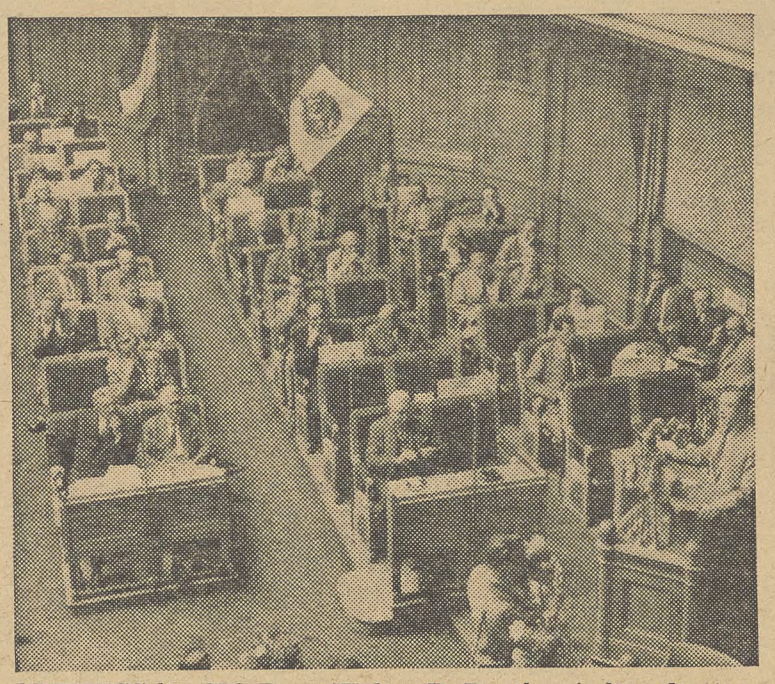
Becu's election was made possible by a constitutional revision which permitted, for the first time, the selection of a leader from outside the executive board from outside the executive board.

Debate at times grew heated, but the proposal was passed by a vote of 20 organizations representing 29 million members to 34 organizations representing 9.6 million members.

The Name's The Same, But Not Quite

The confusion must have been terrific when CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and his brother, Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, landed at Templehof Airport in West Berlin at the end of their flight from the ICFTU world congress in Stockholm.

They were met by Mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin and Vice Pres. Georg Reuter of the German Federation of Labor (DGB). German newspapers, apparently unconcerned with the niceties of spelling, referred to it as a "Reuter convention."



ADDRESS by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther is heard attentively by delegates to ICFTU third world congress in Stockholm. Photo shows section of Riksdag, where Swedish Parliament meets and where ICFTU sessions were held.

Russ Tried To Block Reuther Visit To Berlin

RUSSIAN military authorities made a last-minute attempt to bar CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and his party from visiting Berlin, it was learned last week.

The Soviet overlords of East Germany—in which the West sector of Berlin is an island of freedom—sought to close the air corridor from Hamburg to the plane ferrying the CIO leader from the ICFTU congress in Stockholm. Also aboard were Reuther's wife; his brother, Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, and Guy Nunn, his adviser and interpreter.

The Communist effort failed, however, and Reuther reached the city safely. He spent the best part of three days in intensive conferences with West Berlin and East Berlin civic and labor leaders and workers.

Gives CARE Packages

He also visited several of the centers where refugees from the Communist East Zone are given temporary shelter, talked with them at length, and toured the east sector to trace the course of the June 17 worker demonstration.

In East Berlin, he presented a large number of CARE packages to survivors of the Soviet attacks and to the widows and children of workers jailed or murdered by the Communists.

Reuther held a series of press conferences and made several radio and television broadcasts which were beamed to both sides of the Iron Curtain. He stressed:

1 The East Zone uprisings are clearly a spontaneous revolt against the Communist speedup, the extinction of civil liberties and the thwarting of every East German's natural desire for unification with the West.

2 The fact that the demonstrations were led largely by young workers proves the Communists have failed to enslave the minds and spirits of German youth.

3 The West should recognize the "tremendous contribution" East Zone workers have made toward their own eventual liberation by giving every possible encouragement, moral and material, and should realize that "the time for propaganda platitudes is past."

He called on the free world to provide West Berlin with the economic means to reduce its burden of 250,000 unemployed, the result of the heavy flow of refugees from the East and the Soviet disruption of the city's economy.

"Every dollar spent providing jobs in West Berlin," he declared, "is worth $100 spent for military divisions in the fight against Soviet tyranny.

"But most important, West Berlin must be maintained as the show window through which the people behind the Iron Curtain can see freedom in action. It is the best place for democracy to offer tangible proof that economy security and spiritual freedom are jointly realizable.

"As long as every fourth worker in West Berlin is jobless, the Communists will exploit that against the Western system. We must show that you can have both bread and freedom.

Asks Financial Aid

"Licking West Berlin's unemployment problem would be worth 10 military divisions to the cause of the West."

Reuther said that on his return to the United States, he would ask Pres. Eisenhower to speed long-promised financial help to cut down the number of the city's jobless.

In a report to the ICFTU congress on his return to Stockholm, he urged delegates to demand that the West take immediate steps to relieve West Berlin unemployment. Its continuance, he said, is causing doubts in East Germany as to the free world's ability to stay prosperous without a big arms program.

Delegates Visit Arctic Mills

THE SWEDISH steel industry offered a couple of surprises to CIO Steelworkers who inspected it while accompanying the CIO delegation to the ICFTU world congress at Stockholm.

They found their own union-won welfare program as good or better than the one their Swedish counterparts enjoy. And they found that technically, Swedish steel-making is as good as in the United States, if not better.

They were astonished on both counts.

USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, and Thomas Murray, assistant to Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, plunged north of the Arctic Circle, into the Land of the Midnight Sun, to visit the mines and mills at Karuna and Lulea as guests of the Swedish Metal Workers Union.

No Jobless Benefits

Goldberg pointed out that Sweden has no system of compulsory unemployment compensation as in the U. S. The medical program protecting Swedish steel workers is voluntary, he added, and does not approach in quality the surgical and hospital care plan set up in USA-CIO contracts.

Swedish steelworkers and miners earn from $2500 to $4500 a year, with the iron ore miners the highest paid employes in the country. The three agreed that these wages give them less purchasing power than USA-CIO members with earnings in the $4500 to $6500 receive.

However, they reported that the iron and steel establishments they visited are the most modern they had ever seen. The steel mills, unlike those in the U. S., are completely electrified, they said.

The operations are comparatively new. They are joint enterprises of the government and private industry, and were built as a kind of TVA project to provide jobs for people in the area who otherwise would be unemployed.

EYEWITNESS account of demonstrations in Communist East Berlin was given delegates by Alfred Braun, officer of construction workers union.

They Don't Say 'Sorry'—

Handicapped Get A Hand At Kreisler

THIS IS THE story of a plant where the handicapped get a break—where the polio stricken, the deaf mutes and the disabled have set some records as skilled craftsmen and strong "union guys."

The plant is in North Bergen, N. J., the watchband shop of the Jacques Kreisler Manufacturing Corp.

About 500 men and women work there, and

- Some 25% have physical handicaps of varying degrees.
- Some 40% are women workers, including GI war brides from seven nations.
- There's a strong local union, CIO Playthings Workers Local 147, with a good collective bargaining relationship with management, one of the few in the industry which puts a union label on its products.

A Different Answer

At many plant employment offices, the answer is a curt "sorry" when a disabled worker applies for a job. But not at Kreisler. Every new employe gets a physical exam, but the company isn't concerned about how able-bodied he is. It only wants to know whether he can handle a specific job.

And most of the disabled workers can.

They ask no favors and receive none. Their chief wish is to be treated as equals.

Disabled and able-bodied workers usually work side by side. Occasionally, a new worker is on the job for months before his colleagues are aware that he has a physical impairment.

On Equal Footing

The types of handicaps among Kreisler employes vary considerably. Some are paralytics, a few are deaf mutes, some have recovered from polio.

Whatever the illness, they are hired, paid and promoted on the same basis and the same scale as the able-bodied, under terms of the CIO Playthings Union contract.

Typical of the Kreisler employes is John Louis, with the firm for 11 years.

His legs stricken by polio, he has proved an expert parts adjustor for watchbands. He's an active Local 147 member, attends most union meetings. And his wife, whom he met while she was working at Kreisler, has the same polio impairment.

Another Local 147 member is pretty Teresa Brotz. Born a deaf mute, she lets her smile speak for her. And she has a very good record on her job of inserting fine springs into watchbands.

Another woman unionist at Kreisler is Mona Nowatnick, a self-taught artist who has sold more than a dozen of her oil paintings. She's a local shop steward.

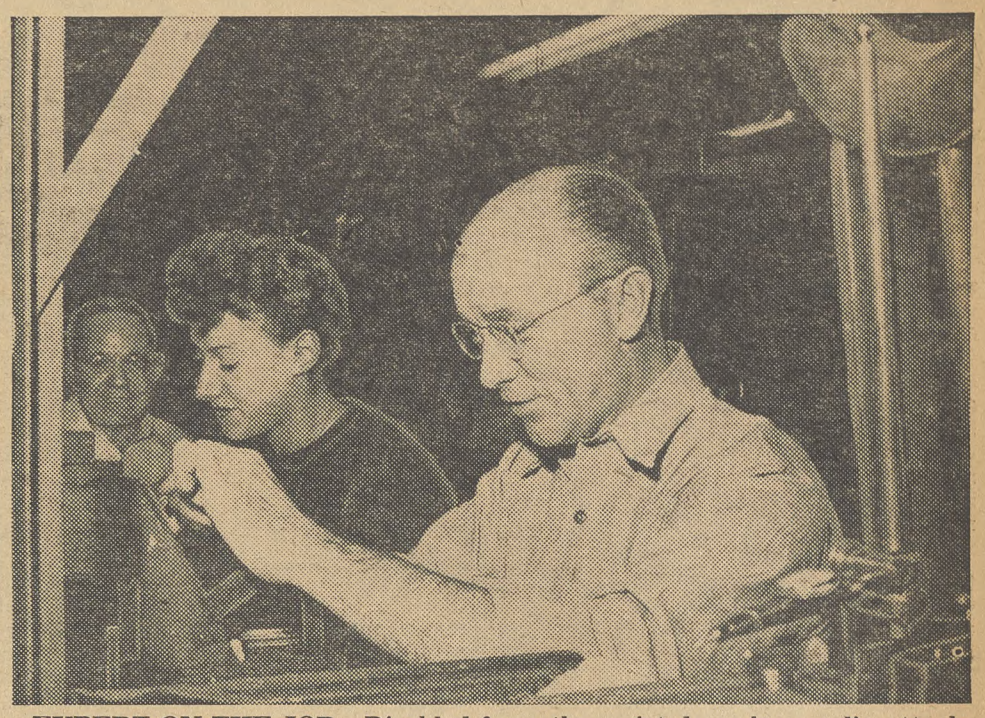
Several GI Brides

Also in the large group of women workers in the shop are seven war brides from four different nations, who have learned at first hand how much better are working conditions in union shops in the U. S.

The contract of CIO Playthings Local 147 with the Jacques Kreisler Corp. spells out those benefits: An unusually liberal insurance policy averaging about $6000 per employe, a fully company-paid pension and retirement program, an incentive production plan which helps workers fatten each week's pay envelope.

It adds up to a case of realistic and enlightened management, and a strong local union working together through collective bargaining and in day-by-day plant relations to give disabled workers a break.

HANDICAPPED — Pretty Teresa Brotz, born a deaf mute, lets her smile speak for her. She's one of many handicapped workers at Kreisler plant.



EXPERT ON THE JOB—Disabled from the waist down by a polio attack, John Louis is a skilled craftsman, among handicapped who form 25% of working force at Kreisler firm. And he's a veteran of the CIO Playthings Union, has been employed for 11 years.

Watchbands With A Union Label

Back in 1939, the Jacques Kreisler Manufacturing Corp. broke precedent among watchband manufacturers by signing a union contract.

It's still the only major firm in the industry to use the union label.

Local union in the plant is Jewelry Workers Local 147, part of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers.

Beirne Urges Approval Of Federal Handicapped Agency

APPROVAL of legislation creating a Federal Agency for the Handicapped was urged last week by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

"The federal government can no longer ignore a problem involving one-fifth of all citizens," he declared in reminding the committee that 30 million Americans are handicapped in one way or another.

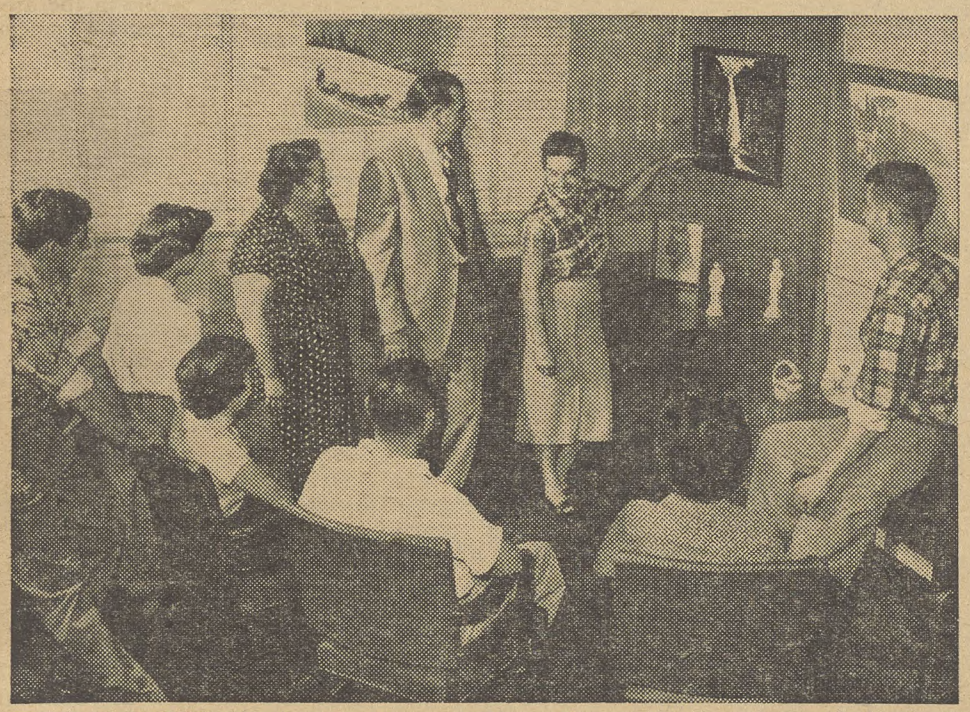
The bill under consideration, he said, is "well thought-out," and provides for "the bare minimums of what we should do immediately" for the handicapped.

"For the past four years I have served as a national vice president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, a non-profit organization working in the interests of the physically disabled," he said.

"These problems are so broad in scope and involve so many people that they cannot be solved by any other agency than our federal government, or at least without the active and continuing assistance of some agency of the government at the federal level, operating under broad, comprehensive legislation such as that now being considered by this committee.

"To continue ignoring the problems of medical attention, vocational training, education and placement of the physically handicapped would amount to a national disgrace, one which no progressive government should allow.

"Care for the handicapped is no charity. It is an investment for the future."



"ART IS LONG, life is short"—and Mona Nowatnick receives admiration of fellow employes for one of her oil paintings. Self-taught, she's sold a dozen paintings. She's also a steward for CIO Playthings Local 147. Periodic art exhibitions are sponsored jointly by the local and the firm.

GI BRIDES from seven nations "take five" with a cup of coffee. From left: Marie Kuesters, Germany; Stella Rump, Britain; Erika Faigle, Anna Klein and Elfriede Flynn, Germany; Simone Arrestouilh, France, and Michyo Gundersdorff, Japan.

CIO In West Raps Hells Canyon Give-Away; Niagara Bill Wins

STRONG condemnation of the Idaho Power Co.'s Hells Canyon dam proposal was sounded by delegates from CIO state and local councils in seven Western states at a regional meeting last week in Salt Lake City, Utah.

They unanimously requested the Federal Power Commission to reject the firm's request for construction license. At the same time, CIO delegates called on the commission to recommend to Congress the construction of a high dam, such as the Reclamation Bureau and the Army Engineers have proposed, "by an agency of the federal government."

The group acted in a resolution commending the National CIO for having taken steps, in accordance with CIO policy, to achieve these goals.

They said a high dam at Hells Canyon is essential to develop low-cost electric power which would mean industrial expansion, greater employment, increased soil protection and flood control, and a better standard of living for the community it would serve.

"The Idaho Power Co. proposal," the resolution said, "would be bad for workers, bad for business, bad for the community and bad for the nation. It would benefit only the stockholders of a concern 90% owned by Eastern financial interests."

THE PRIVATE power company's plan would mean a loss of 300,000 to 400,000 kilowatt hours of prime power production, it continued, adding that its three planned dams would not provide anything approximating the flood storage capacity of one multi-purpose dam.

The CIO delegates estimated that the company would charge industrial customers $50 per kilowatt year, compared to $17.50 now paid by big aluminum firms. The industry's break-even point is about $25, they said.

"Anything more will drive industry away and boost power rates throughout the Northwest," they claimed.

The high dam will permit development of phosphate deposits, they said, while the company's would not, thus depriving farmers of a cheap source of fertilizer.

The delegates came from councils in Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana.

MEANTIME, the FPC continued hearings in Washington apparently aimed at getting authority to construct its three small dams to Idaho Power as quickly as possible.

The National Hells Canyon Association, which was formed late last month after Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay abandoned the public's interest in the fight and withdrew federal opposition to licensing the power company, was denied adequate time to prepare its case.

William J. Costello, FPC examiner, last week rejected for a third time the efforts of C. Girard Davidson, former assistant secretary of the interior and counsel for the public groups, to force Idaho Power to comply with the FPC's own rules.

(Read Richard Neuberger's "Betrayal At Hells Canyon," Page 4.)

Inquiry Asked On McKay's Actions

Senate investigation of the "procedures" of the Federal Power Commission and Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay in connection with the Hells Canyon dam dispute was demanded by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.)

He said McKay's abandonment of a proposed federal dam and his withdrawal of objections to an application by the Idaho Power Co., plus FPC actions, apparently have involved a denial of public rights and a "weighting" in favor of the company.

Monroney Praised For Blast At Joe

THE STAND of Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) against a proposed investigation of the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency by Wisconsin's Sen. McCarthy has been praised by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Monroney delivered a blistering attack against McCarthy, warning that the inquiry—subsequently side tracked—into the CIA would "divulge to our enemies information that the Kremlin's best spy apparatus could not get." He added that it was time that the Senate turned Communist-hunting over to Pres. Eisenhower and the FBI.

HARTNETT'S telegram to the Oklahoma senator said that the speech deserved "the attention of every American who cherishes our free way of life."

"We agree with your statement that the internal security of our country can be better protected by the executive branch of our government than by the headline-hunting junior senator from Wisconsin.

"The shadows of doubt and suspicion being spread throughout the land by Sen. McCarthy were pierced by a ray of light when you courageously stood up in the Senate and expressed faith in our public servants."

HOUSE Republicans, their give-away machine all oiled and primed, have voted to make five private utility companies a present of the right to develop the power potential of Niagara Falls.

The bill was passed by a 262-120 roll call vote after the House had refused to send it back to committee by a 254-120 count.

The GOP majority acted after a group of Democrats had shouted "power grab" and in defiance of the plea of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, an early Eisenhower supporter, that the New York Power Authority be permitted to develop the site.

Gov. Dewey and his top aides pleaded with the Senate group to defeat the House measure, which he said would be "surrendering great natural resources for private exploitation."

"I'M AGAINST this grab," shouted Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.), who led the vain fight against the bill. "I'm for more power at cheaper rates. . . . This would give a five-headed monster a property that belongs to the State of New York."

He told the Republicans they were "flying in the face" of Pres. Eisenhower, who wants the Federal Power Commission to determine if the site should be developed by federal, state or private enterprise. He offered an amendment requiring the five firms to give preference to municipalities, public agencies and cooperatives in selling the power, but this too was defeated.

THE PROJECT, estimated to cost $400 million, is made possible by a 1950 treaty with Canada permitting additional diversion of Niagara River water. In the U. S., it is estimated 8.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity will be produced annually.

New York State was given permission to share in power development on another waterway when the FPC announced approval of its proposal to build the U. S. half of a $600 million project near Massena, on the St. Lawrence River.

The Canadian part will be built by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, which will pay the cost and obtain half the more than 12 billion kilowatt hours of electricity to be developed each year.

CIO Shed Union Fights Mexican Labor Imports

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

VIGOROUS new protests have been voiced by CIO against the growing importation of Mexican field workers into California, displacing the jobs of hundreds of CIO lettuce shed workers.

"Blame for the situation lies squarely on the big growers, who are using political pressure in Washington in order to get a source of cheap labor," Irwin L. DeShetler told a rally of 3000 shed workers in Salinas, Calif.

DeShetler, CIO organizational director in California and four other far western states, said a full investigation has been demanded of Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin.

The job displacement results from a new field packing technique instituted by lettuce packers. Mexican field workers pack the crates in the fields and they're quickly frozen with dry ice. Bypassed in the process are packingshed workers belonging to CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78.

DESHETLER said the admission of field workers violates the U. S.-Mexican agreement, which provides that Mexican nationals cannot be employed if they displace American workers.

"'CIO does not object to the use of imported labor where necessary," DeShetler told the Local 78 rally, "but the CIO is vigorously protesting the displacement of our own domestic workers by their use.

"The blame for the situation lies squarely on the big growers who are using political pressure in Washington in order to get a source of cheap labor. Don't blame the Mexican nationals. They are just the victims of this exploitation, not the ones who cause the situation.

"WE ARE confident that public opinion will support us so that American workers do not have to go on the relief rolls while cheap, foreign slave labor takes their jobs. We know that the Mexican labor movement supports us because it means justice to all workers, foreign and domestic."

The Salinas packingshed workers mass meeting also heard reports on contract negotiations by James Smith, LIU 78 general president, and Al Provence, district officer, and voted full confidence in the negotiating committee.

Representation

CIO Packingshed Workers have sent protests to California's 30 congressmen and two senators on displacement of U. S. workers by importation of more Mexican field hands.

So far they haven't received any replies from Republican Reps. Bramblett and Gubser—the two lawmakers whose districts include the Salinas-Watsonville "lettuce bowl" where thousands of packingshed workers normally are employed.

Riffe Leads CIO Protest On Migrants

FOR 80c an hour, some 1500 to 1800 Mexican nationals were working in California's lush Imperial Valley the past season, dry packing lettuce in the fields.

All the while more than 550 CIO Packingshed workers—who normally earn up to $3 an hour—were unemployed, drawing state unemployment compensation in the Imperial Valley.

And another 850 shed workers from the Salinas-Watsonville area, who normally move south with the season, couldn't get jobs at all in the Imperial.

THAT SITUATION—of job displacement and depressing wages—was placed before Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin last week by a CIO delegation led by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

The growing scandal over illegal "wetback" migrants—plus changes in the industry with the new dry ice field packing methods—were the twin issues placed before Durkin by the CIO delegation.

With Riffe, other members of the delegation were R. J. Thomas, his assistant; National CIO Rep. William Smith, formerly assigned to CIO citrus workers organization in Florida; Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO organizational director in California and four other western states; and Katharine Ellickson, CIO assistant director of research and education.

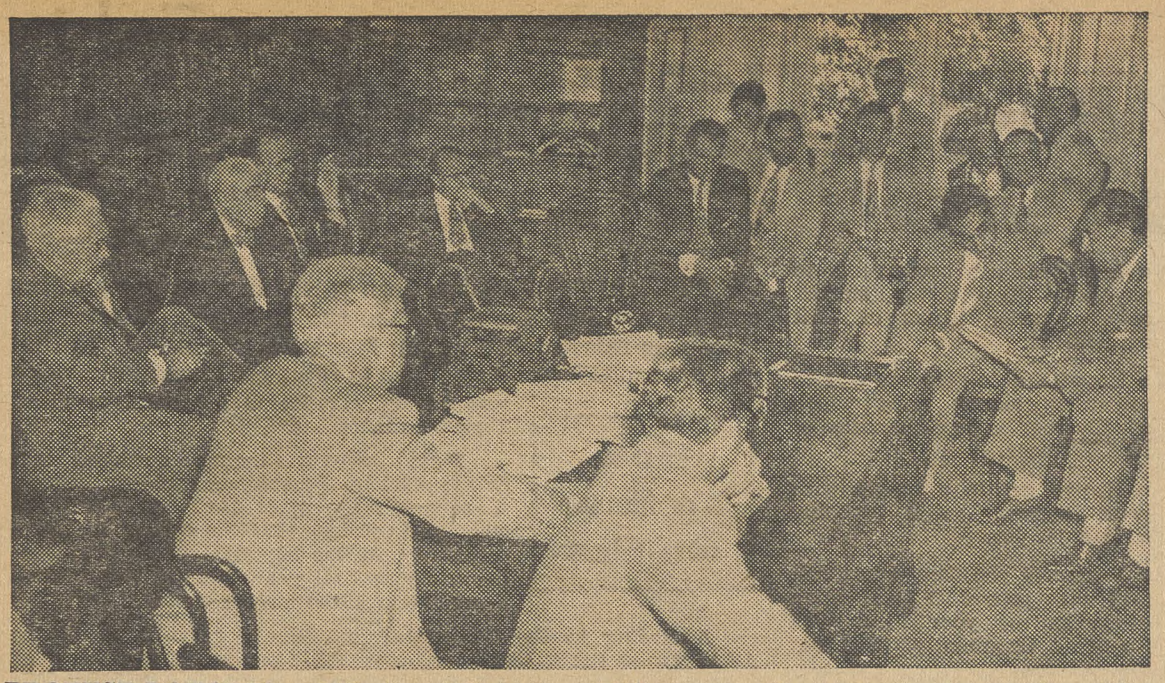
BOTH DeSHETLER and Mrs. Ellickson are members of a Labor Dept. advisory committee on migrant problems.

After the conference, DeShetler reported the wetback labor "situation is getting worse all the time. More and more people are being thrown out of work because of the importation of foreign labor."

Some 93,000 illegal Mexican entrants were apprehended in June alone, the CIO organizational aide reported. And he estimated they were barely a third of the wetbacks who crossed the border

Of the 44 packing sheds in Imperial Valley, five were closed, three operated less than one week, and 33 worked at two-thirds of capacity. Only three sheds, DeShetler said, operated at full capacity.

THEY PACKED THE STANDS — Some 3000 lettuce packingshed workers give rising vote of confidence to negotiating committee, at rally of Salinas-Watsonville, Calif., members of CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers in Salinas grandstand.



PROTEST LAYOFFS.—CIO Auto Workers delegation, led by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey (at right), protest to Michigan members of Congress against recent cancellation of Kaiser aircraft contract threatening jobs of 12,000 workers. Among lawmakers at left (l to r) are Sen. Ferguson, Rep. Rabaut, Rep. Bentley and Sen. Potter.

Mazey Warning—

Defense Cutback Perils Auto Jobs

THE ARMY'S drastic curtailment of contracts for tanks and trucks coupled with a shrinking civilian market for cars and trucks threatens "serious" unemployment in the auto industry.

That fear was expressed by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers. Mazey came to Washington to protest the cancellation of the Air Force contracts for C-119 flying box cars and C-123s, a new type of assault plane, at the Willow Run plant of Kaiser-Frazer Corp.

He warned that the industry might be in "serious trouble before winter." Mazey said truck sales are slow and it may be difficult to sell passenger cars —now at top production—in the next few months.

GOVERNMENT spending for tanks and trucks will be cut more than two-thirds—from $160 million a month to less than $50 million a month, ordnance officers disclosed at Detroit.

Cancellation of the Willow Run contract alone will eventually throw some 12,000 men out of work.

Mazey's fear of a slump in civilian buying was borne out by Business Week, which pointed out 3.25 million cars were produced in the first half of this year and "the full year can hardly be expected to top six million."

"That means a cutback of at least 15% for the second half (of the year)," the management publication said. "Monthly production in September may be off as much as 25% from July—and in later months even more."

FORD IS planning to stop M-48 medium tank production at Lavonia, Mich., in December. The two other producers of the tank —Chrysler at Newark, Del., and Fisher Body Div. of General Motors at Grand Blanc, Mich.— will bid against each other for the remaining tank orders. Which means that the higher bidder will shut down next spring.

The visit of Mazey and a score of Detroit union leaders to Washington caused Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott to modify his adamant stand against giving a contract for C-123s to the Willow Run plant.

Talbott opened the meeting with the union leaders by reading a prepared statement in which he said that no final decision had been reached on building the C-123, but "if it is built it will not be manufactured at the Willow Run plant."

There followed a heated exchange between Talbott and Mazey. The UAW secretary-treasurer accused Talbott of disregarding the workers in cancelling the Willow Run contract.

At the end of the argument, Talbott's statement was changed to state "should a decision be reached to produce the C-123, Kaiser-Frazer will be given an equal opportunity along with other manufacturers to submit a proposition to supply our requirements."

TALBOTT also took issue with a story in the Detroit News which said the Air Force and the Defense Dept. intended to take contracts out of the Detroit area because of what the newspaper called a "lazy and indifferent" labor force.

"I have heard adverse criticism of the Air Force position toward labor and Air Force contracts in general in the Detroit area," Talbott said. "I want you to know that I am sure there are no higher class mechanics, workmen, and artisans in the country than there are in the Detroit area."

Chance To Save 5000 Jobs Seen

Some 5000 members of the CIO Auto Workers will be assured jobs at the Willow Run plant of Kaiser-Frazer if it gets the Army contract for building C-123s.

The C-123 is a new type of assault plane which the Air Force intended to build at Willow Run until it cancelled its contract for that plane and for the C-119, the flying box car.

Some Michigan congressmen said the Army wants the C-123s —and more of them than had been planned by the Air Force. Clay Bedford, K-F executive, said the awarding of the contract to his company would mean the employment of 5000 persons at Willow Run.

GCEOC Signs Pacts In Social Agency Tieups

SOCIAL WORKER members of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee ended four to six weeks of picketing and the application of community pressures.

Three of the strikes, in Philadelphia, were forced when managements refused to recognize the union as collective bargaining agent or even to enter into any agreements for the determination of representation rights.

THE STRIKES at the Rebecca Gratz Club and the Association for Jewish Children were ended when management recognized the union and agreed to negotiate contracts.

The union and the Neighborhood Center are still in dispute over recognition although the strikers suspended activity to allow the opening of day camps delayed for almost a week of their eight-week seasons.

Management had announced that it would cancel its camp program, turning into the streets about 300 children whose parents pay from nothing to $64 for the camps services.

National GCEOC-CIO Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray said "we didn't want the kids to suffer. We had to show concern for the kids even if the center's directors won't."

The fourth strike, in Pittsburgh, occurred after nine fruitless months of negotiations between the union and the Soho Neighborhood Center.

This strike was settled when National GCEOC-CIO Chairman Anthony J. Federoff mobilized the United Labor Committee of Pittsburgh, mine workers, railroad brotherhoods, AFL and CIO, to withdraw all of their member units from the Community Fund.

Before any action could be taken by the meetings, union negotiators were informed that the Center would agree to the union contract and substantial wage increases for all categories of employes.

A fifth strike, of employes of the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital in Huntingdon, Pa., now going into its third month, shows no signs of early settlement.

CWA Gains In Duluth

THE CIO Communications Workers last week signed an agreement bringing wage increases averaging 8.5c an hour to 500 employes at the Western Electric plant at Duluth, Minn.

The pay hikes range from 7c to 13c an hour. Newly-established wage rates in the plant range from $1.29 to $2.38 an hour under the contracts which is for a year.

The plant had been closed since the end of World War II, when the contract was held by the AFL Electrical Workers. When it was reopened last fall, both CWA and the AFL union bid to represent the workers. CWA won a a run-off election last April.

Chicago TWU Wins to 16c

IMPRESSIVE gains have been won in new contracts recently negotiated by locals of the CIO Transport Workers, Sec.-Treas. Gustav Fabor reported last week.

In Chicago, Local 236 secured a total of 16c in general wage increases in four steps—8c retroactive to June 1, 2c on Jan. 1, 1954, 4c on June 1, 1954, and 2c on Jan. 1, 1955. In addition, life insurance coverage was increased from $1250 to $1500, and weekly sick benefits from $20 to $25.

Local 223, at Omaha, Neb., won a pay boost of 13c an hour in negotiations with the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co.

More than 3200 members of Local 101-Utility Div. obtained 5c an hour wage increases under a contract with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union Gas Co. Agreement also was reached on a joint labor-management health and safety committee, and joint consultation on schedules.

CIO Joins In White Collar Institute

WHAT HAPPENS to white collar workers if full employment ends?

This was the theme of a one-week school for office employes held July 5-12 by the American Labor Education Service at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Both CIO and AFL trade unionists from a dozen or more cities in the East, South and Midwest attended the school and the conference on Labor and the World Today held on the weekend.

AS PART of the conference program, the students visited United Nations headquarters in New York. They also took part in a panel discussion presented by a group of foreign students at the school who came from England, Germany, Sweden and Burma.

Representatives of CIO white collar workers in the Steel, Auto, Textile and Government & Civic Employees were among the students and speakers.

John Edelman, legislative representative for the Textile Workers, interpreted the political scene in Washington, and Helen Blanchard, on the GCEOC staff, and Edward Wilms, UAW-CIO Dept. of Office Workers, led discussions in a union workshop. ALES Director Eleanor Coit was in charge of the school.

UAW Gains 15c In Tool, Die Pact

A 41-DAY strike of 5000 Detroit tool and die makers belonging to the CIO Auto Workers ended last week in a new contract boosting their pay 15c an hour and granting new fringe benefits.

The tool and die makers returned to work after the agreement had been ratified by the membership of Locals 155 and 157, and the 70 firms belonging to the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association.

At Indianapolis, the UAW's Intl. Harvester Council last week authorized a strike vote of Harvester locals in plants throughout the country.

UAW represents about 24,000 workers employed by the farm machinery firm. The Indianapolis local already had authorized a strike. Other UAW locals represent employes at plants in Fort Wayne and Evansville, Ind.; Chicago, Melrose Park and Canton, Ill.; St. Paul Minn., Memphis, Tenn., and Springfield, O.

THE UNION seeks the same contract improvements won through reopening negotiations with General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, including pegging the escalator clause to the new cost-of-living index.

Tom Burns, council chairman, announced that a committee had been set up to plan joint strategy and negotiations with the AFL Machinists who represent employes at three Intl. Harvester plants.

At South Bend, Ind., headquarters of the Studebaker Corp., UAW signed an agreement boosting the hourly wage of skilled workers by 10c at the New Brunswick, N. J., Studebaker plant.

The cost-of-living allowance reduction was limited to 5c an hour, and the annual improvement factor was boosted by 1c to 5c an hour. The agreement is similar to one recently negotiated for the South Bend, Ind., plant.

You And Your Money—

Landlords See 'Gold Rush' As Chicago CIO Aids Tenants

Take The Froth With Some Salt

As the mercury climbs, so does the temperature of the radio-TV commercials and newspaper ads for beers that supposedly are "99% sugar free" and mighty slim in starch.

So does the temperature of the Treasury Dept. Alcohol Tax Division, which recently suggested you take the claims for a bucket of suds—or case of throwaways—with more than a dash of salt.

Here are some facts letting the air out of beer ads, as reported by Labor Press Associated: All beer is free of starch; the sugar in beer "isn't enough to put in your eye;" the claims of some beers to be "dietetically less fattening" are eyewash, because the average bottle of beer has 155 to 165 calories.

It's hot—have another!

"A GOLD RUSH" is what landlords expect when federal rent controls end in 10 days, and one big CIO council—in Chicago—is going all-out to ease the blow on tenants.

All the resources of the Chicago CIO Council's Community Services Committee, local union counsellors, legal aides and community agencies are being tapped to assist CIO members and the general public and to give them full rent information.

UNDER its "Citizenship in Operation" program, Sec.-Treas. Ellsworth M. Smith reported, Chicago CIO gave wide publicity to a detailed 18 questions-and-answers on rent decontrol.

The fact sheet was published in some of the Chicago dailies, translated for foreign language speaking areas, broadcast and issued through local union halls. While some of the problems are peculiar to Illinois—where a state law gives Chicago judges the power to limit initial rent increases to 10% in "hardship" cases—others are of nation-wide effect:

- After July 31, tenants are on their own. Federal rent controls end. Only a few states—New York, New Jersey—have their own laws.
- Landlords can boost rents to any level they please, subject only to prior leases or rent agreements.
- Tenants' only recourse will be to state eviction laws, which usually require 30 days notice of rent increase.
- If you get in a tangle with your landlord, you'll probably need a lawyer.
- Whatever you do, get in touch first with your CIO local union counsellor or your local CIO Council Community Services Committee.

The Chicago CIO Council began its rent information program because of the acute housing situation in the city, where a slum scandal recently exploded. Thousands of eviction suits have been predicted.

THE prediction of a landlords' "gold rush" was voiced in a Chicago builder's ad suggesting more attics and basements be converted into apartments. The ad read in part:

"Just think what decontrol can do for you. Rents will spiral to a new high. Tenants will compete for any flat—anywhere. Will you be ready?"

The Chicago CIO Council and its affiliates are.

Gillette Tries New Move On Price Inquiry

DEFEATED in one Senate committee, Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) has moved in seven other Senate standing committees to get action on his proposed consumer interest investigation.

Gillette has asked the Senate groups to establish subcommittees "by which the interests of the consumers of America can be adequately protected in the legislative and governmental processes."

Such groups, he said, would look into where the consumer's dollar goes, the spread between farm prices and retail prices, the effect on consumers of administration of related laws, the adding of taxes onto prices, and similar problems.

HE ASKED the Senate Labor, Commerce, Judiciary, Banking, Finance, Interior and Agriculture Committees to establish such investigative subcommittees.

The original Gillette proposal—co-authored by 26 senators and endorsed by CIO—for a special consumer interest probe was quashed by the Banking Committee. And the House has voted a rider banning the Federal Trade Commission from looking into consumer spending.

"The implication of these two actions," Gillette told the Senate, "is clear to all. The consumer is not to be allowed to know the economic facts of life.

"WHY THIS CURTAIN of silence? What is the reason for hiding the facts about our economy? Who is afraid to let the consumers of America learn where their dollar goes?

"Who is afraid to let the farmers of America learn why only 46c of the consumer dollar spent for farm products ever reaches the farmer who produced those products?"

The answer to Gillette's questions seems to be the powerful associations of food processors, wholesalers, middlemen and retailer, who pile profits upon profits all along the line.

How's Business? Net Profits Of Big Firms Climb By 11%

NET PROFITS of American manufacturing corporations for the first three months of 1953 were up 11% over the same quarter a year ago although sales climbed only 9%, according to the joint quarterly report by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

At the same time, total corporation assets have been building up steadily. For the first quarter of 1953 they were set at $166.8 billion, compared with $166 billion three months before and $159.3 billion during the first three months of 1952.

Current liabilities were down more than current assets, increasing the corporations' net working capital from $55 billion at the end of 1952 to $55.9 billion as of Mar. 31, 1953.

The rate of return on stockholders' equity was 24.9% before taxes, against 23.6% in the first quarter of 1952, and 10.7% after taxes against 10.1% for the first three months last year.

The quarterly report surveyed 23 different industries. When compared with the report for the last quarter of 1952, 20 industries showed increases and 3 had decreases in profits before taxes; after taxes 14 showed decreases, 6 showed gains and 3 reported no change.

TEXTILE and mill products jumped 31% before taxes, 19% after taxes; petroleum and coal, 31% and zero; rubber, up 25% before taxes, a decrease of 11% after taxes; automobiles, 22% increase before taxes, 3% decrease after taxes; chemicals, up 8% before, up 4% after; primary iron and steel, up 14% before, down 11% after.

Price Fixing Law Nixed

PRICE FIXING state laws got rapped over the knuckles by Superior Judge Walter J. Freund in a recent Newark, N. J., case.

The Jersey justice ruled against Lionel Corp. and for the S. Kline department store in Newark.

Lionel complained that Kline violated the State Fair Trade Act and the federal McGuire Act by selling Lionel's toy electric trains below the company's established prices.

Judge Freund refused to order the store to abide by Lionel's price-boosting fair trade agreement, observing that "under fair trade the price level is probably higher than would obtain under active price competition." **(LPA)**

FTC Puts Label On Foreign-Made Sewing Machines

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission last week clamped down on the practice of passing off Japanese and other foreign sewing machines as U. S. made.

FTC got an agreement from Eli Tempkin and Allen Gordon, trading as National Stores, Los Angeles, Calif., to mark on the machines where they are made.

The partners also agreed not to use the word "Eureka" or any other brand name to represent that the machines were not foreign-made. The agreement also restrained the firm from misrepresenting the price, guarantee and testing.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THE PRICE OF GAS has been raised in most parts of the country and in some areas like the Atlantic Seaboard, the price was raised twice within less than two weeks. In that region the total increase amounted to about 1.5c at wholesale, which was promptly reflected in boosts of about 2 cents to motorists.

How To Save On Gas

Significantly, the increase occurred right at the start of the summer motoring season, when people use more gas. It's a real jolt when you consider that the cost of fueling a car is already the biggest expense in operating a car several years old (in newer cars, depreciation is the largest expense).

According to the National Automotive Service Dept. of the AAA, it cost the average car owner 2.14c per mile for gas and oil—before the increase. If you drive your car the currently typical 9000 miles a year, at the new prices your bill will come to a good $200 a year. *(In comparison to the 2.14c for gas, the average motorist spends .68c a mile for maintenance and .46c for tires).*

It's worth practicing every good trick of car operation to cut down your use of gas this summer, both for your sake and to teach the major oil companies a lesson for this price boost that is unwarranted. *Here are ways you can save gas:*

Drive Slower: Auto engineers say the greatest gas wasters are jack-rabbit starts; quick, tire-dragging stops; unnecessary high-speed driving, and reluctance to turn off the engine during stops of uncertain duration.

According to the AAA, during a 1000-mile trip an average car will consume 60 gallons of gas if you drive it at 35 mph, but will eat up more than 100 gallons if you drive at 65.

Save One Gallon In Four

A moderate economical cruising speed on long trips of 45 mph; gas seems to burn most evenly at that speed. By driving around 45-50 instead of 65-70, you'll save one gallon out of every four.

Shift Sooner: A slow start and prompt upshifting are important gas savers. Continuing to drive in second gear at 20 mph uses 15% more gas than high; low gear at 20 consumes 35% more. Let the other guy break away from the traffic light first; let him be poor.

Hold A Steady Speed: Keep a steady pace to take advantage of car momentum. The biggest gas-waster is the guy who drives with frequent bursts of speed, then slows up, then picks up speed. When you know you have to stop, roll there slowly instead of getting there in a hurry and jamming on the brakes.

Keep Your Car in Good Condition: As you saw above, gas and oil costs are more than three times as much as maintenance costs. The money you invest in car maintenance more than pays for itself in gas saving.

First of all, don't postpone having your car greased regularly. The big value is not only to avoid chassis damage, squeaks and rattles, but you don't need as much power to move a properly-lubricated chassis.

Get The Engine Checked

Don't drive with worn, dirty spark plugs, especially on a long trip. Spark plugs may seem to operate all right when your engine is idling, but at high speed, poor plugs miss and thus waste gas. Even if your plugs are in good condition they may need regapping.

Also have your distributor, muffler and carburetor checked. A clogged muffler is often a cause of gas waste, especially on older cars. Another component often neglected by motorists is the air cleaner on top of your carburetor. If dirty or clogged it causes your engine to eat extra gas. It's wise to have it serviced every 2500 miles.

Ask your mechanic to make sure your spark is properly adjusted. Excessive knocking on hills, or black smoke when you start, are signs of improper adjustment.

Other tips:

- —Park in the shade when possible to avoid evaporation of gas.
- —Buy gas in the cool of the morning; gas expands in midday heat and you get less actual fuel per gallon.
- —Shop for gas. When prices are raised unnecessarily as now, there's more margin for cutting prices too, and you'll find more enterprising station operators doing it.

Food Price Index Sets 2-Year Peak

The wholesale food price index compiled by Dun & Bradstreet climbed on July 14 to the highest level since October 1951. The 12c jump sent the index up 1.8% to $6.74. The high 21 months ago was $6.77.

Dun & Bradstreet's barometer represents the total of the price per pound of 31 commonly used foods. Of these, 12 advanced, six declined and 13 showed no change.

FDA Inspection Bill Is Voted

The House last week passed a CIO-supported bill to restore authority to the Food & Drug Administration to inspect food and drug processing and manufacture. The measure was sent to the Senate.

The Supreme Court last December ruled that the Food and Drug Act does not clearly grant federal inspectors the right to enter factories without the owners' permission.

Organizationally Speaking

By John Y. Riffe

THE WRITER this past week held a meeting with the 13 CIO regional directors in Washington, D. C.

The meeting was a very constructive one in which I pointed out the responsibility of the directors in the new regional set-up. My assistants, Brothers Oral Garrison, R. J. Thomas and Carl A. McPeak all spoke about their particular departments.

Following the talks we held a question and answer period in which many problems were discussed and clarified. Each regional director then gave a brief report on his own region. It was a very instructive meeting, one that will enable each of us to carry out to the best of our ability our job for CIO.

★

Asst. Dir. of Councils Carl A. McPeak reports that in Salt Lake City, the Councils Dept. held the last of seven regional conferences of CIO Councils. Delegates from state and local councils in California, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming attended the three-day meeting.

Following the pattern of previous regional council conferences, the Salt Lake City meeting was a working conference, the delegates participating actively in the discussions with "speeches" barred. Among the problems that aroused greatest interest were those of national and state taxation, conservation, re-apportionment and responsibilities of state and local councils.

As in previous conferences, representatives of National CIO departments and officers of several state and local councils served as discussion leaders.

These council conferences have been hailed by those who have participated as a great step forward in preparing our IUC's for the tremendous responsibilities they have always had inherently but which have now been made explicit by the recent changes in CIO's organizing and field administrative.

I want to congratulate all those who took part in these conferences and express my appreciation for the services of the various conference chairmen, executive secretaries and discussion leaders.

Big Newark Westinghouse Local Dumps UE, Joins IUE

By ARTHUR RIORDAN

MORE THAN 3400 workers returned to CIO last week when the employes of a big Newark, N. J., plant voted to quit the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and to join the CIO Electrical Workers.

With only 12 "no" votes, Local 426 voted to disaffiliate from UE and to affiliate with the IUE-CIO. The local represents production, maintenance and salaried workers at Westinghouse's meter plant.

In a resolution, the local expressed disgust and disturbance over the repeated failures of UE at the bargaining table and in organizing. The workers declared they knew IUE-CIO brought them their gains and that in IUE-CIO the combined strength would be even more effective.

(IUE-CIO last week resumed negotiations with Westinghouse on a nation-wide scale after rejecting as "inadequate" a wage and pension offer which UE had accepted.)

IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett hailed the Newark affiliation move, praising the local and its leaders who urged the action.

"UE's slavish policy of putting the Communist Party line above all sold out the workers over and over again in negotiations," he declared.

"This move by Local 426 should be followed by others in the Westinghouse chain and elsewhere. The IUE-CIO and the CIO stand ready to welcome all non-Communists from UE.

"Under UE, those Newark meter workers had only despair. Back in CIO, they join the thousands of real trade union members building for a decent present and future."

THE MEMBERSHIP voted their session would be only for paid-up members and observers from other UE Westinghouse plants. The latter included observers from Essington, Pa. (South Philadelphia) and Bridgeport, Conn., plants.

James Matles, UE's director of organization, tried to get into the meeting and was refused admittance under the membership decision. Matles, long identified with the Communist Party, faces deportation proceedings.

ON THE OUTSIDE—That's where James Matles was as the 3400-member Local 426 of the United Electrical Workers at the Newark, N. J., Westinghouse plant voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the CIO Electrical Workers. Matles (arrow), UE organization director, was barred from meeting, confers with local members outside.

Reuther Urges Signing Of Home Rule, FEP Petitions

THE CIO last week called on members of the House "who truly believe in the democratic right of equal opportunity" to sign Discharge Petitions Nos. 4 and 5 and force to the floor bills barring discrimination in the nation's capital and in employment.

"The need for both measures has been so amply demonstrated as to make argument unnecessary," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in a letter to congressmen.

The bills were introduced on the opening day of Congress by Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.) but have since been buried in the House District and Labor Committees. Neither group has even held hearings on the proposals.

When committees refuse to report measures, one way of prying them loose is through discharge petitions. A total of 218 congressmen must sign before bills thus cleared can be brought to the floor for debate.

Discharge Petition No. 4 covers H.R. 169, a bill to assure all persons within the District of Columbia full and equal privileges in places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement. The District Committee has bottled up this and all similar measures despite Pres. Eisenhower's campaign pledge to end segregation in the nation's capital.

THE OTHER petition would free H.R. 170, a fair employment practices measure, prohibiting discrimination by employers because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. There seems little likelihood that the House Labor Committee, to which it was referred, will act on this or other pending FEP bills before adjournment.

Reuther termed the two Powell measures "morally right, economically sound and socially desirable." He said their enactment would "prove to the world that the U. S. practices as well as preaches democracy."

Wage Pacts Settled By Glass Union

THE CIO Glass Workers have won wage increases for 22,000 employes of the two biggest firms in the glass industry under a voluntary wage reopening.

The agreement of the union with Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and Pitsburgh Plate Glass Co. provides for a general wage increase for production workers of 1c an hour under the annual improvement factor clause, making a total of 5c for the year.

MAINTENANCE workers received an 8c hourly increase. Cost-of-living increases will be figured on the new consumer price index instead of the old index, based on the Mar. 15 relationship of the two indexes.

Three cents of the 8c cost-of-living increase will not be subject to declines in the cost-of-living.

The union was represented by Pres. Burl W. Phares, First Vice Pres. Leland Beard, Second Vice Pres. Ralph Reiser, Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken, and wage committeemen from local unions.

Textile Gains 6c To 20c In Jersey Plants

WAGE GAINS ranging from 6c to 20c an hour for approximately 1100 employes of the Celanese Corp. of America and the Permacel Tape Corp. in New Jersey have been written into contracts by the CIO Textile Workers.

The 600 workers at Celanese Corp. in Newark will get 8c across the board, with hikes of 13c for four groups and 11c for five other groups who are members of Local 1166. Agreement on the new wage schedule came only an hour and a half before a strike deadline set by the local.

Workers at the Permacel plant in New Brunswick, N. J., won gains of 6c for some groups and as much as 20c for women employes, with 9c and 10c increases for those in the first six labor grades.

BY CONTRAST, an agreement to a wage cut of 5c an hour for 4000 workers of Goodall-Sanford Inc. at Sanford, Me., by the AFL Textile union has been branded as a "betrayal . . . of the interests of textile workers" by Sec.-Treas. John Chupka of the CIO Textile Workers.

Chupka, who also heads the union's woolen and worsted industry division, called the UTW-AFL's action "shameful and indefensible" in view of the fact that TWUA-CIO, pattern-setter for the industry, has held the line, without exception, against cuts in woolen and worsted wages.

He charged the UTW-AFL "jammed down the throats" of Goodall-Sanford workers a 1c cut in second shift premium pay and has also committed itself to a slash in individual job rates.

TWU Navigators Strike Airline

Some 90 navigators belonging to the CIO Transport Workers are on strike against the Trans World Airlines overseas flights, charging contract violation.

The dispute centered on the firm's decision to eliminate navigators on the Paris-Rome flights. The company complicated the issue by saying that all navigators who did not report for scheduled flights were discharged, a decision which led the union to state that it would not consider terminating the walkout.

Guild Strikes Seattle Daily

THE FIRST major strike in recent years by the CIO Newspaper Guild began late last week in Seattle, Wash., when some 250 members of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild struck the Seattle Daily Times.

The walkout by editorial, advertising and circulation employes forced management to suspend publication immediately. The Times, with 212,000 circulation, is one of the largest dailies in the Far West.

The strike came some two and one-half months after the Guild local authorized strike action and U. S. mediators entered negotiations. Guild wage proposals were for a 7.3% general increase, with a $13 increase to $115 weekly for the key editorial minimum, plus numerous gains in working conditions.

NMU Ends Lake Tanker Tieup As ARA Gains On West Coast

SOME 500 seamen have won 2% to 6% general wage increases under a settlement of the CIO Maritime Union with six firms ending a strike on Great Lake tankers.

In addition to the wage increase, the settlement brought inclusion of the 10% seasonal bonus in the basic wage schedule.

Agreement was reached with five firms several hours after Sinclair Oil came to term with the strikers, who left their ships June 30.

The Sinclair agreement set the pattern for the five other firms. They are Standard Oil of Indiana, Texas Oil, Gulf Oil, the Lake Tankers Corp., and Cleveland Tanker Corp.

The increase put scales for wheelmen and oilers at $335 a month, watchmen and firemen $330, second cook $320, new crewmen without experience $260, steward $468 and pumpmen $383.

ON THE West Coast, the CIO Radio Association has won an agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association identical with a contract obtained earlier from East Coast dry cargo firms.

The pact provides undisputed jurisdiction of the radio officers over radio phones and their location in radio room. The radio officer will receive $10 monthly for handling ship business radiophone calls during regular watches.

Give A Buck To PAC

Congress Prepares To Quit— Four-Fifths Of Work Undone

By MILTON PLUMB

WITH ONLY 20% of the skimpy legislative program they drew up last February completed, Republican leaders of the 83rd Congress last week agreed to step up their drive to adjourn July 31.

There now seems little chance that more than half of the program—at the most—will be completed this session, although originally announced plans called for completion of it all and adjournment "by no later than July 4."

When Pres. Eisenhower and GOP Congressional leaders agreed on 11 proposals and designated them "must legislation" for this session, one of the items listed—a bill continuing the President's power to reorganize the government — had already passed. In the six months since that time, only three of the 10 other goals have been realized.

Bitter internal disputes within Republican ranks and the unwillingness of large numbers of GOP congressmen to back the Eisenhower program are largely responsible for this failure.

In fact, except for the "tidelands" oil give-away, even those other parts of the program that have passed would have failed without Democratic support.

APPROPRIATIONS bills, a normal routine of government, are currently the biggest legislative logjam that must be broken before adjournment. The Republican legislative program called for all of them to reach the Senate "not later than May 15."

But Chairman Taber (R. N. Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee hired a staff of 75 "foremost business and management experts" to help him slash money bills for agencies they didn't like. As result, only 4 of the 13 regular money bills reached the Senate on schedule.

By late this week one major money bill still had not even cleared the House and two others still hadn't been reported to the Senate. Only one regular appropriations bill has become law, although the new fiscal year started July 1.

Apparently shelved for the rest of this session at least are GOP promises to enact Hawaiian statehood, amend the Taft-Hartley Act to make it "fairer" to labor, extend social security coverage, and give the District of Columbia two additional commissioners.

THREE of these "must" items never even got out of committee, and the Senate has bottled up the House-approved Hawaiian statehood measure.

Counting the oil give-away and the badly butchered bill continuing controls over scarce materials already enacted into law, only three items on the original legislative program have cleared both houses. The one still pending in conference is a one-year extension of the reciprocal trade law.

STILL GIVEN chance for action this session are measures for simplification of the customs laws and extension (although badly trimmed) of temporary aid to schools in critical areas. Congress will have to enact both of these to accomplish even half of the "must" program it set for itself at the start of the year.

More recently, the Republican Administration has been trying to get Congress to pass other measures before adjournment. These include bills to admit 240,000 anti-Communist refugees, to authorize U. S. participation with Canada in building the St. Lawrence Seeway, and to increase postal rates. Only the first two are given the remotest chance for action this year.

THE SENATE last week passed and the President signed the excess profits tax extension bill, another Administration "must" added to the original program.

Chairman Reed (R. N. Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee had managed to bottle this up until late in the session.

House Puts Gag On The Voice

A cut of 31% in Pres. Eisenhower's request for overseas informational actvities, including the Voice of America, was voted last week by the House.

Eisenhower has asked for $87 million, but the House approved only $60 million. A Democratic moye to restore $20 million led by Rep. Rooney (D. N.Y.) was beaten by a vote of 155 to 102. Republicans generally opposed it.

ATOMIC CENTER rent hikes were blasted last week by joint CIO-AFL delegation. Clockwise from upper left: Leo Goodman, CIO Chemical Workers legislative aide; Jerry George, president, Oak Ridge City Council; Pres. Emerson Pownall of UGC&CWA Oak Ridge Local 288 and Jess Harmon, AFL.

Joint Labor Protests Hit Oak Ridge Rent Boosts

FOLLOWING PROTESTS by a joint CIO-AFL delegation from the government-owned atomic community of Oak Ridge, Tenn., the Senate last week told the Atomic Energy Commission flatly that it can't increase rents for its workers.

Not a single member of the Senate voted against the amendment to the AEC appropriations bill which upset the commission's plans to boost rents an average of 28% at all atomic energy installations. Introduced by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), it forbids the commission to use any funds for its operations if rents at atomic centers are hiked above those in effect last June 30.

The Oak Ridge delegation, made up of the leaders of both branches of organized labor in the 8000-family community, said they intended to urge "the most drastic action necessary" to halt the rent increases scheduled for July 31. They called Oak Ridge, and other atomic communities, "the last company towns in America" because both the wage rate and rent are controlled by the same employer.

Included in the delegation were Emerson Pownall, president of Oak Ridge Local 288 of the CIO Chemical Workers; Pres. Jess Hamon of the AFL Atomic Trades and Labor Council. They were joined in Washington by Pres. Elwood P. Swisher and Vice Pres. Joseph Joy of the UGCCWA-CIO and Leo Goodman, assisting the Chemical Workers in legislative matters.

IN A JOINT statement, Pownall and Hamon called the scheduled AEC rent increase a "disguised wage cut" and predicted that it would "result in so much unrest that we do not guarantee the continued operation of the plant" at Oak Ridge.

"Even the Chamber of Commerce yesterday issued a statement regarding the critical housing shortage in Oak Ridge," they pointed out. "In the face of a $600 million expansion program, the failure of the government to assist the workers in securing adequate housing and the attempt to raise rents between 28% and 40% is scandalous. Government monopoly and control of housing should be ended."

CIO Urges Conferees' Okeh For Cordon Oil Measure

THE CIO called last week for renewed activity in the field to secure final congressional approval of the Cordon offshore oil bill.

Senate and House conferees begin committee sessions this week to reconcile conflicting versions of measures dealing with natural resources in the continental shelf, beyond the so-called tidelands.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. Cordon (R. Ore.), would save five-sixths of the offshore oil, gas and mineral wealth for all the people. The Hill Amendment, earmarking the income for aid to education, is part of it.

The CIO rallied considerable support for its passage.

The House bill, for which the Senate substituted Cordon's measure, was passed in the flush of victory the big oil interests enjoyed immediately after passage of the tidelands give-away act. It opened the door to still further give-aways.

A STIFF FIGHT is predicted when seven-man committees representing each branch of Congress get together this week and try to come up with a compromise acceptable to House and Senate.

The House originally was represented by a five-man committee. When this was increased to seven members by the addition of one Republican and one Democrat, Minority Leader Rayburn selected Rep. Wilson (D. Tex.), a bitter foe of federal ownership of both tidelands and offshore resources.

Thomas Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, reminded international and local unions in the field that final approval of the Cordon Bill, rather than the House measure, will pour into the federal treasury billions of dollars that otherwise might be grabbed by powerful oil interests.

The Hill Amendment, he said, eventually will yield funds to replace outmoded schools, hire better teachers at decent salaries, and give more young people—especially the children of workers—better educations.

A formula for the distribution of these funds to the states is not at issue.

Strike Vote At Firestone

SOME 25,000 CIO Rubber Workers at eight plants or the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. last week were preparing to take a strike vote.

The company and the union have been meeting at Cleveland since June 23 in an effort to reach an agreement under a wage reopener. The URW Firestone Policy Committee last week called on the Firestone local unions to take strike votes after "three weeks of fruitless bargaining."

URW also is conducting wage reopener negotiations with two others of the Big Four rubber companies, Goodrich in Chicago, and Goodyear in Cleveland.

CIO Warns Senate On Jobless Pay Raid Bill, Asks Hearing

THE CIO Coordinator of Legislative Activities Robert Oliver last week asked the Senate Finance Committee to hold hearings on the House-approved bill by Rep. Reed (R. N.Y.) which undermines the federal system of social security.

"We would like to have the opportunity in such hearing to discuss our belief that this bill would not only adversely affect benefit levels, but would also affect employment opportunities in important states," Oliver wrote.

"IT WOULD, in addition, drastically change the financing of unemployment insurance and the employment service, perhaps paving the way for complete separation of the 51 different state systems from the present minor amount of federal coordination."

Oliver said that, as passed by the House, the measure is "contrary to two major recommendations" of the Eisenhower Administration. He pointed out that Treasury Undersecretary Marion B. Folsom specifically opposed provisions giving the states excess tax collections to use for administrative purposes and requiring the repayment of loans before a state has built up a sufficient reserve.

"If the members of the House had understood that these valid objections of the Eisenhower Administration had not been met, as claimed, the vote might have been substantially different," Oliver said.

"Precipitate action by the Senate, without full hearings, would be most unfortunate because of the harm that would be done to the unemployment insurance program and because of the damaging effect on proper democratic procedures."

Hoffman Gets Wings Clipped

Free-wheeling investigative powers of Chairman Hoffman (R. Mich.) of the House Government Operations Committee were clipped last week by the committee members.

The unit stripped Hoffman of all powers to set up his own special investigating subcommittees, such as the one he sent to Los Angeles recently. That unit looked into the California city's public housing dispute, just before the mayoralty election in which housing was a major issue.

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Reading The Record On The First Six Months Of The GOP

A year ago, the Republicans were promising big to the American people. Six months ago—on the basis of those promises—the GOP Administration took over in Washington.

Here's a look at the past six months:

Performance	*And Still Promises*
1. A few big oil firms get the nation's coastal oil reserves.	**1.** Peace in Korea.
2. Utilities, lumbermen, stockmen reach for resources.	**2.** Lower taxes.
3. Inflation curbs killed; living costs at new peak.	**3.** A balanced budget.
4. Rent controls killed; public housing knifed.	**4.** To combat inflation.
5. Big business takes over in government agencies.	**5.** Better housing.
6. Chamber of Commerce drives to destroy Social Security by "pay-as-you-go" scheme.	**6.** Expanded Social Security.
7. Funds slashed for Labor Dept., social agencies.	**7.** Strengthened Labor Dept.
8. Foreign aid, defense funds slashed.	**8.** A fair labor-management law replacing Taft-Hartley.

Public Housing Gets The Ax

THE REPUBLICAN Congress has knocked the props out from under the low-rent public housing program, handing another big bonanza to tenement owners and landlords on top of the recent axing of federal rent ceilings.

Here is what happened:

1. House and Senate conferees agreed to limit the program to 20,000 units in 1954—not enough to finish those already started. Further, they provided that no new loan and annual contribution contracts can be entered into this year.

2. Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.), chairman of the House conferees, in reporting to the House gleefully declared that the action will liquidate the program—and condemn hundreds of thousands of low-income families to live out their lives in slums. Rep. Thomas (Tex.), ranking Democratic member, agreed.

3. The House, which originally had refused to grant any funds for the program, accepted the committee compromise. The Senate, which had voted for 35,000 units, was due to act this week and was expected to approve it.

Pres. Eisenhower, who in a campaign speech in Boston three days before the election said "we must have better housing for those Americans who are forced to live in slums and substandard dwellings," said nothing. He had asked for 35,000 units.

The CIO had asked Congress for 125,000 new units this year. Former Pres. Truman had proposed 75,000.

THUS ENDS the government's effort, set forth in the Housing Act of 1949, to give its least wealthy citizens and their children a chance to live as human beings and to protect them from slum-owning landlords who have been boosting rents wherever rent controls have been dropped.

The battle was lost in spite of a valiant fight in the committee by Rep. Yates (D. Ill.), who refused to sign the report. On the House floor, Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.), minority floor leader, and Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N. Y.), joined him in the losing battle.

The bill also bailed out the city of Los Angeles, where the real estate lobby ganged up on the City Council and browbeat it into halting two large projects already under way. The settlement will cost the taxpayers $5 to $6 millions for the architects' fees and other costs on the abandoned projects.

Reuther Speaks At Labor Day Rally In Akron

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will address a big rally on Labor Day in Akron, O.

Tentative plans are being made for national radio and TV broadcasts of Reuther's address. The rally is sponsored by the Akron CIO Council.

Upwards of 25,000 are expected to attend the affair in Summit Beach Park, Akron.

Small Business Bill Criticized As A 'Phony'

ECONOMY-MINDED senators last week voted to kill off a 21-year-old government agency—then created a new one to take its place.

The Reconstruction Finance Corp., established more than two decades ago during a Republican administration, would be abolished. In its stead, a new small business lending agency will be established.

Passage of the bill—described by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) as "a purely phony political move"—came after Pres. Eisenhower in a letter had asked for approval.

The CIO opposed ending the RFC, which made loans to smaller business firms, often when credit was not available from other sources.

SEN. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.) said the new legislation was "drawn in haste" and that it "would have been better to have taken time to really explore this field." He said he supported the bill only because of the possibility that the country would have no government agency to help small business.

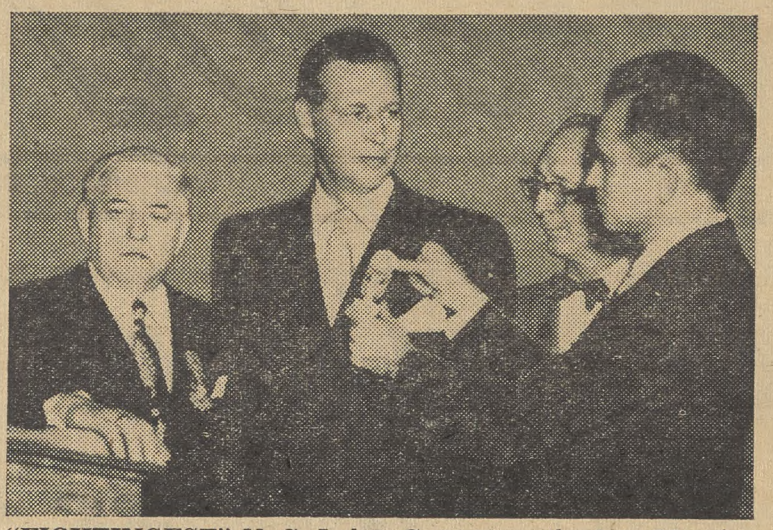
A defense of the RFC was offered by Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) who pointed out the agency showed a profit of $650 million over 20 years. Maybank's amendment was adopted making $25 million available for loans to municipalities, primarily for public works.

The newly-created agency would have a revolving fund of $300 million on which to operate. Of this, $150 million would be earmarked for loans to small business, with a ceiling of $200,000 on each loan.

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) contended that "you're not going to have much friendship for small business" with Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey and Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks on the governing board of the new agency. Both Cabinet members are big businessmen.

Sec. Humphrey had indicated previously that he hoped only 10% would be straight government loans. The Senate bill says the agency must try to get banks to share the loans wherever possible.

CIO Mourns Former Sec. Tobin As 'Staunch Friend' Of Workers



"FIGHTINGEST" U. S. Labor Secretary, the late Maurice J. Tobin (center), receives honorary badge from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at 1953 CIO convention. Tobin addressed seven CIO conventions. Others in group are the late Allan S. Haywood (left) and Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight of the CIO Oil Workers.

MAURICE J. Tobin, secretary of labor in former Pres. Truman's cabinet from 1948 until the Republicans took office, died suddenly of a heart attack last week at his summer home at Scituate, Mass.

The one-time "boy wonder" of Massachusetts politics was 52 when death ended a career marked by steadfast devotion to the interests of the great mass of Americans and firm friendship for working men and women.

He had been a favorite speaker at National CIO Conventions, including the last. He also was greatly in demand as a speaker at the conventions of CIO international unions.

The great and the small, including Truman and Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, crowded Boston's Cathedral of the Holy Cross for the funeral services.

THE CIO was represented by a committee consisting of Vice Presidents Emil Rieve, Joseph A. Beirne and Frank Rosenblum and Robert Oliver, executive assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The CIO's regrets were cabled from Europe by Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"The CIO learned of the untimely death of Maurice J. Tobin with shock and deep sense of personal loss," said Reuther.

"In his earlier career in Massachusetts as well as in his more recent public service in Washington, he was always a staunch friend of American working men and women.

"HE WAS a courageous advocate of their interests, fighting everlastingly against reactionary efforts to take away labor's gains. His record makes clear even today that he belongs to history as one of our greatest secretaries of labor."

He also cabled Mrs. Tobin that "words are inadequate to express the deep sense of loss the CIO and its officers feel."

"American workers and their families have lost a true friend and courageous advocate," he said.

Carey extended "heartfelt condolences" to Mrs. Tobin.

"Probably more than any other man in public life, Maurice Tobin was sincerely and selflessly dedicated to economic justice for the wage earner and the common man," he wrote.

In a message to the family, Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, wrote that American textile workers "had no better friend in public life" than Tobin.

SEC.-TREAS. Al Hartnett extended the sympathies of the CIO Electrical Workers. Tobin had been a speaker at each convention the IUE-CIO has held.

Tobin, son of immigrant Irish parents, entered politics as a Massachusetts State representative in 1927. He was elected to the Boston School Committee in 1931, was reelected in 1935.

He defeated James M. Curley for mayor of Boston in 1937, gave him another licking in 1941, and in 1944 was elected governor of Massachusetts. He became secretary of labor in August 1948.

Tobin Told CIO—

'Past Gains Are In Peril, Labor Must Unite Now'

Maurice J. Tobin's last major address as secretary of labor was given before the National CIO convention at Atlantic City on Dec. 1, 1952. He paid tribute as a friend of the CIO to former CIO Pres. Philip Murray, called for support for the then President-elect Eisenhower, and declared the GOP victory was "not a mandate to tear down the great edifice of social reform built up under the New Deal and the Fair Deal." On labor unity he said:

THE PAST GAINS of American working men and women are in jeopardy. Their future progress is in doubt. This is a time to close ranks and present a united front against labor's enemies. This is a time, more than any other, for unity in the American labor movement.

There are two mighty federations working for the same objectives, representing the same kind of working people, fighting the same enemies, harassed by the same problems and dedicated to the same ideals.

They cannot afford to remain divided. They cannot afford to fight each other while their common enemy grows powerful at their expense. They cannot afford to lose in selfishness and bickering the gains they have won through heroic struggle.

MOST IMPORTANT of all, they cannot afford to turn their backs on the unorganized. Millions of American workers are desperately in need of the benefits of trade unionism. They need the wages and the security and the dignity that unions can bring them. They need these things, and the nation needs them too.

One of the best guarantees against a depression is a labor force of working men and women whose wages keep pace with the cost of living and their own productivity.

Only thus can they buy the goods they produce, and only through collective bargaining can the wages of most of them make the prompt adjustment to economic change that is necessary to keep our private enterprise economy strong and stable.

The millions of unorganized workers are a perpetual challenge to the trade unions of this country. While they remain outside the fold of the labor movement, the unions have no moral right to dissipate their strength and energy on internal conflict.

U. S. Rubber Plants Put On Block

THE SENATE last week passed a bill directing the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to sell 28 government-owned synthetic rubber plants, built during the war, which in 1952 earned the taxpayers the equivalent of $62 million before taxes.

It acted after defeating amendments proposed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) aimed at safeguarding against monopoly by restricting the number of plants to be sold to one buyer.

However, Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) of the Banking Committee, which handled the legislation, accepted an amendment by Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.) requiring the Attorney General to agree that any sale does not violate anti-trust laws. He also accepted another Maybank amendment extending the sale deadline from July 1, 1954, to Mar. 2, 1955.

THE BILL sets up a three-man commission, appointed by the President, to draw up a disposal plan, advertise for bids and negotiate sales, then report to Congress for approval before a sale would become final. It contains safeguards to assure the production of synthetic rubber for the government during emergencies.

The anti-trust safeguards are not strong enough, Douglas contended. He claimed the sale might lead to a monopoly by the Big Four—Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber—or by what he called the "Big Four and a Half," the same firms plus General Tire & Rubber.

"What I am very much afraid of," he said, "in view of the favored position of these companies, is that we shall get competitive bidding for the plants, and that instead they shall be transferred to existing operators at prices far below their fair value and under circumstances which will increase monopoly and control by a few of the raw products used by fabricators."

The plants are owned by the RFC and operated by private industry. They cost the public $518 million.

Cost of GOP Living Sets All-Time Record

THE COST OF LIVING, climbing for the fourth consecutive month, set a new all-time high record in June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The Consumer's Price Index advanced four-tenths of 1% between the middle of May and the middle of June, the BLS said, to 114.5, or two-tenths of 1% above the previous high reached last November. The new figure is 1.5% higher than in June 1952, and 12.5% above the level of June 1950, just before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Food prices, on the rise since March, led the way to the new high with a 1.4% increase. Fruit and vegetable costs soared 5.6%, reflecting boosts of 8% for fresh fruits and 10% for fresh vegetables. Meats, poultry and fish jumped 1.9%, with pork and lamb prices in the van.

Further increases in retail food prices were indicated in the continued climb of the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, which rose 1c in the week ended July 21 to $6.75. The new figure is 2.4% above the level a year ago of $6.59 and the highest since $6.77 was reached on Oct. 16, 1951.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: June 15	191.1	
1945 monthly average	128.4		1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		May 15	188.8	114.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June 15		114.5
1951 monthly average	185.9				
1952 monthly average	190.6				
1953 monthly average	188.9	(old index)			
1953 monthly average	113.8	(new index)			

Billion Dollar Give-Away On Atomic Energy Rapped

THE CIO charged last week that the proposed "multi-billion dollar give-away of atomic know-how" to private industry "may dwarf the combined value of all previous and other proposed give-aways of our country's national resources."

Testifying before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Benjamin C. Sigal, representing the CIO, declared:

"There is, of course, no accurate way of assessing how many tens of billions of dollars this know-how represents, nor how much additional money from the American taxpayer will be necessary to enable private industry to exploit fully these advantages.

"It is a virtual certainty, however, that the possible future value of these acquisitions, which private industry wishes to monopolize, would make the tidelands oil give-away look like a bargain-basement transaction."

SIGAL urged the committee to retain intact the 1946 Atomic Energy Act and to oppose proposed legislation which would permit ownership and operation of nuclear power facilities by private interests. The proposal also would permit sale or lease of fissionable materials, and grant more liberal patent rights than are presently granted to private persons.

Sigal, who is counsel for the CIO Electrical Workers, appeared on behalf of CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is IUE-CIO president. Carey is in Europe.

Also testifying was Elwood D. Swisher, president of the CIO Chemical Workers, representing workers in the atomic energy industry.

Swisher sharply criticized the Atomic Energy Commission, charging it is using security "to bamboozle the public, misrepresent the facts to Congress, and pose as virtuous angels in the realm of publicity they pour on the American people."

DESPITE shortcomings of the AEC, he said, the union wants "primary focus on the public interest." He backed the National CIO position for continued government control over the program.

Sigal defended progress of atomic energy development under the control and supervision of the Atomic Energy Commission. He said that the CIO believes "there is no reasonable basis for asserting that the act, in its present form, does not permit the widest possible development of the potentialities of atomic energy."

The CIO spokesman pointed out that "most of those who support the proposed amendments attempt to create the impression that if private industry were permitted to participate in the atomic energy program on the basis of private ownership of facilities and materials, privately owned power reactors would spring up as soon as they could be built."

"This is certainly not the case," he emphasized.

"In every case it was stipulated that the federal government should put up the bulk of the money involved for either a pilot plant or a fullscale plant, would actively participate in research and development, and would guarantee these brave entrepreneurs against any loss."

"Finally," Sigal continued, "putting a frosting on the cake, these free-enterprisers want the benefit of the patents which they would be able to develop after acquiring all the knowledge available from the Atomic Energy Commission."

SIGAL also emphasized that practically all atomic energy facilities are now operated by private industry.

"Indeed, this manufacture is concentrated in the hands of only a few firms like General Electric Co., DuPont, Union Carbide, and Monsanto.

"Indeed, the CIO is firmly of the opinion that the AEC should never have begun this process of delegating its production responsibility. We believe that the public welfare demands public operation, as well as public ownership, of the atomic energy industry."

Dewey's Private Hearing On Niagara Power Is Protested

A VIGOROUS protest against the appearance of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in closed session before the Senate public works committee was issued this week by the CIO. CIO also opposed the exclusion of opposition witnesses.

The Senate group has reopened hearings on the controversial Niagara River power development. The House earlier voted 262-120 to let five private utilities company exploit the river's power potential.

New York's Governor wants the power project handled by a State agency. When senators agreed to hear him behind closed doors, CIO launched its protest and demanded an opportunity to offer testimony of its own.

"THERE would seem to be no possible warrant . . . for hearing any witness on an issue as important as the Niagara River public power project in an off-the-record session," John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers wrote to Chairman Martin (R. Pa.) of the Senate committee.

The CIO protested "bringing in a big-name witness in this peculiar manner." Thomas H. Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, asked Martin for time in which to present CIO testimony.

The five utility companies meanwhile drew fire from another quarter. Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) spurred an investigation by the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Justice Dept. to see if lobbying costs have been deducted from the firms' taxes or whether federal lobbying laws have been violated. Roosevelt is an advocate of federal development of the Niagara power potential.

CIO Board Meet Set For Aug. 20

The next meeting of the CIO Executive Board will be held Aug. 20 in Washington, it was announced by the office of Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

2 CIO Unions Urge Ike To Back School Aid

LEADERS of two CIO unions asked Pres. Eisenhower last week to use his influence to persuade Senate and House conferees on the Cordon Bill to accept the "oil for the lamps of learning" amendment sponsored by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

The Cordon Bill, a follow-up on the off-shore oil give-away, gives the federal government full authority over natural resources in the continental shelf beyond the off-shore limits, which range from three to 10.5 miles seaward.

The conferees reportedly have bogged down on the Hill Amendment, which was acted on only by the Senate. It earmarks federal royalties from billions of dollars worth of oil, gas and other resources for educational purposes.

The pleas to Eisenhower were voiced by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers and by the top officers of the CIO Rubber Workers—Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker. The URW-CIO officers also asked Undersecretary of Health, Education & Labor Nelson Rockefeller for his active support.

"CWA-CIO favors the Cordon Bill as amended in the Senate," Beirne wrote the President. "In our opinion there is no finer way to assure a better America than to see that the educational needs of its young people are adequately met."

The URW-CIO officers asked Eisenhower and Rockefeller "to actively support" the Hill Amendment "on behalf of our greatest national resource, the millions of American school children."

MANY of the deplorable conditions existing in much of our school system in terms of facilities and in low salaries paid to teachers will be alleviated by passage of his measure," they contended.

"Enactment of the Hill Amendment will be a great stride forward in insuring the perpetuation of a vigorous, dynamic democracy in years to come."

It's Summertime On Capitol Hill

AN "OLD CHINA HAND" in the House is Walter H. Judd, Minnesota Republican who used to be a medical missionary in the Far East.

Up to now, his congressional service has been marked by frequent and strong expression of his views on the situation in Asia, Formosa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, etc.

Judd took another tack the other day, as Washington simmered through a typical hot spell of summertime on the Potomac.

As the House debated the Administration's foreign information program, and plans to take it out of the State Dept. and set up a separate agency, Judd rose in a moment of candor to say:

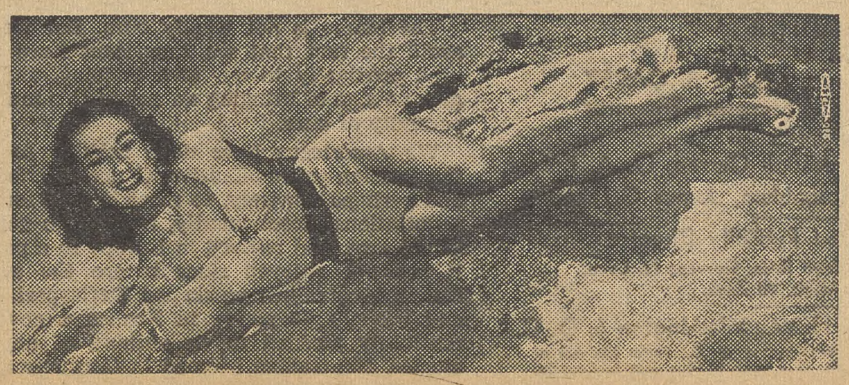
"I don't oppose bathing beauties. I like 'em."

On the beaches at home, presumably, but not in U. S. propaganda films overseas, the Minnesota lawmaker continued. He objected specifically to a Voice of America propaganda film sent to the Moslem Middle East—the land of the veil, you know—which included shots of bathing beauties.

Judd allowed that the people responsible for such films—if they are still around—should be given the boot.

He also predicted the press would report his remarks under the headline: "Former Missionary Opposes Bathing Girls." **(Editor's note: we won't.)**

Consequently the GOP Congressman exercised the lawmakers' rights to alter, censor, delete and expurgate the Congressional Record, and not a word of his remarks appeared in the next day's issue



SAMPLE for Rep. Judd: Film starlet Louise DeCarlo on a beach.

Playing With Fire

The bookkeeping figures which the Republican 83rd Congress substitute for facts about the world of 1953 stood out sharply last week as the House cut gleefully away from funds for America's anti-Communist allies abroad while the Senate chopped into funds for U. S. military defense.

The GOP theory behind the twin moves was indicated in the report by Rep. Taber's (R. N. Y.) House Appropriations Committee accompanying a cut by more than $1.1 billions from funds requested by Pres. Eisenhower.

Strength against communism, according to the report of Rep. Taber, can come "only from a balanced budget and a sound economy."

The President himself challenged the Taber school of international relations. With the Eisenhower budget request already reduced from the previous Truman Administration proposal, the President said bluntly that the further House Committee cut on mutual aid funds is too heavy on the basis of national security.

The same danger to national security also can be charged to the bookkeeping methods by which the Administration has moved to cut U. S. defense funds, with virtually all of the slash aimed at the Air Force.

The facts about the world situation are plain: There is no armistice, let alone peace, yet in Korea. There is no relaxation of Soviet militarism. There is no halt in the world-wide Communist assault on freedom.

The answer, as Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) reminded bookkeeping-minded senators, is to "have a defense second to none instead of going around asking ourselves can we save another dollar."

Through The Looking Glass

"We're experts in hindsight," said Sen. Humphrey during the defense fund debate. *"Nobody in the world has more vision in the rear than the Congress."*

An Old Friend Is Gone

Now Maurice J. Tobin is dead, and American labor has lost one of its best friends in public life within months after the deaths of three of our own leaders, Philip Murray, Allan Haywood and William Green.

Ever since he was Governor of Massachusetts and through his years as Secretary of Labor, Tobin was an old friend of the CIO. Each year, the National CIO convention heard him with applause and respect, as when he voiced his urgent plea at Atlantic City for real labor unity.

Tobin has been called the "fightingest" of U. S. Labor Secretaries. Labor remembers him as the staunchest of supporters when the going was tough.

Fair Play In Congress

Throughout the present sessions, both House and Senate members have voiced increasingly support for reforms in investigating procedures, to end the present abuses.

Now Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) has suggested 10 "fair play" rules to guide committee inquiries. Their adoption would restore respect for the investigating powers properly belonging to Congress.

Question

"What's the matter with us?" asked Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.) *"Can't we do better than Mr. Truman? We said we would."*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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No Bat For A Heavy Hitter

In Other Words—

The Answer Must Come From Ike

The breakdown of the U. S. alliance with free European nations against Communist aggression is detailed in this editorial, digested from The Commonweal, weekly Catholic magazine of opinion:

THE WESTERN ALLIANCE is today like a half-finished building which the contractor has abandoned. Occasionally a mason comes along to put in a few more bricks. A handy-man has thrown a tarpaulin over a pile of lumber. But the rain sweeps through the paneless windows, the naked rafters are warping, and the nails rust.

This nation debated last summer over where it was going. We decided, according to the election returns, to continue erecting our alliance, to continue to strengthen it, and to look into the possibility of helping some of the East Europeans to free themselves from Soviet domination.

Now, nine months later, we are in an appreciably weaker position than we were during the paralyzed last months of the Truman Administration.

Our closest associates in the governments of France, Italy and Germany have been hurt. We have passively watched the East German attempt to liberate itself. We have, all of us, by ignoring the implications of all that Syngman Rhee has been saying for three years, got ourselves into a cruel dilemma in Korea, the solution to which is invisible at this writing.

Aid Our Own Undoing

The blame is not wholly ours. But we cannot avoid the fact that we Americans have contributed prodigally to our own undoing, and as yet give no sign of bringing an end to this masochistic passivity of ours.

We Americans have done nothing to counter the Russian peace offensive. Churchill tried singly, and perhaps unwisely, to meet it with four-power negotiations. Consequently, neutralism got a shot in the arm, and revived in Europe to a popularity it has not enjoyed since before the attack in Korea. Neutralism weakened DeGasperi in Italy and brought to power in France a government resolutely pledged to do nothing of any consequence. Neutralism boomed in Germany and only the riots there countered it—again we thank Soviet stupidity for helping us out of trouble.

We have squabbled over the value of economic assistance. We have discredited our information services and burnt our books, making ourselves look like buffoons with totalitarian inclinations. We have failed to liberalize our trade policies—are, in fact, on the verge of stiffening them. We have not liberalized our immigration laws. We cut our military appropriations.

When the East German riots took place, we made newsreels of them, and advised "prudence." We followed with a weak demand for free elections. We ignored the opportunity for real diplomatic attack, for a powerful high-level demand that East Germans be given their basic political rights, that the will of the East German people be heard.

What We Have Lost

The sum of it all is that we have lost prestige, have lost initiative, and consequently have lost leadership; and it is now a case of every man for himself.

One may say that if Europe does not have enough fortitude to hold up when the going gets tough, then we should go it alone. But the whole revolutionary alliance of the West has been the work of a few men with vision, building on the inarticulate yearning for union and security which undeniably exists among the common people of the West.

The responsibility now lies on a few—the few who lead the United States of America. American leadership can rejuvenate the alliance, and find new policies to meet the emerging shape of the opportunities and challenges of the future. But leadership is now absent. An internationalist president is trying to make international policy with the cooperation of an isolationist-nationalist majority in Congress.

For six months we have seen Mr. Eisenhower's policies strangled, blocked and compromised by Congress. Congress was elected by the people; but Mr. Eisenhower was also elected by the people—on a platform and in a spirit which is now being demolished by the dominant Republicans in Congress.

The answer can come from only one place—the White House. The responsibility is there, as inescapable and inevitable as the summer air, heavy with heat, ominous and demanding.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THREE WEEKS AGO hopeful pro-Eisenhower newspapers began running editorials demanding "leadership" from the President during what they called the "showdown" period before the July 31 scheduled adjournment of Congress.

Patronage

Wisecrackers in Washington, observing the Eisenhower Administration's orders stripping civil service protection from more than 100,000 "Schedule A" jobholders, call the process: "Improving the merit system by eliminating it."

The question now is whether Mr. Eisenhower will abandon "leadership" for 1953 or force a genuine "showdown" by insisting that Congress stay in session to complete its necessary business.

Late in the session, the bill proposing extension of the reciprocal trade law was stuck in conference committee. The House wanted a seventh (Republican member authorized to "pack" the Tariff Commission with "protectionist" ideas, and the Senate was resisting.

Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.), ruler of the conference committee, flatly refused to call any more meetings until the Senate agreed to surrender.

Mr. Eisenhower's contribution in this crisis was to confess, at a press conference, that he hadn't realized how controversial this seventh Tariff Commission member was. It has been represented to him, he said, that with a six-member commission, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, decisions couldn't be made. He really did not care whether one member was added or one member subtracted.

In short, he didn't care how the commission was "packed"—whether by adding a new protectionist Republican or subtracting a free-trade Democrat. And he didn't comprehend that free-traders would make a "controversial" issue of either type of "packing."

A conservative Democrat, Sen. Pat McCarran (Nev.) was the obstacle to the President's request for 240,000 European immigrants above present quotas. McCarran, 75-year-old son of Irish immigrant parents, delayed action in the Senate Judiciary Committee by literally hanging around outside the committee-room door in hope that his absence would block a quorum.

A Belated 'Must' List

The President belatedly put on his "must" list of bills a measure to raise postal rates. A Senate committee refused to consider the proposition unless and until the House acted favorably—and informed congressional staff members predicted that the bill would not even get through the House committee.

The alleged "showdown" between the White House and Congress was at the point of admitted crisis. But there wasn't a chance that Congress would give the President all he wanted, or even the scaled-down most recent "must" list, before the July 31 adjournment date.

A truly terrifying backlog of work already confronts the next session of Congress in 1954—revision of taxes, expansion of Social Security, a new farm program, another reciprocal trade pact fight, Taft-Hartley revision, statehood for Hawaii.

Trial Balloons On U. S. Debt

There is trouble for Ike in Sen. Byrd's sudden indignant statement that he would fight any 1953 Administration proposal to raise the permissible public debt limit above $275 billion.

Byrd spoke out of conviction and principle. His tidy conservative Virginia soul was shocked when he discovered that Mr. Eisenhower's Republican Treasury Secretary, George Humphrey, was floating trial balloons to see if he could get the debt limit lifted.

Humphrey, now commonly known as the "strong man" in Ike's Cabinet, is desperately frightened about the fiscal situation. This part of the year is a period of relatively low federal tax receipts, while the military spending program is hitting high gear.

Byrd's own calculations indicated that, although the public debt is now above $272 billion, Humphrey and Ike could hold down spending the rest of this year so that the $275 billion limit would not be violated.

A New Theory Of Law

When Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam testified before the House un-American Activities Committee, Robert L. Kunzig Jr., committee counsel, announced a new doctrine in American jurisprudence —the "guilt by retroactivity" doctrine.

Bishop Oxnam, a distinguished Methodist clergyman who has been smeared for years, testified that he had served only a few months in 1943 as a "trustee" of a Massachusetts Council for Soviet-American Friendship. He quit because he suspected that Communists were running it, and refused to become a national trustee.

Five years later the Attorney General called the Soviet-American Friendship Council a "subversive" group—and Committee Counsel Kunzig insisted, in public hearings on Oxnam, "that's retroactive." You're guilty of subversion, that is, even though you suspected in 1943 that Communists were running something and pulled out.

We've had "guilt by association" and "guilt by accusation." Now we have "guilt by retroactivity."

Dwight David Eisenhower in 1945—two years after the Oxnam experiences—sent a message to the Soviet-American Friendship Council praising its objectives and asserting that the American-Soviet friendship was a necessary "cornerstone for building the peace." *Does that make Ike subversive by retroactivity?*

Washington Window—

New Round Of Gas Price Boosts Knifes Through U. S. Economy

By Public Affairs Institute

RECENT PRICE increases on gasoline may not have rated many newspaper headlines but they have resulted in House committee hearings on whether the increases were necessary.

Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R. N. J.) of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce says he intends to find out "why gasoline and oil prices should go up just at this time, when commodity prices generally are soft and reflect a firming up of the purchasing power of the dollar . . ."

Cost of the increase to American users of petroleum products is tremendous. It is estimated that it will cost them $353 million the next six months. On the basis of normal use, it is expected to cost them $750 million more annually.

This will affect millions of consumers including drivers of passenger autos, farmers, bus companies, freight trucking companies, barge companies and airlines. It will increase the cost of the national defense program, manufacturing and heating of homes. It knifes straight through our economy.

Oil Production At Peak

The House committee is hearing from representatives of leading oil companies and consumer groups in an effort to learn if the increases were dictated by a few powerful oil companies.

On the surface the increases appear unjustified. Oil experts agree that the country has the highest reserves in history, record rates of production, heavy inventories of petroleum products and access to large foreign supplies.

It is also noteworthy that production exceeds demand by 400,000 barrels daily and production capacity exceeds current rates of production by a million barrels a day.

Why, then, has the oil industry advanced prices? This is the question the House committee is seeking to answer. The committee, in announcing the hearings, said it had received many complaints relating to the series of gasoline and fuel oil price increases.

The committee also said that the price increases "follow a period of successive cutbacks in the amount of production allowed, and . . . at the very time that stringent reduction of oil imports is being urged."

Among the factors in the increases which the committee will seek to uncover:

"The new wage contract was retroactive to three years ago."

1. Do the increased prices result from the operation of the normal market forces or do they result from other causes?
2. Was an invitation issued for some one else to start these price increases by our biggest oil company?
3. When one company initiated a price increase why did all of the others follow so quickly? Was this an expression of free competition?
4. In what way do the sustained high earnings of the oil companies show a need for price increase to meet rising costs?

U. S. Regulation Urged

The first witness at the hearing was the chairman of a committee of the Michigan State Legislature investigating the increase of petroleum product prices in its state. He said that "the people of Michigan are very much alarmed at the ever-increasing price increases and certainly want to know when they are going to stop."

Rep. Heselton (R. Mass.) has introduced a bill which would create a National Petroleum Commission. It would have power to regulate all segments of the petroleum industry, including refining, distribution and sale, in such a manner as the commission "should deem necessary for the protection of the national security and economy."

The hearings will seek to determine if the increases are justified or whether it will be necessary to regulate the industry in the public interest along lines proposed by the Massachusetts Congressman.

A Big Job Ahead—

A Look At The Labor Press

THE LABOR PRESS in the United States has come a long way since eight shoemakers in Philadelphia were convicted of "criminal conspiracy" in 1806 because they formed a union to seek higher wages and since the first ferment of unionism in the Eighteen Thirties was reflected in the initial labor weeklies.

The labor press has come a long way—particularly in the last two decades, with the growth of industrial unionism and the CIO. But it still has a long, long way to go, toward helping to accomplish the job that CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has called "unionizing the organized."

Such are the conclusions implicit in the latest, full-dress survey of the state of the labor press, as reported by Ben Pearse, a Washington free-lance writer, in a recent issue of The Nation magazine.

Pearse finds the quantitative growth of the labor press impressive: At least 174 papers for the members of 174 national and international unions, another 90-odd state and city CIO and AFL council publications, an indeterminate number of local publications, all told a possible 800 papers with an estimated circulation (in some cases overlapping) of 20 to 30 millions.

The real growth of the labor press, Pearse says, came during the great organizing drives which paralleled the New Deal.

"With the establishment of the CIO," he notes, came the various technical news-photo-feature services which improved the quality of labor papers. And while "organization of the unorganized and improvements in wages and working conditions were the main themes, labor's interests broadened to include health, social security, welfare, education and politics in a big way."

Pearse points out that the CIO Newspaper Guild "probably deserves credit for the widespread improvement in the format and content" of labor papers, noting that "newspapermen who had paid little or no attention to labor organizations suddenly became intensely interested, contributing time and experience to the avalanche of newspapers and pamphlets that deluged the unorganized."

The survey mentions The CIO News, Steel Labor, Union Voice, and the AFL's News-Reporter, The Machinist and San Francisco Labor, and Labor of the railroad brotherhoods, among others, as newspapers seeking to improve the quality of the labor press. Labor Press Associated also is singled out for praise.

A Continuing Task

Summing it up, Pearse finds that "there are still too many pages of solid type and too many pictures of officials shaking hands, but the trend is toward attractive format, better typography, and content tailored to the interests of the individual union member."

Still ahead—and never to be completed—is the continuing job of "unionizing the organized," of fully informing the nation's 15-million union members of the national and worldwide economic and political issues which are part of the picture when the boss says "no" to a 15c hourly wage increase.

Just one example, cited by Pearse: A survey by Princeton Univ. of a large New Jersey plant found (1) company publications were more widely read than that of the union and (2) more than half of the members interviewed didn't know whether their union was for or against the Taft-Hartley Act.

That's an indication of the job still ahead.

—W. M.

Potofsky Predicts—

'ICFTU Rally Hastens Soviet Breakup'

THE SIGNIFICANT role of free labor in the breakup of Soviet tyranny was demonstrated to the whole world at the third congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers said after conclusion of the sessions in Stockholm.

Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International and Latin American Affairs Committees, was one of the CIO delegates to the world parley.

"Decisions made by the congress," he said, "will hasten the reconstruction of a democratic world from Berlin east just as the inspiration and support of free labor has weakened the foundations of Soviet tyranny in East Germany and the other satellite despotisms.

Working Together

"For Americans, there is reason to take pride in the harmonious relationship established at the congress between the CIO, the AFL, the Mine Workers, the railroad brotherhoods and the Canadian labor movement.

"The unity and good will and close cooperation that prevailed among the North American union representatives made it possible for all of them to make an important contribution to the extension of democracy and the principle of free unionism around the world.

"As a result of the broadened representation on the ICFTU executive board, which has given underdeveloped countries a new voice in the affairs of the ICFTU, we can look forward to an enormously strengthened organizational and educational program among the people of the world who need it most."

CANDID CAMERAMAN O. A. (Jack) Knight, president of CIO Oil Workers, smiles as he prepares for a shot at ICFTU congress. At left is CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

FLAGS of many nations surrounded the mikes as Paul Finet, first ICFTU president and now with Schuman Plan Coal & Steel High Authority, addressed delegates at Stockholm congress.

The congress did far more work than was indicated by the wide publicity given its financial and moral aid to East German strikers, its campaign against totalitarianism, and its revamping of the constitution and election of a new president.

It took a look at a three-year experimental, worldwide organizing campaign, pronounced it a success, and voted to call on affiliates for contributions to a new Regional Activities Fund to permit the continuance of "this all-important aspect of the ICFTU's work."

To make the work more effective, it also asked affiliates to make available trained personnel from their staffs for organizing on a regional basis.

Fighting Campaign

As part of the drive, a "large scale fighting" campaign will be waged in Latin America under the leadership of the ICFTU's Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). It will be aimed at combating Argentine Dictator Peron's ATLAS fascist labor organization, at encircling the Communist - dominated Confederation Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL), and at breaking up the reactionary forces that stand in the way of the general advancement of Latin American workers.

The CIO contributed $100,000 to the original fund. Other large contributions came from the Canadian Congress of Labor, British Trades Union Congress and German Federation of Labor. The CIO is now raising money from its member-unions for a Free World Labor Fund to help labor movements in other countries.

Economic Proposals

The congress also adopted a program to improve living standards throughout the world after speeches stressing its necessity by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany.

The program includes free world support for a United Nations economic development fund from which grants-in-aid and low-interest, long-term loans can be made to help industrialize underdeveloped nations; an ICFTU campaign for minimum wage standards throughout the world, an accompanying campaign to secure equal pay for equal work for women, and a third to secure adequate social security legislation in colonies and dependent territories.

In addition, it proposed an international drive for higher wages, and the creation of machinery for Europe-wide standards of pensions, health care and other social benefits so workers can move freely from one country to another.

The congress instructed Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek to explore the possibility of a method for transferring the union membership of an immigrant worker from his old country to the new as part of an over-all migration program.

In other actions, the delegates:

Paid tribute to the memories of Farhat Hached, Tunisian labor leader and ICFTU board member, murdered in the fight for Tunisian freedom; Tomas Centeno, Spanish union leader murdered by Franco's police, and to all men and women slain behind the Iron Curtain.

Pointed to the need for social and economic reforms in Kenya in dealing justly with the Mau Mau problem.

White Supremacy Hit

Supported African workers resisting the British government's attempt forcibly to federate their areas into a white-dominated Central African federation.

Expressed abhorrence of Malan white supremacy policies in South Africa and pledged support in the fight against the "monstrous evil of racism."

Greeted all persons jailed or put into forced labor camps by Communist and fascist dictatorships.

Called on affiliates to urge their governments to provide the Intl. Labor Organization with the money it needs, and to defend it against continuing employer attacks.

CIO Delegates See Europe, Israel After Stockholm Meet

DELEGATES of the CIO to the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions fanned out to all parts of Europe after the Stockholm sessions.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers attended meetings of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation in Stockholm before leaving the Swedish capital. Reuther planned a series of meetings with labor and political leaders in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and Austria before returning home.

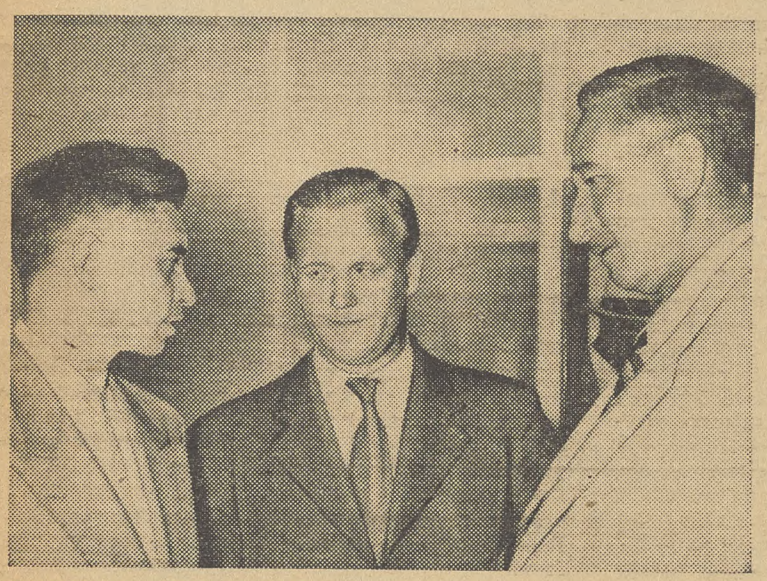
CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers and Sec. Michael Ross of the CIO International Committee went from Stockholm to Finland as guests of the Finnish labor movement.

Carey planned to fly to Greece for conferences with union leaders on intensive educational and organizing campaigns, then rejoin Quill in Israel for more meetings at the invitation of Histadrut, the Israel labor body.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who also is chairman of the CIO International Committee, intended to confer with leaders of clothing and textile unions in Denmark and Italy.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers met with the Intl. Chemical Workers Federation in Brussels, and met with union leaders of their industries in France and Italy.

Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paperworkers inspected paper and pulp mills in Sweden.



COMMON PROBLEMS. — Swedish unionist Arne Geijer (center), president of Swedish Metal Workers Union, confers with James B. Carey (left), CIO secretary treasurer and Electrical Workers president, and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers at ICFTU congress.

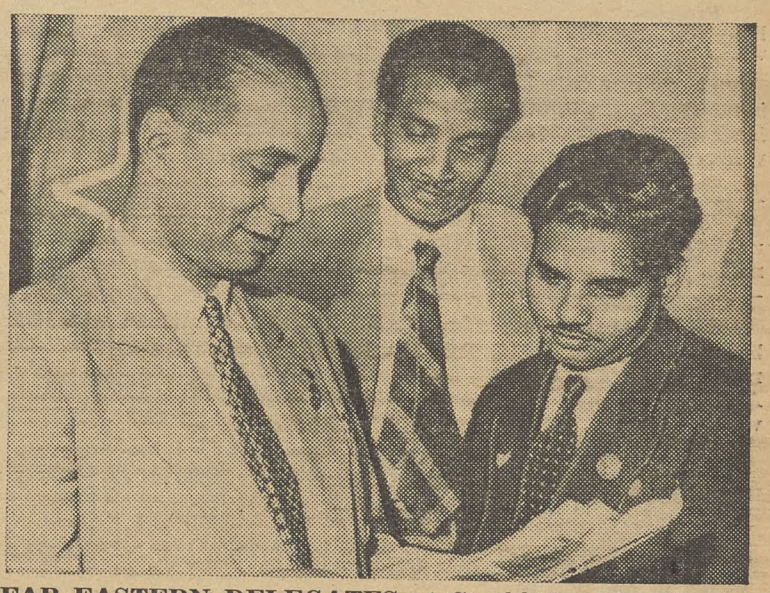
A Union Man For 30 Years —That's New ICFTU Chief

THE NEW president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Omer Becu, is a sturdy, middle-aged man whose trade union career began more than 30 years ago, when he went into the Belgian merchant marine as a radio operator.

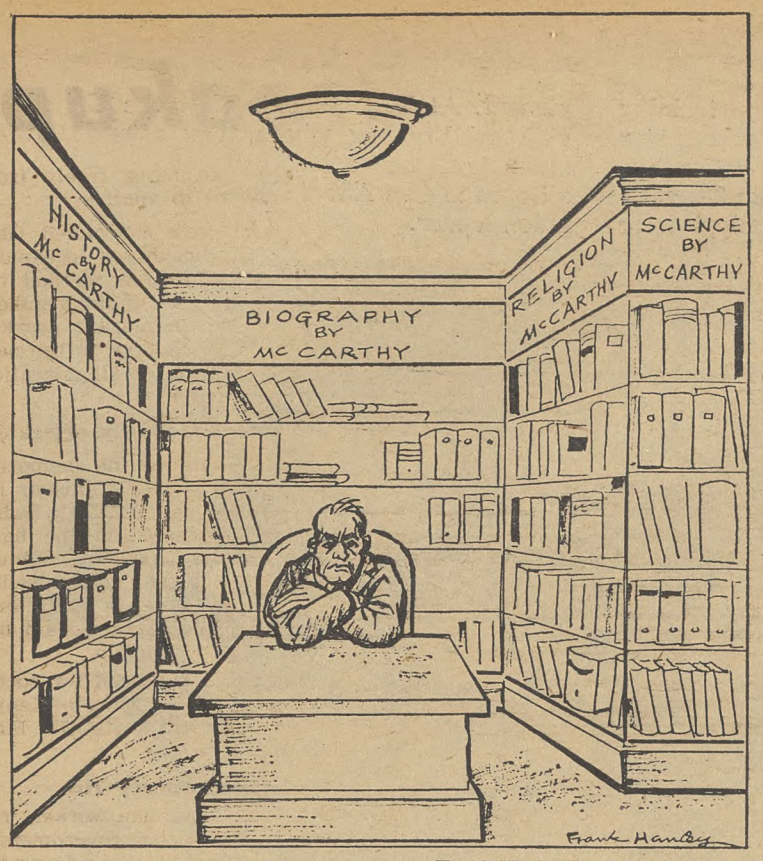
Almost immediately he began the climb that led to his new office. He became active in the Belgian Seaman's Union, soon rose to become head of the Dockers Federation.

His interest in developing cooperation among seamen and dock workers around the world led him into the activities of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, the international trade secretariat of unions concerned with every phase of transportation.

He served it as president, and took over as general secretary when J. H. Oldenbroek, of the Netherlands, resigned to become general secretary of the then fledgling ICFTU, where the two will once more work closely together.



FAR EASTERN DELEGATES at Stockholm ICFTU congress included (from left) Dhyan Mungat, ICFTU Asian regional secretary of Calcutta; G. Kandasamy, Malayan Federation of Government Employees Unions; and P. P. Narayanan, secretary of the Malayan Plantation Workers Union, both of Singapore.



—Frank Hanley in ACWA's Advance

The Custodian Of American Thought

Hail To Thee, Ohio State—

Senate Rock-Throwers Send Profs To Storm Cellar

THERE'S NOT a Communist "in a carload" on the faculty of Ohio State Univ. Judging from appearances, the teaching staff at Ohio State is among the most conservative in the country.

But now even conservative teachers on this campus and others are showing deep concern about psychological scars left upon teachers by congressional investigators.

TWENTY professors at Ohio State were asked about congressional investigations of teaching on their campus. The questions were put to them by the "Ohio State University Monthly," alumni magazine, and the promise was made that their names would not be revealed.

Almost unanimously, the professors were opposed to the methods and results of congressional inquisitions on college campuses.

Professor "A" said: "(In) economics, history, political science and allied subjects . . . only a damned fool would be so stupid at this juncture as to express his honest, balanced judgment on any matter bearing on Russia.

"No matter how carefully he weighed his words . . . some soured student who flunked the last exam or some dope who had been dozing for the last half hour would seize upon a few stray words entirely out of context and would rush from the classroom affirming that 'Prof. So-and-So said . . . ' and the tragic factor in the situation is that he would gain credence. A fortnight later, a summons to Washington! This is no exaggeration!"

Professor "B" related: "Congressional investigations, as practiced, exemplify the methods they pretend to condemn. They close off free debate and objective discussion, the very life of democratic society.

"By introducing fear and distrust, between teacher and student, teacher and public, they destroy the environment for learning, the respect for persons, the integrity of public opinion."

Professor "C" complained: "Faculty members see such hysteria and wonder how far we are going in this ridiculous quest. Ohio State professors, as well as your neighbors, stand for three square meals a day. So do the Communists. Does this make us fellow travelers? We are in some kind of intellectual panic psychology."

Professor "D" observed: "They don't heave rocks any more at inventors of new machines, but social inventors, even in normal times, have to be able to duck.

"Congressional investigating committees, by their smearing, brow-beating methods (watch television, my friend) cause the normally conservative professor to pull his neck in still further."

'It's Like Hitler's Beginning'—Adlai

McCarthyism in the United States is something like the beginning of Hitlerism in Germany.

That warning has come from Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the presidency last year, who called the tactics of Wisconsin's junior senator "a rather serious danger."

Speaking to newsmen in Paris near the end of his round-the-world trip Stevenson said, "it seems to me that McCarthyism runs the risk of presenting from now on a rather serious threat, so much so that it would not be out of place to make an analogy with certain aspects of the beginning of Hitlerism."

Williams Named To Steel Post

Jack Williams, for several years publicity director for the Canadian Congress of Labor, has resigned to become Canadian publicity director for the CIO Steelworkers.

'Fair Play' Rules Urged To Curb Free-Wheeling Senate Inquiries

TWO SENATORS last week called for a code of "fair play" for witnesses in an effort to curb free-wheeling McCarthy-type investigations.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) strongly defended the right of Congress to conduct investigations but he said the time had come to "reform" some of their practices.

"I am not proposing in any sense the abandonment of congressional investigating committees. But in view of their importance and the damage which they can do to men's reputations (which are the most precious worldly possessions which we have) it is important that we work out rules of fair procedure and adopt them without undue delay," Douglas said.

"FOR THESE committees are in fact fast becoming legislative courts. At present the committees are in effect given a wide hunting license and allowed to cruise at large without any restraint as to rules of evidence, procedures, questioning or the making of public statements.

"The degree of fairness or lack of fairness which is followed therefore largely depends upon the members of the committees themselves and more particularly upon their chairmen. All too often, they in effect make their own rules and do anything they wish.

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.), a bitter critic of Sen. McCarthy's "one-man rule" of his committee, proposed legislation to make the Senate responsible for investigations conducted by its committees. Monroney wants to change the Senate rules to let the Senate stop any investigation by majority vote or transfer it to some other committee.

MONRONEY'S proposal would let any senator challenge the jurisdiction of a committee in any investigation it starts. The Senate president would then have to rule on the question.

Chairman Velde (R. Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee announced that persons named as past or present Communists before his group would be notified by registered mail and invited to reply to the charges before his group. He rejected any other changes in committee procedures.

SEN. DOUGLAS
Proposals for fair play.

Here Are Douglas' 10 Points

Here are the 10 points proposed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) for "fair play" by congressional investigating committees:

1. Witnesses reflecting "adversely" on others should testify privately until their credibility is established, in order that "unreliable witnesses" may be prevented from wrecking reputations.

2. Testimony adversely affecting others should not be given a public hearing until it has been privately heard and backed up by other witnesses or by printed material.

3. Derogatory material not disclosed in public hearings, rumors or other unsubstantiated reports should not be "leaked" to the press or public.

4. Persons who may be adversely reflected upon in a public hearing should be notified in advance of the probable nature of the charges and be permitted to make a statement at the end of the adverse testimony. An alternative would be to allow the person charged to place a printed reply in the record of the hearings.

5. A "limited right" to cross-examine the accuser would be given those charged with offenses or subjected to derogatory comment.

6. Witnesses would be given the right to counsel.

7. The purpose of the hearing should be stated in advance to prevent vague and unauthorized "fishing parties."

8. No reports should be published until submitted to all members and approved by a majority.

9. Staff appointments should be approved by the committee as a whole or by agreement between the chairman and the ranking minority member.

10. Committee members should get 24 hours advance notice of meetings, the subject to be discussed and the witnesses to appear.

The Cost Of Investigations: A Cool Million This Year

INVESTIGATIONS of subversive activities in the 83rd Congress have already cost the American people more than $1 million in this session alone, Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) charged in sponsoring the move to centralize investigative responsibility.

Roosevelt said that three committees now are concerned with such investigations and that other subcommittees recently "have made excursions into this area." To get rid of this costly overlapping, he urged adoption of the proposal by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) to establish a Joint Committee on Subversive Activities with exclusive jurisdiction.

"Each of the various subcommittees now at work with its own staff, attorneys, investigators, stenographers and clerks; with duplicate offices, office equipment and supplies, is basically concerned with the same problem," Roosevelt said.

How can the efforts of what have become rival groups, when spread in so many directions, produce the best results?"

ROOSEVELT said "everyone is agreed" that Congress has the duty to investigate subversive activities which threaten the public interest.

The Celler proposal, he said, would "enable us to get on with the job and stop the forays into headline hunting and crying 'wolf' which have been promoted by the competition of various committees of the Congress which claim a unity of objective."

McCarthy Challenged On Finances

SEN. McCARTHY was challenged on the Senate floor last week to explain his personal finances.

The demand was thrown at the Wisconsin senator during a turbulent debate that brought forth some of the bitterest name-calling heard in the chamber in years.

A blistering three-way exchange involved McCarthy and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.). Lehman charged McCarthy with posing as an enemy of communism but reminded that he had accepted the support of Wisconsin Communists while a candidate in 1946.

THE NEW YORK senator demanded to know why McCarthy failed to answer questions raised in an official Senate report about some of his financial transactions. He was referring to the elections sub-committee report on an investigation of charges McCarthy and former Sen. Benton made against each other.

Relatively few copies of the report were printed but Americans for Democratic Action has made reprints available. One of McCarthy's aides hinted recently the senator might sue for libel if sale of the reprints was not halted. ADA replied it would welcome the suit and a chance to get McCarthy into court where he would not enjoy congressional immunity.

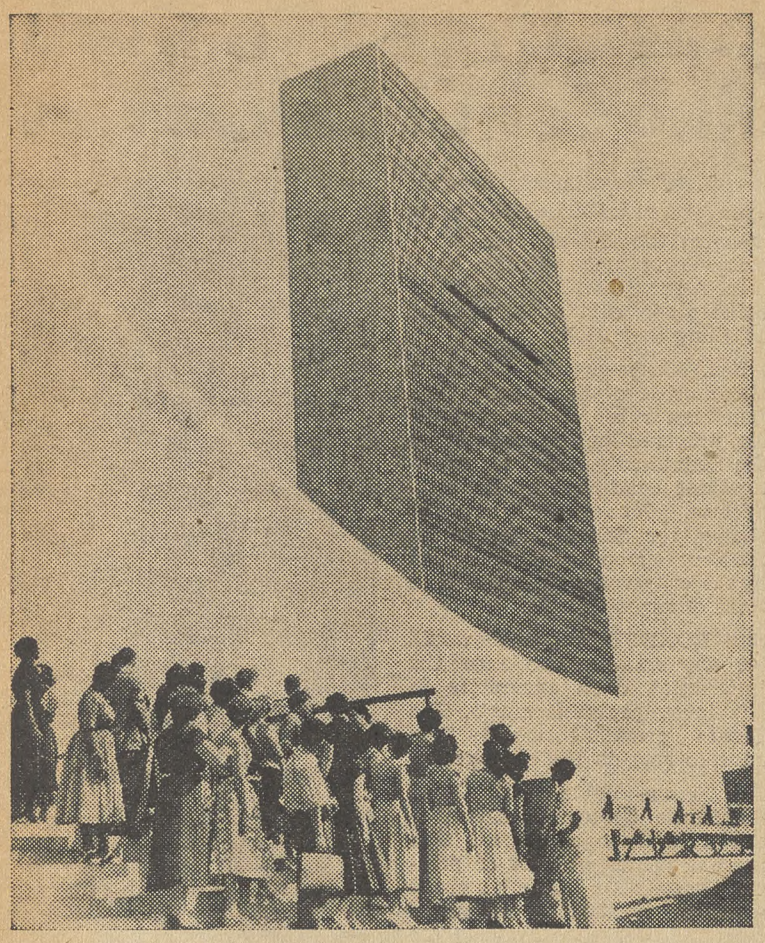
MONRONEY was challenged by McCarthy to name "one individual he has exposed as being a Communist." Monroney, for answer, demanded from McCarthy the names of any Communists who had been "convicted" after his disclosures.

Previously, Monroney had assailed two McCarthy investigators, Roy Cohn and David A. Schine, for their activities. In a recent TV broadcast McCarthy claimed this attack on his aides was "anti-Semitism."

Lehman, in the Senate debate, came to the defense of Monroney and branded McCarthy's charge as "false and ridiculous—pure demagoguery."

Learning Their Union Lessons

The best-attended leadership training institute of the CIO Clothing Workers was held at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y. More than 60 students from 38 locals in 13 states east of the Mississippi were present. At left, students view the United Nations' Building where they attended a meeting of the Trusteeship Council. Below, all eyes are on Adbul Djaafara, Indonesian union leader.



Our Vanishing Resources—

Waste In Forests Boosts Prices For Homes, CIO Group Warns

TIMBER resources of the U. S. are in a "deplorable" condition despite the great efforts of conservationists, the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation declared in a statement of policy based on National CIO convention actions.

"A substantial majority of all timber holdings managed by the large interests are poorly managed by U. S. Forest Service standards," the committee said. "An even larger proportion of the holdings of small investors and farmers are poorly managed.

"MANY dangerous consequences flow from such mismanagement. Our watersheds erode and deteriorate. Our wildlife and recreational resources are seriously injured. Our municipal and hydro-electric reservoirs fill with silt.

"The price of lumber soars, and good housing becomes a luxury for the few. Employment becomes uncertain and communities become unstable in regions dependent on wood-products industries."

The committee called for a program of sound forest management policies and practices that would include direct federal regulation of cutting practices on lands owned by large interests; rapid extension of federal and state timberland holdings; and management on the basis of sustained yield, selective cutting and multiple use, with consideration for preserving the natural balance.

It also urged integrated sawmill, pulp and paper, and wood chemistry plants of moderate size in each cutting area to permit full use of forest resources; adequate access roads in all timber areas, and avoidance of large block cutting and short rotations.

It commended the CIO Woodworkers for the "loyal support and cooperation" the union has given the National CIO in its fight for sound forest management practices.

In another statement, on natural recreation, the committee pointed out that industrial workers, "confined almost all of their lives by the artificialities and restrictions of big cities," greatly need and desire to get into the open spaces.

THE COMMITTEE renewed its demand for the type of regional development and conservation it has urged for years, with its consideration for providing inexpensive natural recreational opportunities for the average man.

It urged protection of the national parks with a view to preserving their recreational and scenic resources, and a program of extending them for which it made a series of specific suggestions.

It renewed its opposition to the construction of dams within the Dinosaur National Monument area, and commended the Forest Service for the type of recreational facilities it provides with its limited funds.

The committee also asked for the extension of state parks and forests for recreation, and called for protection and replenishment of the wildlife resources of the entire continent, which it said "are not in good condition."

It suggested that state industrial union councils work with constructive and conservation-minded elements in sportsmen's associations to remove fish and game commissions from political influence and to fight pollution of streams.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"Boy, We Could Develop That Into Some Fine Stumps."

Stockmen's Rule On Grazing Lands Hit

A bill to end "domination" by stockmen of advisory committees on public land use set up under the Taylor Grazing Act is being sponsored by Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.).

The act now allows boards of five to 11 stockmen and one non-voting wildlife representative. Metcalf proposes "multiple-use" boards which would include representatives of grazing, watershed protection, timber, recreation, wildlife and public interests.

Alcoa Named In Trust Suit

FEDERAL COURTS have been asked to cancel a contract under which Aluminum Company of America would buy 1.2 billion pounds of aluminum from Aluminum Ltd. of Canada over a six-year period.

Atty. Gen. Brownell said that competitive conditions in the domestic industry would be impaired unless the contract is "promptly cancelled."

A 1951 court case found Alcoa controlled the Canadian concern to the extent that competition was stifled. Brownell wants the present contract, signed May 22, voided and an order that no new contract be entered into without prior permission of the court.

10 Million Injuries A Year—

Expand U. S. Aid For Handicapped, CIO Says

EXPANSION of federal programs to rehabilitate the physically handicapped was urged by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers Union. As chairman of the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, Quill called for a "bona fide census of the nation's handicapped" to determine the scope of needed rehabilitation.

The House committee on labor and education was informed that there were approximately 10 million accident injuries in the U. S. last year which left approximately 350,000 with some permanent physical handicap. The committee is conducting hearings on rehabilitating the handicapped.

Harry Read, secretary of the CIO committee, read Quill's statement. It pointed out that 30 million Americans suffer some degree of disability. Industry now employs about three million permanently disabled persons.

"IT IS by no means inconceivable that if we should unfortunately become involved in World War III, we might eventually be almost totally dependent on the work services in the factory and war plants of persons who are permanently physically handicapped," Quill predicted.

He called for better coordination between state and federal programs and called for centralization of administration in the Labor Dept.

Quill praised the work done in the field by the American College of Surgeons, which, he said, should not be confused with the American Medical Association. Labor, he added, has found the American College of Surgeons is . . . sympathetic to the problems that confront working people in the field of rehabilitation for restoration to a job.

Quill wrote to Pres. Eisenhower urging surveys of workmen's compensation needs and extent of the problem confronting handicapped persons capable of rehabilitation, retraining and restoration to steady jobs.

Pres. Elwood D. Swisher of the CIO Chemical Workers told the House hearing that vocational training and rehabilitation should be taken out of "the penny-pinching, lip-service category and given the funds and personnel to do the job right. Congress should provide adequate funds for greater research in 'human engineering'."

What Happened To The 111,000?

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers told the House committee on labor and education last week that approximately 350,000 Americans were left with permanent physical handicaps after accidents in 1952. Half of these were workers.

Quill said that the total of these rehabilitated by federal and state agencies last year was only 64,000.

"I repeat: 175,000 workers emerged from their accident with some degree of permanent disability and yet we find that only 64,000 received service," he said, "Our question is: What about the other 111,000?"

UAW Local Builds New Headquarters

Local 174 of the CIO Auto Workers will have a new $300,000 home in Detroit which will be the last word in modern design. Three connected one-story buildings will occupy more than half of a site that spreads over more than seven acres. There will be an 800-seat auditorium, kitchen, bar and parking area for 250 cars.

PORTABLE LIBRARY with 100 books is given by Golden Lodge 1123, CIO Steelworkers, Canton, O., to Mercy Hospital, Canton. From left, Sister Henrietta, hospital administrator; Pres. R. J. McCaulley and Treas. Leonard Kennedy of local; Father J. J. Gallagher, hospital chaplain, and Sister Maurice, director of nurses.

Lehman Social Security Bill Gets More Congress Backing

SEVEN ADDITIONAL congressmen, all of them Democrats, last week joined the 21 original sponsors in backing the omnibus social security bill introduced recently by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.)

Many other congressmen have indicated that they will sponsor the measure if it comes to a vote. The AFL has joined the CIO in wholehearted support of the Lehman proposal.

The new backers of the bill are Reps. Dollinger (N.Y.), Addonizio (N. J.), Fine (N. Y.), Holifield (Cailf.), Klein (N. Y.), Metcalf (Mont.) and Perkins (Ky.). Each, following House rules which prevent joint sponsorship, has reintroduced the Lehman bill under his own name.

ANOTHER move to provide greater economic security for all persons over 65 was made by Rep. Heller (D. N. Y.), who introduced a bill calling for a monthly old-age pension of $40. This would be given to citizens 65 or older in addition to any present federal pension or old-age assistance they now are receiving.

Heller estimated that under his plan some 7.5 million people would be eligible for the pension. He pointed out that a similar plan has been in operation in Canada since January 1952 and urged this country not to fall behind Canada in dealing with the problem.

Meanwhile, an influential Republican, Rep. Kean (N. J.) questioned the wisdom of the Chamber of Commerce demand that social security be put on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, at the same time paying for new benefits for uninsured persons out of contributions which have been made to the present system.

Kean estimated that the Chamber's plan would cost taxpayers as much as $2.5 billion a year.

Old Age Pay Improvements In Lehman Proposal Detailed

Here is a summary of the improvements to the Social Security Act proposed by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and 20 other senators and representatives.

COVERAGE: Add eight million new jobs and protect more than 13 million additional persons.

BENEFITS: Raise minimum from $25 to $35 per month.

Raise maximum for a family from $168.50 to $200 per month; for an individual, from $85 to $135 per month.

Calculate all benefits more generously by basing "average monthly wage" on earnings in 10 best consecutive years instead of all years; by adding one-half of 1% for every year of coverage; by permitting a "new start" in 1954, and by having benefits replace 20% of the amount by which the average wage exceeds $100, instead of the present 15% (benefit of 55% of first $100 would continue).

FINANCING: Collect payroll taxes on first $6000 of annual earnings, instead of the present $3600; and increase the tax more speedily and to a higher level than under present laws (to 2% in 1954, in steps to 4% in 1961).

DISABILITY INSURANCE: Add new protection yielding similar benefits when family bread-winner, before reaching retirement age of 65, is unable to work for more than six months.

REHABILITATION: Provide increased funds to help train disabled workers for jobs they can fill.

SICKNESS BENEFITS: Add new program of cash benefits to replace part of lost wages for up to 26 weeks in cases of temporary sickness or disability.

OUTSIDE EARNINGS: Increase from $75 to $100 per month the amount a pensioner may earn without losing his benefits.

Bargaining Held To Work In Setting U. S. Wage Rates

FREE COLLECTIVE bargaining has proved itself a flexible and effective method of setting wage rates for American workers, says a special committee of the Twentieth Century Fund.

But labor and management should give more attention to the possible effects of their action on the entire economic system, the committee says in a report on "Employment and Wages in the United States."

Committee members included union officials, businessmen and economists. Chairman was Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the National War Labor Board; Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, was a member.

In a supplemental report, Barkin calls for protection for the workers from cost-of-living increases by some automatic adjustment or escalator.

The committee recommends that in setting wages no rigid standard of pay determination should be substituted for negotiation and compromise of conflicting pressures and interests.

The report has advice for management, unions and jointly for government and unions.

It tells management that it can improve employment conditions by merit hiring, giving employes jobs which fit them best, and increasing job security and employment regularity.

UNIONS are told they should give their members better information on job opportunities, eliminate race and sex discrimination in membership, and aid management in getting workers out of declining industries and into expanding ones.

And if government does its part in preventing inflation, the committee says, unions, generally speaking, should accept raises approximately the probable rate of productivity increase for the economy as a whole.

PAC Aide Urges Joint Action By Townsend Group, Labor

ADVOCATES of the Townsend Plan and organized labor should coordinate their political activities on a nationwide scale, Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee, told the recent convention of Townsend Clubs in Cleveland.

"Convert the numerical strength of the Townsend organization into political reality at the precinct and congressional district levels," he advised more than 2000 delegates.

"If you are not a registered voter, a congressman does not need to care for your opinion. Every man and woman in the Townsend organization should be a registered and crusading voter."

The CIO shares many objectives with the Townsend Plan for national insurance, Dudley said.

"We in the ranks of organized labor," he said, "stand with you, side by side, in your great crusade for adequate social security for the country's aged citizens, the totally disabled and the widowed mothers of dependent children.

"Like you, we are waging a constant battle to increase the purchasing power of America's average families. We should show our united strength in courageous political action."

National Health Insurance Plan Adopted For Sweden

A PREPAID nationwide health insurance plan, effective in 1955, has been approved by the Swedish Riksdag (parliament) by a substantial majority.

Covering practically all Swedes, including children and housewives, it will pay 65% to 70% of income losses during illness through tax-free benefits.

In addition, it will provide free hospital care, 75% of the normal cost of treatment by a private physician, and free or low-cost medicines, and pay the cost of trips to hospitals and the major part of costlier trips to physicians.

The insurance is expected to cost about $150 million during the first year. Policyholders—average Swedes—will pay an estimated 44%, employers 27% and the government 29%.

The new plan also will cover the first 90 days of industrial injuries or occupational diseases, against which all workers have been automatically insured by employers. The present law will be replaced by a new occupational disability plan to cover costs of cases lasting longer than 90 days.

Basic benefits of three kroner a day, or about 60c, will be paid to all persons over 16 who earn above $240 a year and to housewives, national pensioners, etc. Payments will rise to a maximum of about $4 a day according to earnings.

Murray Named

Thomas Murray, assistant to Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the CIO Steelworkers, is one of two labor officials named by the State Dept. to represent the U. S. at seminars on workers education in Paris under UNESCO sponsorship.

Legislative Dept. Names Bookbinder To Research Post

Hyman H. Bookbinder has joined the expanded staff of the CIO Legislative Dept. as research coordinator, Thomas H. Burke, CIO chief of congressional liaison, announced last week.

On leave from the CIO Clothing Workers, Bookbinder comes to the CIO after spending the last two years as deputy assistant administrator of the National Production Authority. Earlier, he had worked as special assistant to the director of manpower in the National Security Resources Board.

Except for service in the Navy, Bookbinder served as economist and assistant director of research for the ACWA-CIO from 1940 until being granted a leave-of-absence to enter government service in 1950.

Barkin In Asia On State Dept. Mission

Solomon Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers, is spending two months overseas as a specialist for the State Dept. Barkin will spend one month in Japan and another month in Australia and New Zealand, assisting with the problems of the trade union movement in those countries.

GM Meets Its Thanatopsis Trying To Chisel Pensioner

AN EFFORT by General Motors, wealthiest corporation in the country, to chisel a sick, retiring employe out of a few weeks of unemployment compensation benefits has been blocked by a referee for the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Involved was Francis Hughes, 68, an employe of GM's Ternstedt Div. for 25 years, who was on sick leave when he was retired. The company claimed he was unable to work and thus was not entitled to benefits.

Referee Charles Rubinoff conceded that the productive power of the aging worker diminishes "upon his reaching life's ebbing tide."

"It must be admitted with equal candor," he continued, "that he (the claimant) cannot be expected to give up the business of living for the altruistic purpose of supporting the employer's interpretation of the law."

In granting the claim, he wrote:

"While youth may not appreciate its (old age's) grimness from a safe distance, no one can escape his own Thanatopsis. *(Thanatopsis, title of a poem by William Cullen Bryant, means a meditation on death.)*

"For the 'present' is only a shifting point at which youth and old age meet. There is never a moment when the new dawn is not breaking, and never a moment when the sunset ceases to fade.

"A claimant, however, has the right to decide for himself when the 'final hour' has come to withdraw from life's activities."

Wage, Hour Gains Safeguarded As Equal Rights Bill Approved

AN EQUAL rights amendment to the Constitution which protects working women against the loss of legal protections built up over the years has been passed by the Senate.

Originally sponsored by Sen. Butler (R. Md.), it was made acceptable to many CIO unions only by the addition of an amendment offered on the floor by Sen. Hayden (D. Ariz.) assuring women against losing any special rights, such as on hours of work, which they now enjoy under state laws.

The Butler proposal would be the 23d amendment if approved. His language was:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

HAYDEN'S amendment to the amendment added the following words:

"The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits, or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon persons of the female sex."

Hayden's addition, which led to considerable discussion, was adopted on a roll call by a vote of 58 to 25. Then the amended amendment was approved by a 73-11 tally. A two-thirds vote was required.

As it now stands, the amendment if approved by the House and by three-fourths of the states will not take away the special protections that safeguard working women against exploitation—including minimum wage and maximum hours laws enacted by states, or prohibitions against dangerous work. It would, however, insure equal pay for equal work.

During the discussion, Hayden read into the record letters from many unions with substantial proportions of women in their membership.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have gone on record for two decades as being in favor of equal pay and equal rights for the women of America, without at the same time destroying hard-won state laws which protect women," wrote ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

"WE FULLY agree that Senate Joint Resolution 49 might eventually help to tear down the entire fabric of protection of women's rights under the guise of protecting their equality.

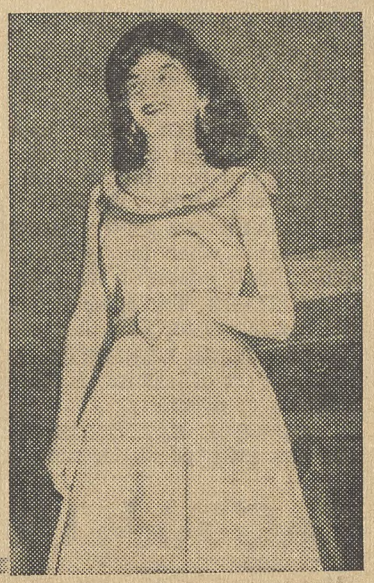
"On behalf of the approximately 100,000 women who are members of our union, I fully support your amendment to SR 49."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers in a letter to Hayden recalled that about half of the union's members are women.

"It is the conviction of the TWUA," he wrote "that the practical effect of SR 49, if enacted into law, would be to create injustices as between the sexes and result in placing women workers in a seriously disadvantageous position in many instances . . .

"On behalf of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, I place myself formally on record as urging and approving your suggested move to offer the so-called Hayden amendment to SR 49."

Fashions And Politics Do Mix—



Fashions and political action were combined before recent Newark, N. J., election as 4000 members turned out for show sponsored by CIO Electrical Workers Local 447 political action committee.

Irene Murphy of local PAC was commentator as bridal fashions (above), beachwear, street suits were modeled. At right, Ann Guidetti models an antique taffeta cocktail dress.

Old Matthews Charge Against Consumers Union Gets Nailed

THE THREE thousand employes of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak, Md., near Washington, were in a state of bewilderment last week.

They were trying to recover their equilibrium after a hard ride in the how-silly-can-you-get sweepstakes with the old Navy tie for reins and a worn-out J. B. Matthews charge of "communism" for a bit.

The excursion started when Comm. H. C. Wessling, the administrative officer, wrote a bulletin describing Consumers Union and its magazine, Consumer Reports, as subversive, warned the employes their job security might be affected if they subscribed, stamped it "RESTRICTED . . . SECURITY INFORMATION" with a great big stamp, and distributed it.

HE LISTED five citations against Consumers Union he found in a publication of the House un-American Activities Committee, including a sentence declaring it ". . . a Communist front headed by the Communist Arthur Kallet (whose party name is Edward Adams)."

He added orally that Consumers Union is among the subversive groups listed by the Attorney General.

Kallet, in New York, branded the charge as "completely irresponsible." Some people have been sniping at Consumers Union since 1939, he said, when Matthews accused it before the old Dies Committee.

Matthews at the time was a vice president of a competing organization, Consumers Research, Kallet said. He is the same Matthews who recently resigned as chief investigator for the Senate Investigating Committee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

KALLET DENIED he is a Communist. The Attorney General's office denied Consumers Union is on its list of subversive organizations.

Wessling's superior, Capt. Edward L. Woodyard, staunchly defended the administrative officer as having "the basic ingredients to live on salt water."

"He was trying to be helpful," Woodyard explained gravely. But no NOL employe who joins Consumers Union or reads Consumer Reports is going to find his job security impaired as a result, he added.

Pennsylvania Sales Tax Set

PENNSYLVANIANS will begin paying a 1% sales tax on Sept. 1. Gov. John Fine signed the bill which was passed by a Republican-dominated Legislature to make up a $118 million deficit.

Democrats have promised to make repeal of the tax a campaign issue in '54.

Exempted from the tax are sales of 10c or less, food and medicine bought on prescription, clothing and shoes, false teeth and hearing aids, restaurant meals, newspapers, cigarettes, gasoline, beer and liquor, haircuts and shaves and securities.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

DESPITE several new price increases just put into effect on some household appliances, consumer resistance is beginning to punch some noticeable holes in prices of "hard goods," especially household furnishings, appliances, used cars and older houses, *There are some better values available now if you do some extra comparison-shopping.*

Buying Calendar

People who have been waiting to buy rugs and carpeting will also find some good buys in the August rug sales. Carpet business has been slow recently and inventories have piled up.

Here are tips on buying opportunities this month:

APPLIANCES: Even while several manufacturers have raised list prices on refrigerators, toasters and table radios, stores are cutting prices sharply. You can get a good buy on a refrigerator particularly at this time. Many stores are advertising trade-in offers of $100 for your old refrigerator which is really a thinly-disguised discount, and you can find plenty of independent retailers who will give you 20%-25% off on refrigerators without a trade-in.

In television sets, Admiral is offering a summer special: a 17-inch table model for $159.95. Get a 15%-20% discount on this, which many dealers give, and the price comes down to $128-$136. This is one of the best values yet offered in one of the better-quality makes of TV sets. Emerson has a similar good value in a 17-inch set.

USED CARS: The current drop in used-car prices is good news for the moderate-income families who are driving the 10 million cars over 12 years old still on the roads. Production of new cars has been near record heights this year, and dealers are having trouble disposing of the trade-ins. Some now are refusing to take in cars older than '48. Many used cars have dropped $150 to $300 in cost in the past two months alone.

Shop hard and bargain hard for a good price on a used car, and you'll get it. Asking price means nothing now. While I was checking used-car prices last week a salesman dropped the asking price of a 1950 Ford from $1150 to $950 with no prompting at all. *Shop cars offered by individuals, too. Some owners are getting such low trade-in offers from dealers for their old cars, especially on Fords and Chevvies, they are trying to sell themselves rather than trade in.*

If you've got a car to trade in, do some extra shopping to see what allowance you can get. Sizeable variations among dealers in the same make have been reported by car buyers recently, and of course variations in allowances among dealers in different makes are even wider. One man reports the variation in allowances offered by Plymouth dealers on his old car was $170. Another reports a variation of $270 in trade-in allowance offers among Pontiac dealers.

What's happening is that some dealers are now absorbing losses on trade-ins instead of profiting on them as in the years of postwar scarcity. In times of abundant production as now, it's considered customary for dealers to absorb a trade-in loss in the 25% profit margin they get on new cars.

FUR COATS: August is "fur sale" month too. Can you really save during the August fur sales? One expert tells this department you usually find lower prices in the January and February clearance sales, but that selection is good in August and prices reasonable.

Is a fur coat a good buy at all? Not necessarily, if you are buying it mainly for warmth. The National Bureau of Standards has said that a coat of all-new wool with a liner of new wool is about as warm a garment as you can get.

The best buy among the low-priced furs is mouton lamb. According to one trade source, this year you ought to be able to get a high-quality mouton for $175-$190. You can tell good-quality mouton by its softness, silkiness, smooth, even texture, and absence of noticeable breaks in the surface.

CIO Protests Crippling Of Michigan Family Aid Plan

MICHIGAN CIO has strongly protested a new state program for crippling state aid to mothers and dependent children in fatherless families.

The State CIO Council's Community Services Committee charged the new program forces mothers of dependent children to seek and take any form of employment—even if it means breaking up the home.

Robert Halbeisen, president of CIO Government & Civic Employees Local 52 and State CIO-CSC member, urged the State Social Welfare Commission to rescind the rules.

"We believe that the social security act embodying aid the dependent children program was designed to help maintain decent family living and to provide maintenance of income to a family because of the loss of the breadwinner," Halbeisen told the commission.

"We think that this rule revision completely subverts the original intention of this program and that it would have the effect of breaking up the family, rather than keeping it together.

"IT WOULD have the effect of neglecting children and, in so doing, increase the probability of higher juvenile delinquency and crime rates.

"We believe that this is an apparent attempt to fall in line with the few people of this state who are attempting to defeat the purpose of our health and welfare legislation by continuously equating such programs with chiselers."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

SOME OF THE PEOPLE attacking our union these days seem to be working on the idea: *"If you can't abuse 'em, confuse 'em."* In our years of progress, the interests who have opposed our militant organization of the unorganized have pretty much run out of abuse.

In spite of all they say CIO stands today as a symbol of hope not only for the millions of organized workers in the basic industries, but for millions who still look to us to help them along the road to self-organization.

It might be that the idea of planting confusion in our midst is a deadlier weapon than name-calling; that is, it would be if we fell for it. The enemies of labor have taken a leaf out of the hate-seller's book. They practice *"divide and conquer"* and they try to do it in men's minds.

But a plain fact shines through all the nonsense that is whispered, rumored, and planted about us, and that is the truth of our aims and ideals—that in a short 18 years we have not only set up an economic standard for the world to envy, but that we have also set up a spiritual standard based on our faith in the brotherhood of man.

Our enemies would like us to descend into a bickering brawl with them. It seems to me we can do better by raising our banner even higher yet, where all men of good will can see it, from all walks of life.

There's a verse from St. Paul which contains some pretty good advice for union men, in these times. I'd like to take the liberty of quoting it to you: *" . . . that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel; And in nothing terrified by your adversaries . . . "*

We can certainly stand together in the spirit of economic advances we have made. We can take equal pride in standing together as the living proof of what happens when men practice the ideals they preach.

Some recent victories show how our international unions, their representatives, and CIO's staff men are carrying the challenge of trade unionism all over the country, large plants and small plants, wherever working men signify they are ready to organize.

IN CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Joe Joy, vice president of the CIO Chemical Workers, reports an election at the Atlas Powder Co. with 939 eligible voters, UGC&CWA-CIO was victorious by six to one, ably assisted by CIO staff representatives.

CIO Rep. Dave Sternback reports victory in Puerto Rico in the Aviation Division of the Transport Authority, 42 eligible, 39 votes for the TWU-CIO.

CIO Southern Organizing Dir. Lorne Nelles reports victories at Kinoca Shirt Co., Kinston, N. C., where the CIO Clothing Workers won an election involving 167 workers; and Santee Print Works, Sumter, S. C., where Textile Workers were chosen in an election with 143 eligible.

CIO's Glassworkers were chosen to represent 160 workers at Shawnee Pottery, in Zanesville, O.

Claude Ballard, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports four victories in Steamboat, O.; Merrimac Veneer Co., Jackson, Miss.; Cascadia Lumber Co., Mill "B," Toledo, Ore.; Fruit Growers Supply Co., Susanville, Calif. That's a total of 803 workers who have chosen IWA-CIO as collective bargaining agent.

President Of Panama Lauds CIO Local In Canal Zone

PANAMA'S Pres. Jose Antonio Remon Cantera has acknowledged the effort of the CIO's Government Employees Organizing Committee on behalf of Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone.

The republic's chief executive told a delegation from Local 900, GCEOC-CIO, that he would instruct his negotiators to confer with the union on matters affecting workers when a treaty between Panama and the U. S. is revised.

Following Cantera's directive, a conference was held between Local 900 spokesmen and Panama's foreign minister and other officials on social problems and job opportunities in the Zone. Pres. Edward A. Gaskin and Staff Rep. William H. Sinclair represented Local 900.

The local has won a fight to extend to 60 days the period a retired employe of the government-owned Panama Canal Co. may occupy government quarters at regular rental rates. This is an extension of 30 days on the time previously allotted.

Local 900 has been informed that action on increasing cash relief rates for disabled employes has been delayed for further study by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Civil Service.

Brewery Strike Enters 11th Week

The strike of 7500 members of CIO Brewery Workers Local 9 against six major Milwaukee breweries went into its 11th week as negotiators resumed bargaining sessions with federal conciliators in attendance.

The discussions apparently were centered around a union compromise offer, details of which were not made public, which the operators had studied for several days. The strikers are asking a 35-hour week, a wage increase of 25c an hour, and a health and welfare plan.

UPA Pushes Organizing In The South

TARGET AREAS have been designated for organizing teams of the CIO Paperworkers. Chosen on the basis of paper industry growth, sections of the South and Southwest will be the focus of attention by UPA-CIO organizers.

Assisting them will be CIO organizing teams assigned by CIO Exec. Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. Plans for the organizing drive were mapped at a session in Knoxville, Tenn.

"This organizing drive aims at creating a solid union foundation in the wage structure of the South's second richest industry," UPA Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso told the meeting.

ALL-OUT CIO support of the UPA drive was pledged by Lloyd Vaughn, assistant to CIO Southern Organizing Director Lorne Nelles.

UPA's Local 258 at the Corrugated Container Co. plant in Columbus, Ohio, won an 8c an hour general increase plus 18c in cost-of-living escalator hikes added to base rates in a new two-year agreement. One hike of 4c was to be paid immediately, the other 4c to come next June.

Wage increases of 14c an hour for all female workers and 15c an hour for all male classifications were negotiated by Local 522 at the Revere Mfg. Co., Phoenix, N. Y.

MILITANCY paid off for members of Local 226 at the Mercer Paper Tube Co. in Trenton, N. J. When management offered 2c an hour, "take it or leave it," the union was "leaving it" until a 10c increase was negotiated.

An increase of 10c an hour has also been negotiated for Local 292 members at the Berlin & Jones Co., New York City, averting a threatened strike.

GE Earnings Climb By 32%

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. last week reported its net income for the first six months of 1953 was up 32% over the same period last year to more than $75 million in earnings after taxes.

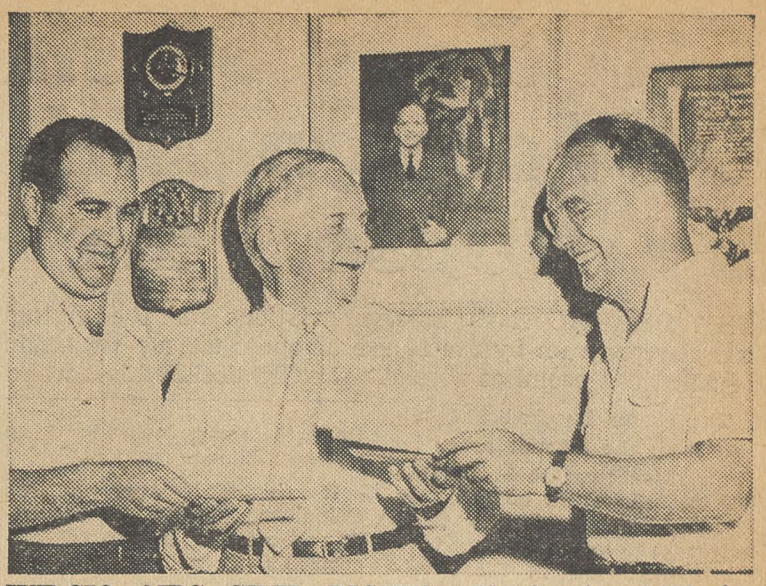
Sales set a record six-months total, more than $1.5 billion, up 33% over the first half of 1952. Earnings were equal to $2.61 a share for the six months just ended compared with $1.98 in the same period a year ago.

GE will pay a 75c dividend this month on its common stock, making a total of $1.50 declared this year.

Gold Miners Out In Ontario Area

Seven mines in the rich gold fields of the Porcupine District of Northern Ontario were shut down by a strike of the CIO Steelworkers last week after years of attempting to negotiate union security, according to Labor Press Associated.

C. H. Millard, USA-CIO Canadian director, charged the mine operators have agreed among themselves "to maintain low wages, long hours, and to refuse even minimum union security" as recommended by a conciliation board. The striking miners have set up picket lines.



IUE-CIO AIDS CIVIL RIGHTS.—Checks for $400 for "Fighting Fund for Freedom" of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are presented to NAACP Exec. Sec. Walter White (center) by L. P. Jennings (left) and R. B. Beck of CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 4.

CIO-Backed Drive Gains Pennsylvania FEP Okeh

LABOR IN Pennsylvania won an important legislative victory last week when the House passed, 152-30, a bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission in that State. The measure now goes to the Senate for action.

CIO affiliates have been urged to contact their state senators to secure passage of the bill, known as H. 1165. Gov. John Fine called for the legislation in his opening message to the Assembly and only recently berated the lawmakers for delaying action on the bill.

Establishment of an FEPC has the endorsement of the National CIO and the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

THE FIGHT to get civil rights legislation on the books is being led by the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers is on the advisory committee of that body. Support of the group's work has been called for from all affiliates of the CIO Council in the state.

Significant progress and steady improvement in the attitudes of American trade unions towards Negro members was noted in a report made to delegates at the tenth annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk Univ.

Emanuel Muravchik, national field director of the Jewish Labor Committee's anti-discrimination committee, revealed results of a 10-year survey conducted by his organization.

IN 1943, according to the study, 30 international unions discriminated against Negroes through constitutional provisions, practices and segregation in separate auxiliaries. These unions represented 18.7% of the total number of organized workers.

Since that time, there has been great progress in eliminating discrimination against minority groups. Today, the membership of those unions which still discriminate in some form has been reduced from 18.7% to 4% of the total number of organized workers.

Muravchik also pointed out that employers who once took advantage of racial antagonisms to depress wage standards no longer find it possible or profitable to do so in the face of a strong and united trade union movement.

Shipbuilding Union Warns Ike On Jobs

SHIPYARD unemployment has almost reached "the danger point, according to Pres. John J. Grogan of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Grogan urged cancellation of the Administration overseas naval ship procurement.

He asked that construction of these craft be carried on in American private shipyards. Grogan advocated preservation of the domestic industry by building 214 new merchant vessels. The U. S. shipbuilding and ship repair industry is in a state of depression and unemployment is at a dangerous level, Grogan warned.

"The only work which would seem to be available to keep a nucleus of shipyard skills in the privately owned shipyards is that represented by the naval overseas procurement program," Grogan told the chief executive. He said the Administration's budget reveals a ship construction subsidy policy that will result in even greater unemployment in U. S. shipyards and repair docks.

Construction of 214 new merchant ships is needed to "support our defense effort adequately" Grogan said.

Airline Walkout Ended By TWU

Striking navigators belonging to the CIO Transport Workers have ended a 12-day walkout against Trans World Airlines. Included in the settlement is provision for reinstatement of those who lost their jobs during the strike. Almost 100 overseas flights were cancelled by the airline because of the walkout.

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO Raps Slash Of Foreign Aid By House Vote

THE DRASTIC slash in appropriations for the mutual security program by the House amounts to "a repudiation of American promises abroad," the CIO declared last week.

The House knocked $1.1 billion from the amount asked by Pres. Eisenhower to $4,432,678,000 in cash. A few hours before it upheld Appropriations Committee recommendations with minor modifications, the President had described the cut as "too heavy" on a basis of national security.

THE CIO's position on the House's repudiation of the President was made public by Robert W. Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and formerly labor adviser to the Mutual Security Agency.

"At this crucial time, when the free world is making tremendous progress in the struggle against Communist aggression," the statement said, "the House has faltered in expressing the American people's determination to do their part in the battle to preserve human freedom."

It described Appropriations Committee hacking of the budget request as "an act of irresponsibility," and pointed out that the program is not a give-away, but "an investment in security."

"The CIO vigorously protests these cuts and the feebleness of the few restorations made by the House," it continued.

"We call upon the Senate to reaffirm the leadership of this country in world affairs by insisting upon the restoration of foreign aid funds to the full amount authorized earlier this year by Congress."

IN THE HOUSE pro-Administration Republicans, with divided Democratic support, tried in vain to restore some of the cuts recommended by the Appropriations Committee. As fast as amendments were offered by Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.) and Rep. Judd (R. Minn.), they were voted down.

Eisenhower had asked $9 million for the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund. The committee killed the full amount. A motion by Rep. Bolton (R. O.) to restore $4 million was beaten by an 80 to 100 vote.

Former Pres. Truman had asked $7.6 billion for military, economic and technical assistance. Eisenhower had cut the request to $5.1 billion. The House knocked out $700 million from this amount, then slashed another $400 million from funds previously allocated but unspent.

LABOR PIONEER HONORED.—Wreath honoring Eugene V. Debs, pioneer of railroad industrial unionism and oldtime Socialist leader, was placed on Debs' grave by Chairman John Green (left) and Sec.-Treas. Eugene Attreed of CIO Railroad Workers during conference of URRWA Pennsylvania Railroad Policy Committee in Terre Haute, Ind. Debs' leadership of American Railway Union in Pullman strike of Nineties is part of U. S. labor history. Earlier he was an organizer for the railroad brotherhoods.

Refugee Bills Approved In 2 Committees

SENATE and House Judiciary Committees last week passed conflicting versions of a bill to admit over-quota refugee immigrants to the United States, with the prospect of a Senate filibuster by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) looming when the Senate acts.

The committees prepared the legislation in answer to a request by Pres. Eisenhower for a law to admit 240,000 extra refugees during the next two years, a proposal the CIO endorsed.

The House committee proposes to admit 240,000 additional migrants and the Senate body 220,000 refugees, both over the next three years rather than the next two, and both in addition to regular immigration quotas.

THE TWO measures pro rated the total differently in dividing it among refugees and expellees from the various European countries. The House version specified that 1000 Korean orphans be admitted, a proviso lacking in the Senate measure.

McCarran, irritated, threatened to filibuster on the Senate floor and delay adjournment unless the 220,000 figure is cut. At first he held out for a slash to 180,000, later said if it were cut to 194,000 he would not oppose it. Other committee members said they would not meet the new demand.

McDonald, Fairless Plan Visits To Mills

A SERIES of visits to major mills of the U. S. Steel Corp. will be undertaken this fall by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel board chairman.

At each plant, according to plans, they will sit down with key figures in the union and management, and invite them to raise for discussion the problems they meet in their day-to-day relations, as well as any suggestions they have for improvements.

THE TRIPS were originally planned by Fairless and the late Philip Murray, then USA-CIO president, as a result of White House negotiations that ended the steel strike last year. When Murray died, McDonald succeeded him and volunteered to carry out his share of the new joint approach to better labor-management relations.

If the venture is successful in U. S. Steel plants, McDonald is expected to follow them up with trips to the mills of other producers in company with a top executive of each.

UAW Gives The Odds On Gamblers

GAMBLERS "never give a sucker an even break" and the CIO Auto Workers is preparing a booklet to prove that to its members.

"Factual evidence" against gamblers and the odds against the player in all common forms of gambling from baseball pools to horse race betting will be published.

"The customer is always wrong if he thinks he stands a chance," says Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the UAW-CIO under whose direction the booklet is being published.

The union has expressed concern over professional gamblers who have wormed their way into the ranks of the UAW and who are carrying on in-plant rackets.

Minnesota CIO Aids Drive For Humphrey

THE MINNESOTA CIO Council plans a vigorous campaign to re-elect Sen. Humphrey, liberal Democrat, and Reps. Blatnik, McCarthy, Marshall and Wier.

Every section of the state was represented at a recent CIO-PAC session where plans for the 1954 campaign were drawn. Efforts won't stop at sending back proven friends to Congress but attempts will be made to win seats now held by reactionaries in several districts, the Council said.

Pres. Robert E. Hess of the State CIO Council warned that anti-liberal forces throughout the nation "are going to pour millions of dollars into the state in their effort to defeat Humphrey, who not only is Minnesota's outstanding liberal leader, but also a strong bulwark of the national liberal forces.

"Not only will the reactionaries try to defeat Humphrey, but they will try to defeat Sen. Kefauver in Tennessee, Sen. Douglas in Illinois and Sen. Murray in Montana. They've got the money, they've got the propaganda outlets and they can hire the best talent available to attempt to fool the voters into voting against their best interest.

"AGAINST this we've got to pit what dollars we can raise and, more than that, the hard, unceasing work of every man and woman we can enlist in this fight.

"We know that we are right, but we've got to fight to prove it. We must not let ourselves think that November of 1954 is a long time away. The campaign is on right now and we've got to get in there and pitch."

Crippled Children Get Help Of Brewers For Sixth Year

"THANKS A LOT," little Teddy Brenner, six-year-old arthritis victim, tells Joseph E. Brady of BW-CIO.

CIO BREWERY Workers have made their sixth annual contribution to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Joseph E. Brady, coordinator of state councils for the union, made the presentation of a check for $1788.

Teddy Brenner, six years old and confined to a wheel chair with arthritis, accepted the check for the society. The Brewery Workers' grant will be used to continue and expand the financing of a traveling exhibit including special chairs and other equipment designed to train crippled youngsters to walk and talk.

The society, also known as the Easter Seal Society, expressed thanks to the thousands of brewery workers who made the 1953 grant possible.

U. S. Rubber Pay Talks Set

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Rubber Workers and the U. S. Rubber Co. will open Aug. 18 in Cincinnati.

"Substantial wage increases" will be sought along with extension and improvement of pension and insurance benefits and adjustment of area wage inequalities, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said.

U. S. Rubber is the fourth of the industry's Big Four to meet on wages with URW-CIO this year. Negotiations are now in progress with the union with the Goodyear and Firestone companies in Cleveland and the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Chicago.

Representatives of 19 URW-CIO locals in the U. S. Rubber system, with 35,000 members, will meet one day before negotiations open to spell out their specific demands.

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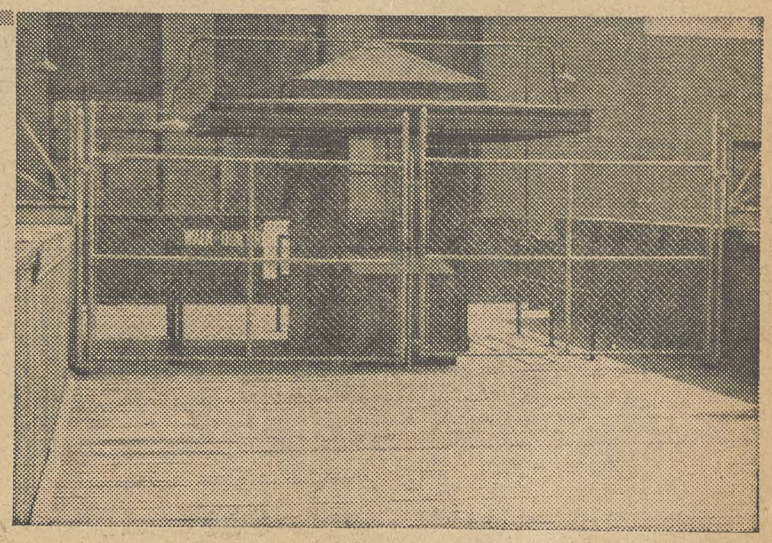
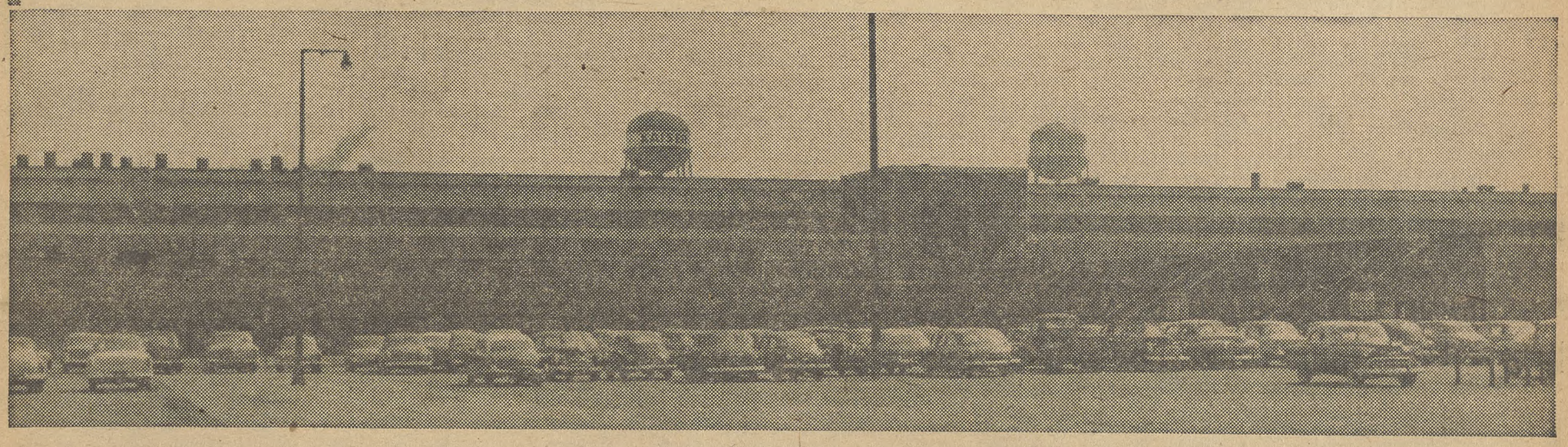
Storm Over Detroit

"I would rather be able to work and pay than not work and not be able to pay."

That's a CIO Auto Worker speaking, Mrs. Ella Keeney, nine years with Kaiser and one of the thousands laid off at the big Willow Run plant where gates are closed (adjoining photos).

Cutbacks in defense orders and slackening sales for cars have created an economic headache for Detroit. See Pages 6-7.





Reuther Proposes War On Poverty

—See Page 3

Hey, Pa, Here's Ma!

Baby sitters are no problem for Mrs. William Crabtree when her shift on the picket line comes around in the Newspaper Guild strike at the Seattle Times. She just puts her 2½-year-old daughter Michele in a stroller, joins other smiling Guildsmen. Last week ANG was mobilizing financial aid for 250 Seattle strikers. (Story on Page 11.)

Ike's Brother Says Joe Reminds Him Of Hitler

THE PRESIDENT'S brother, Arthur Eisenhower, thinks Sen. Joe McCarthy "is the most dangerous menace to America."

The Kansas City banker made this statement in an interview in the Las Vegas, Nev., Sun. When asked about the junior Senator from Wisconsin, the chief executive's older brother called McCarthy *"a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition."*

"It is a horrible shame that he (McCarthy) is a Republican, for he has done the party no credit," Eisenhower told a reporter.

"When I think of McCarthy, I automatically think of Hitler."

Asked if he thought that McCarthy had any ultimate objective, Eisenhower replied, "Of course he has. He wants to keep his name in the papers at all costs. He follows the oldest political game, which is 'Whose name is mentioned the most in politics is often selected for the highest office.'

ARTHUR EISENHOWER
The President's brother calls Wisconsin's junior senator . . .

"I don't know when, *but I think McCarthy's popularity has to wane.* McCarthy gets attention because he has a ready answer, but does he? He has never to my knowledge answered any question yet satisfactorily."

In referring to McCarthy's treatment of witnesses called before investigating committees, Eisenhower described the Senator as a throwback to the Spanish Inquisition.

"He calls in people and proceeds to make fools of them by twisting their answers. What chance do they have? They have no rebuttal because they have no recourse to the press, radio, and magazines," he said.

"It is Nazi-like and what makes it all so much more of a fiasco is that he has never been responsible for the conviction of one—of one, mind you—Communist."

Asked, "what effect do you think McCarthy has on the European mind?" the President's brother was quoted: *"Well, after this latest book-burning episode he instigated I imagine that our prestige has hit a new low."*

JOE McCARTHY
" . . . The most dangerous menace to America."

Congress Cuts Labor Dept. In Rush For Recess

The Republican 83rd Congress last week was rushing toward a scheduled recess at weekend. A possible roadblock was the last-minute request by Pres. Eisenhower that Congress raise the national debt ceiling above the present $275 billion. Highlights of developments:

Labor Dept.

CONGRESS approved a final hatchet job by Appropriations Committee conferees which reduces the Labor Dept. to almost the same state it was in after the Taft-Hartley 80th Congress did its wrecking job.

Earlier restorations voted in both the House and Senate were largely sacrificed in the rush to adjournment. The bill now on the President's desk allows a total of only $27.5 million in administrative funds, a reduction of 14.4% in the Labor Dept.'s $32.3 million administrative appropriation last year. Pres. Eisenhower asked $30.3 million.

The conferees' final figure was up only 2.4% over the drastic slashes voted by the House. They gave back but 32 of the more than 800 Labor Dept. jobs lopped off by the House, leaving the department with about 4674 employes. When the Republican 80th Congress got through it had 4675.

The Wage and Hour Division, which enforces protective labor laws, was the worst mauled, losing 300 employes. The Solicitor's Office was cut back to less than the amount voted by the Senate, leaving the department with a smaller legal staff than when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938.

Give-Aways

Determined Democratic opposition blocked at least until next session the giving away of Niagara Falls' hydroelectric power potential to five New York power companies.

The Senate passed a compromise undersea oil bill, after conferees knifed the Hill Amendment that would have set aside the federal revenues for education purposes. It was a follow-up of the earlier give-away of the tidelands oil.

The federal portion of the submerged lands contains oil and other resources estimated to be worth between $40 billion and $250 billion. Rights to the resources were given away for 12.5c on the dollar.

Big business got another handout when Congress approved a bill to sell 28 government-owned synthetic rubber plants. The plants were built during the last war.

Debt Limit

Another Republican campaign promise—to cut federal spending—was junked. Pres. Eisenhower asked for a boost in the national debt ceiling, from $275 billion to $290 billion, a new record high. The request may delay the recess.

Housing

Congress approved a "token" 20,000-unit public housing program, but specifically forbade scheduling of future construction. The National Housing Conference said that the action "liquidates" public housing.

"For the defeat of the low-rent public housing program we may thank the Republican leadership of the Congress and many so-called Dixiecrats," the NHC said.

"Rep. Phillips (R. Calif.), chairman of the House conferees, and Rep. Thomas (D. Tex.), ranking minority member, have served their supporters well. They have made certain that families will remain in slums and owners of slum properties will continue to prosper. They have made the real estate lobby very happy."

Foreign Aid

The Senate beat down a move to cut more than $500 million off the appropriation for foreign aid, but at the same time restored less than half of the earlier House slashes.

It sent to conference a measure calling for expenditures of $6.7 billion, as compared with the $6.1 billion voted by the House. Eisenhower had asked for $7.2 billion and warned that "grave consequences" would result from a major cut.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a cable to Pres. Eisenhower earlier assailed the butchering of the overseas aid program. "This is no time to falter in our struggle against Communist imperialism," Reuther noted.

The cuts were "a repudiation of American promises abroad," according to Robert Oliver, CIO coordinator of legislative activities. He also asked larger funds for the Voice of America.

On a related measure, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted 7 to 4 to restore $20 million in funds for the International Information Administration which had been knocked out in the House. This brought the IIA total to $80 million, still $7.6 million less than asked by Eisenhower. Floor action was pending.

Also awaiting final action were bills to let the President send up to $100 million worth of surplus food to hungry nations abroad and legislation to implement Eisenhower's request for $200 million to begin the job of rebuilding South Korea.

Defense

Conferees on defense appropriations reported back a compromise measure even lower than either house had voted, but it breezed through both chambers to the White House.

Totalling $34.3 billion, the amount was $1.4 billion less than Pres. Eisenhower thought was needed for the country's safety, and it was $6.3 billion below the requests of former Pres. Truman.

Less than half of the "crippling" $240 million slash in air force funds voted by the House was restored, although the Senate originally voted a $200 million restoration.

Refugees

The Senate voted to admit 209,000 special quota refugees from behind the Iron Curtain during the next three years. The measure went to conference with a House bill that authorized 217,000 admissions.

Eisenhower wanted 240,000 admitted within a two-year period.

Government Loans

Over Democratic warnings that the agency might be needed to combat a recession, congress voted to kill the Reconstruction Finance Corp., set up in 1932 to help pull the nation out of the depression.

In its place, a new small business lending agency was created, which in addition to taking over the functions of the Small Defense Plants Administration will have limited authority to make loans to small firms. Its policy will be determined by a three-man board made up of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce and the new agency's administrator.

Mail Rates

Another casualty of the rush to adjourn was the Administration's request for a $240 million increase in postal rates. The House completed its hearings last week, but legislation was put off until next session.

Foundations

The House ordered a new investigation into tax-exempt foundations although it had just completed one last year.

Rep. Reece (R. Tenn.), sponsor of the resolution, justified it by referring to the recent announcement of the Ford Foundation that it would spend $15 million on a broad investigation of civil rights. He complained that the foundation proposed "to investigate the investigative rights of Congress."

That, Rep. Hays (D. Ark.) pointed out, is a constitutional right of anyone.

But the House voted the expenditure of another chunk of the taxpayers' money, apparently just so Reece could find it out.

—M. P.

Curbed

Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.), about the bitterest anti-labor member of either house of Congress, got sat upon hard last week. The House, in an unusual move, voted 171 to 6 to strip Chairman Hoffman of control over all but $100,000 of the $355,000 granted the House Government Operations Committee for investigations.

Summing Up

The shortest summary of the "give-away, take-away, dodge-away" Congress came from Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) when he noted that the GOP 83rd Congress produced "molehills of legislation and mountains of McCarthy."

Taft Dies Of Cancer

THE REPUBLICANS last week suffered a heavy blow in the death of Robert A. Taft (O.), GOP Senate leader, son of a President, and unsuccessful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

He died at the New York (N. Y.) Hospital of leukemia, an incurable cancer of the blood. He was 63.

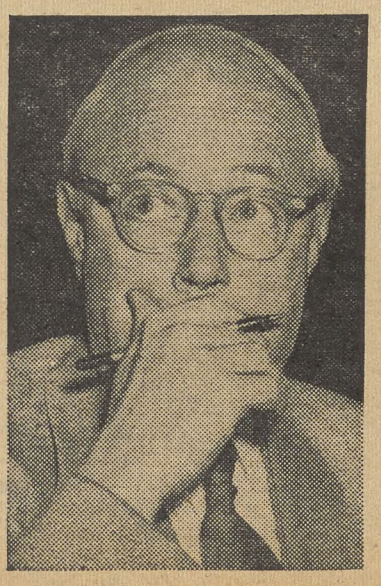
Despite Taft's death, the Republicans are expected to continue in control of the Senate.

Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio is a Democrat and is reported considering naming a Democrat, Michael DiSalle, to succeed Taft. DiSalle was Price Administrator under former Pres. Truman.

The appointment of a Democrat would give them 48 seats and leave the GOP with 47 seats in the Senate.

There is one Independent, Sen. Morse (Ore.). Before Taft's death he had said he would vote to keep the GOP in control. In the event of a tie vote, Vice Pres. Nixon would, of course, decide in favor of his party.

The last time Taft ran for reelection in 1950 he was opposed by both the CIO and the AFL because he was co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, which emasculated the Wagner Labor Act.



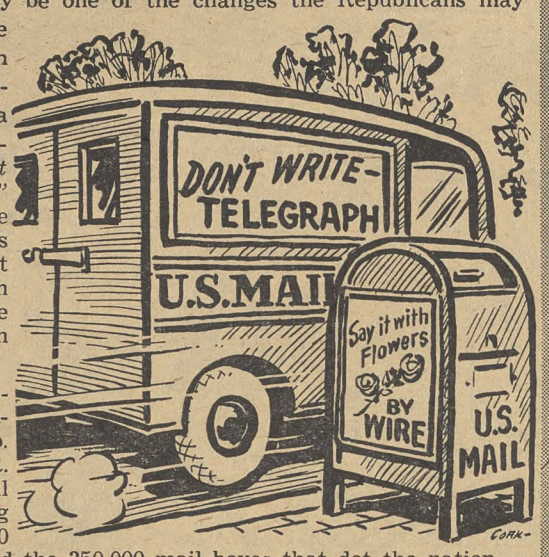
SEN. TAFT

Postoffice Prescription—

...Or Put Chlorophyll In The Mucilage

IF YOU SEE one of Uncle Sam's mail trucks lurching down your street, its panelled side bearing an advertising poster reading *"Don't Write—Telegraph,"* don't do a double-take.

It will only be one of the changes the Republicans may have in store for you. Though they campaigned on a *"take government out of business"* theme, some GOP leaders want to put government in business more solidly than ever.



Before Congress is a proposal by Rep. Latham (R. N.Y.) to sell advertising space on 16,500 mail trucks and the 350,000 mail boxes that dot the nation.

Union leaders with an ironic sense of humor declare that Latham's brainstorm doesn't go half far enough.

"He completely missed the biggest opportunity of all," said one union official. "He should have proposed—and he probably will—that the government sell advertising space on our postage stamps.

"Instead of George Washington on one stamp, we could have an ad for General Electric garbage disposals. Instead of Thomas Jefferson on another stamp we'd have an appeal to eat Crunchie-Wunchies, and we'd drop Abraham Lincoln's portrait and replace it with a slogan for El Skunko cigars or even with the Western Union motto, 'Don't Write—Telegraph!'

"And don't forget the great advertising possibilities on the other side of the stamp. Candy mint manufacturers will want to mix their flavors into the mucilage, and it's a cinch that at least one businessman will figure out a way to work in the fragrance of a deodorant he manufactures."

Reuther Hails Truce, Asks War On Poverty

THE KOREAN TRUCE signed last week offers America and the free world "an unlimited opportunity to launch a positive offensive in man's age-old struggle against poverty, hunger and illiteracy and disease," said CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The truce, product of two years of negotiating and many concessions by the United Nations, halted fighting on July 27. Reuther described it as "most welcome and most encouraging."

"However, a truce in Korea has not resolved the final conflicts between the forces of freedom and the forces of Communist tyranny of which the Korean conflict was but a localized manifestation," he said.

"America and the free world must continue to take the steps necessary to insure the measure of military strength needed to discourage future Communist aggression.

"WE MUST realize, however, that military strength is but the negative aspect of a dynamic foreign policy; and if we are to win the minds, hearts and loyalties of millions of people in the struggle against Soviet imperialism, we must take the offensive in the economic and social fields in a practical day-to-day struggle against poverty, hunger and human insecurity.

"In a world in which more than half the people are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed, the basic struggle between freedom and tyranny will be won in the rice field and not on the battlefield. For people will judge the free world not by its military strength, but rather by its dedication to the advancement of human progress, human happiness and human dignity.

"It is in the field of human betterment that America and the free world have an overwhelming margin of superiority over the Soviet Union and its satellite nations."

★

CIO Urges Planning For 'Plenty In Peace'

BROAD increases in private spending are required to sustain full employment and economic growth in the wake of the Korean truce, the CIO Committee on Economic Policy warned last week.

The committee's views were made public by the chairman, Emil Rieve, vice president of the CIO and president of the CIO Textile Workers. The detailed adjustments it feels are necessary, he said, are spelled out in its report, "Maintaining Prosperity," which was released last month.

THE COMMITTEE says eight specific steps must be taken to keep the national economy on a sound course and to counter Communist propaganda that the United States cannot survive economically without war, Rieve said.

"We must demonstrate that a free society can continue to produce plenty in peace," he said. "The free nations of the world continue to look to us for unswerving economic leadership and strength.

"But an orderly transition cannot be accomplished automatically. During the past few weeks there have already been clear signs that the peak of the current boom is behind us. While we must not let our guard down as the hot war draws to a close, there is the additional prospect of some reduction in defense expenditures.

"THIS MAKES it more than ever imperative to adjust private and public policies to the basic task of sustaining full employment and economic growth by broad increases in private spending."

The eight steps the committee maintains must be taken to put more purchasing power in the hands of the people include union-negotiated wage increases, increasing the income tax exemption level from $600 to $800 a person, repealing excise taxes, and permitting the excess profits tax to expire and thus make possible lower prices and higher wages.

Also, carrying out of plans for expansion, terminating war contracts with due regard for the impact on employment, abandoning the government's hard money policy with its cramping effect on business expansion and consumer durable sales, and enactment of a broad program of public improvements.

"In the light of the limitless needs of the American people as well as the entire free world, a recession or depression is unthinkable," Rieve concluded.

"We must keep our economic machine in high gear to meet these great needs. The free world can and must continue to out-produce the Soviet slave system."

(Copies of "Maintaining Prosperity" may be obtained from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $1 per copy; bulk prices on request.)

CIO Brewers Win Long Milwaukee Strike With 20c Boost, Shorter Hours, Pensions

A SPECTACULAR victory was won by CIO Brewery Workers Local 9 last week after a 76-day strike that closed six major Milwaukee breweries.

The settlement, which included a 37.5-hour week, a general wage increase of 20c an hour and a pension plan, was approved by a three-to-one margin at a membership meeting. The minority wanted to hold out for a straight 35-hour week despite 11 weeks on the picket line.

"The solid support of the National CIO, State CIO Council and CIO local unions in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois made the victory possible," commented Sec. John Schmitt of BW-CIO Local 9.

James Paradise, the union's general counsel, described the new contract as "the outstanding accomplishment in the industry in the last decade."

THE CONTRACT, including the wage increases and except for a health and welfare program, is retroactive to Mar. 1 and will remain in force until June 15, 1955.

Power house employes get an additional 10c an hour on top of the general pay boost of 20c. Another general increase of 7.5c will become effective June 1, 1954. Good Friday was added to the list of paid holidays, and shift differentials were boosted 2c an hour to 7c on the second shift and 12c on the third.

Workers are guaranteed a full day's pay if called in on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. They get a paid 30-minute lunch period, and a 15-minute rest period, or "beer time," each morning and afternoon. Maintenance workers are given all work clothes, with brew shop employes getting both clothing and boots.

The union won a major improvement in union security with inclusion of the checkoff in the contract for the first time.

The pension plan is non-contributory and is industrywide in Milwaukee, permitting Local 9 members to shift jobs among the six employers without losing retirement rights. The firms will pay into the fund at the rate of 10c an hour for all straight time worked, plus unworked paid holidays and vacation, rest and lunch periods.

It is to become effective by

(Continued on Page 11)

GM And Big Steel Report New Sales, Earnings Gains

GENERAL MOTORS, the world's largest corporation, and Big Steel last week reported fabulous sales and profits so far this year.

GM sales in the second quarter of 1953 totaled $3 billion, a new record. Passenger car sales were up 65% over 1952's second quarter. Net income was over $161.5 million, equal to $1.81 a common share, up from $142 million a year ago.

U. S. Steel Corporation's financial picture for the half-year issued last week reported record shipments of finished steel, sales of nearly $2 billion and sharply higher earnings. Plants operated at over 98% of capacity.

Net profits amounted to more than $105 million in the first six months of 1953. They were up more than $92 million over the corresponding period last year, during the steel strike. Latest earnings equalled $3.54 a share on the common stock. The directors declared the usual 75c dividend on the stock, payable Sept. 10.

PAC Rally Called For Aug. 19

HEIGHTENED political activity at all levels will be charted at a big CIO rally to be held in Washington Aug. 19.

The call for the meeting was issued last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. The session will be held one day before the regular meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

Reviewing the record of the 83rd Congress' first session, which last week was drawing to a close, Reuther and Kroll said that "our organization and the nation" are faced with problems "which deserve our closest attention."

Intensified political action on the national, state and local level in 1953-54 will be discussed at the conference.

Participating will be CIO officers and Executive Board members, members of the National CIO-PAC, CIO international union officers, CIO regional directors and PAC officials from State CIO Councils.

"Our political action committees must be brought to a higher state of organization, more adequately financed, and better equipped to carry on an intensive program of political education and activity," Reuther and Kroll said.

The seven months of the first session of the 83rd Congress, they noted, demonstrated "a predisposition to give away the natural resources of our country to private exploiters, a reluctance to face our responsibilities and obligations as the leader of the free world, and an earnest desire to blot out the pattern of liberal government so painstakingly established over the past 20 years."

Unless action is taken to mobilize CIO forces for the battles which lie ahead, Reuther and Kroll said, "there is grave danger that these tendencies, so clearly expressed in this session, will be accelerated in the next session and carried on into future sessions of Congress."

Rieve Protests Naming Of Byrnes

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers has protested to Pres. Eisenhower the appointment of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as a U. S. delegate to the United Nations. Rieve said that the Dixiecrat governor was "outstandingly unqualified" and would furnish the Kremlin a "propaganda weapon of untold value."

People, Not Statistics

The biggest change in Washington—in the week of the Korean truce and as the 83rd Congress prepares to go home—is that statistics apparently are more important than people in the minds of the Republican Administration.

Take the case of the developing cloud of unemployment on the economic horizon, most notably in the automobile and aircraft industries.

It was only a few short weeks ago that Pres. Eisenhower, echoing the views of most Americans, pledged to employ "every useful measure, private and public" to help "create conditions that foster economic stability and a rising standard of living."

In his letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the President applauded the "determination of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land."

A test of that determination is developing fast for the Eisenhower Administration in the Detroit area. There cutbacks in defense orders plus slackening auto sales and production have resulted in layoffs for some 25,000 auto workers. Another 15,000 face layoffs in the near future as result of military contract shifts.

So far, it is the auto workers themselves, men and women with years on the production line, with families at home, who are paying the freight. Their story, told in this issue of The CIO News (see Pages 6 and 7), is a foreboding one.

Paging Charlie Wilson

So far, there is no action by the Administration—from the White House on down—to deliver on Pres. Eisenhower's promises to maintain a full employment economy.

The President's three-man Council of Economic Advisers was junked months ago. It hasn't been reconstituted. The watchdog congressional committee on the nation's economy isn't functioning.

What discussion of the employment outlook appears in the business press dismisses the present million-plus unemployed as "frictional" and cavalierly suggests that a post-Korean "recession"—depression to you, that is—might result in four or five million unemployed without any cause for alarm. It's the old GOP-big business theory: putting statistics ahead of people. So far as we're concerned, one unemployed U. S. worker is one too many.

When the CIO Auto Workers came to Washington recently, they didn't get much satisfaction out of the Defense Dept.

When Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams asked Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson for a conference on the auto-aircraft cutbacks, he got a curt dismisal from the former General Motors president who thinks what's good for GM is good for the country.

"General Motors Charlie" told Gov. Williams that a conference "on this matter is unnecessary."

Ike ought to tell Charlie to get off his high horse.

And the President should give some serious consideration to the nation's economy, to demonstrate, as CIO suggests, that "a free society can continue to produce plenty in peacetime."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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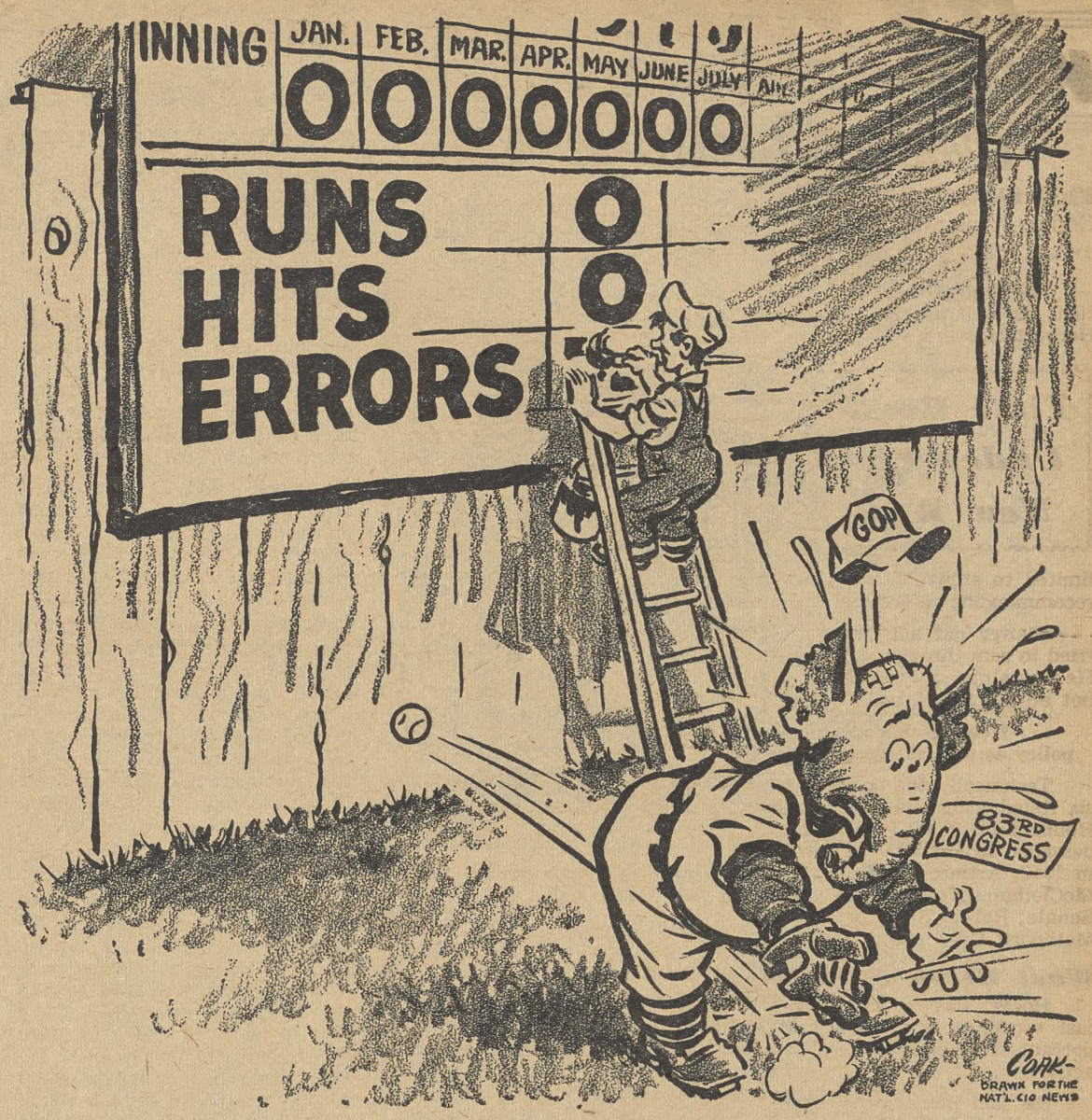
Keeping The Box Score



In Other Words—

Knifing The Wage-Hour Law

A plea to stop further wrecking of the Walsh-Healey Act and the Wages and Hours Act comes from Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.). Writing in the New Republic, he calls for realism in the nation's basic wage legislation and an end to the amendments that cripple wage-setting policies.

By JOHN F. KENNEDY

THIRTY DOLLARS a week is not a living wage in any part of the U. S. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average four-person family in Mobile, Ala., needed more than twice that amount in order to maintain a modest standard of living—to pay $51 monthly rent, for example.

But $30 a week, 75c an hour, is the minimum wage now set by the Fair Labor Standards Act; and thus that is the incredible sum which, for example, thousands of cotton-textile mill workers in the Southeast region of the United States are paid.

What sort of homes, food, clothing and medical care can these workers obtain for themselves and their families? Yet, a proposed increase to $1 an hour is protested.

A child of nine is far too young to be working in the cotton fields of this country. But the small investigative staff of the Dept. of Labor found several hundred such children employed illegally during school hours last year; yet some Congressmen are now seeking to exempt agriculture from coverage of the Act.

Courts Curtail Wage Orders

For nearly two decades it has been established national policy that the Secretary of Labor should determine and enforce the current prevailing minimum wage rates in industries with which the government is contracting, in order to prevent sweatshop employers from underbidding employers who pay a decent wage.

And yet under an amendment adopted at the close of the last session of Congress, we find a temporary injunction granted which suspends the recent determination made by the Secretary of Labor of the national minimum wage in the textile industry. This is but a part of the struggle to break the Walsh-Healey Act and provide for a setting of minimum rates on a regional rather than a national scale.

The Wages and Hours Act: Our basic labor standards law, is, of course, the Fair Labor Standards Act, currently requiring a minimum wage of 75c an hour and a regular work week of no longer than 40 hours, with time-and-a-half for overtime. Employment of children under 16 or in hazardous industries is prohibited. Exemptions are provided in great number.

A Ph.D. in economics is not required to realize that 75c an hour is a nearly meaningless and obsolete wage floor. In terms of maintaining a home and family, 40c an hour was admitted by its sponsors to be inadequate in the 1938 Act, as was 75c an hour in the 1949 amendments. One dollar an hour would be inadequate in 1953.

The Walsh-Healey Act:—The object of the Act by determining the current prevailing minimum wage on a national basis, said the Supreme Court, was to "obviate the possibility that any part of our tremendous national expenditures would go to forces tending to depress wages and purchasing power and offending fair social standards of employment."

Drive To Cut Wages

The Act worked well without far-reaching amendment until 1952. Near the close of the 82nd Congress, several extensive amendments . . . were introduced by Sen. Fulbright under the guise of amendments to the temporary Defense Production Act, thus avoiding the more progressive Senate Labor Committee.

The Fulbright Amendments introduce the confusing uncertainties of court decisions to a matter for administrative finding of fact. It thus serves only to cripple unnecessarily the effective operation of the Act.

Its encumbering effect was recognized by the Report on the Textile Industry prepared for the New England Governors' Conference of which Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire (now assistant to the President) was Chairman; and demonstrated by a suit filed by Southern mill owners against the Secretary's recent finding in the textile industry.

Challenging the finding in a number of ways, these owners were successful in obtaining a temporary injunction suspending the textile increase for their employes. Thus, the whole intent of the Act was frustrated as these southern mills continued to undercut the industry with low wages.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FRANTIC-TO-ADJOURN first session of the 83rd Congress planted two time bombs intended to tick quietly away, for a year or so, and then blow up the New Deal.

The first of them is the new Hoover Commission to study functions as well as the "efficiency" of the federal government, and Herbert Hoover's self-announced reluctant acceptance of the chairmanship can be attributed exclusively to an excess of false modesty.

Time Bomb Under The New Deal

Mr. Hoover's got exactly the job he wants, on exactly his own terms, *and it looks as if he has a "team" of other commission members that may be depended on to recommend the gutting of the New Deal.*

The old Hoover Commission was limited to study of the operations of the federal government and recommending reforms in the interests of efficiency.

Hoover did not like this limitation and, on one occasion, he tried to ram through some recommendations hostile to public power. He was stopped when other members protested that the group was not authorized to make policy proposals.

Now his new commission has full authority to investigate policy as well as operations in the executive department.

Technically the commission is nonpartisan—six Democrats and six Republicans. But the only noticeable Democratic liberal is Rep. Holifield (D. Calif.). Others are Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain; James A. Farley, who broke with Roosevelt in 1940; Arthur B. Flemming, now Ike's mobilization planner; Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) and one of the most conservative men in the Senate; Robert Story of Dallas, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist Univ. and president of the American Bar Association.

What Herbie Plans

Hoover has repeatedly told intimates that his first commission just scratched the surface of executive operations, that the important thing was to get the government out of various fields of activity.

He said immediately after Ike's election that the government ought to sell its big dams and generators to private enterprise. Now he has a commission from which he may obtain formal proposals in a direct report to Congress.

The second group set up by the Congress to lay the foundations for attacks on federal functions in the field of health, welfare, public power is the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

This group was approved, on Ike's recommendation, to study the "proper" division of functions and tax sources between federal, state and local governments.

Business groups are moving fast to influence this commission in the direction of "decentralization" of what the U. S. Chamber of Commerce calls "big national government."

In at least 16 states local Chambers of Commerce are setting up "citizens' committees" to persuade people that the national government should be whittled down by attacking its revenues and its operations.

The new Hoover Commission and the President's new Commission on Intergovernmental Relations are in a position to land a one-two punch—to kill a number of federal functions and make sure that they stay killed by slashing federal tax sources and revenues to the level that the Chamber of Commerce considers "proper."

Grumbling Over Knowland

With the death of Sen. Taft, Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) has little assurance that he can hang on to the job of GOP Senate floor leader next January.

Taft "appointed" Knowland as acting floor leader without clearing the appointment with other Republican senators. This irritated them although no serious protests were lodged. Knowland's heavy-handed driving tactics have produced both public and private grumbling.

He took a beating when he tried to push through controversial measures even though the skillful Sen. Johnson of Texas, Democratic floor leader, protested that assurances against such bills had been given absent senators. Some of Knowland's fellow Republicans long to chastise him.

The major loss to the Eisenhower Administration, in any case, would be Taft. The dominant anti-Eisenhower Republicans won't let the floor leadership go to one of Ike's pre-convention friends such as Sen. Saltonstall (Mass.) or Sen. Ives (N. Y.).

No floor leader lacking Taft's great prestige can do Ike's work well among the GOP primitives—and Knowland's influence has been weakened, rather than strengthened, by his performance this session.

★ Joseph Harsch, Christian Science Monitor reporter who covered Western Europe immediately after the Berlin riots, had to spend most of his time explaining away McCarthyism. Typical response from his European friends: *"If you say Sen. McCarthy is only the scum on the pool, we say that where there is scum the pool is stagnant."*

★ Defense Sec. Wilson took top-ranking military and civilian brass to Quantico, Va., for a three-day get-acquainted period of indoctrination and recreation. Said one officer who escaped: *"Thank God, I don't have to go to Charlie Wilson's company picnic."*

Tom Burke On Radio—

The 'Take-Away, Give-Away' Congress Leaves Barren Record

"I THINK the record of the present Congress to date is just as barren of legislation for the public good as that of the 80th."

That was the comment of Thomas H. Burke, CIO Chief of Congressional Liaison, during a radio interview on "Viewpoint, U. S. A." over NBC. The former Ohio Congressman, who recently assumed his CIO post, had been asked his opinion of the 83rd Congress which last week end was near the end of its first session.

He conceded that some legislation has been enacted. "But those laws which have been passed in this Congress are characterized by their one-sided favoritism for big business and special interests. Small business, farmers, labor and the consuming public generally have lost out," Burke said.

"Inasmuch as the only really major piece of legislation passed this session was the bill that gave away billions of dollars of offshore oil and gas belonging to all of the American people, perhaps an even better description than 'do-nothing' would be to call the 83rd the 'Take-away, give-away' Congress."

'Watered-down, Stymied'

Burke said that the President and Republican leaders in Congress had agreed upon an 11-point program to be pushed through "not later than July 4." He continued:

"One of the items . . . included the comparatively minor bill containing the President's power to reorganize the government. This has already passed Congress. That meant that, despite the multitude of campaign promises, only 10 other major legislative actions were proposed for the first session.

"It seemed to me then a pitifully weak confession of the lack of unity within Republican ranks, especially when one recalls the great avalanche of social reforms that were enacted in the first 100 days of the Roosevelt New Deal. Yet even this watered-down program has been stymied in Congress.

"The most serious failures from labor's viewpoint, of course, are the shelving of Republican campaign promises to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to make it 'fairer' to labor and extend social security coverage to millions of workers now denied its protection. Neither of these pledges even got out of committee, and we now seem to be faced with the prospect that, instead of enacting improvements in these two fields, Congress in the next session may try to make the Taft-Hartley Law even more anti-labor and take away and curtail existing social security benefits.

"Folks, how about a nice fat hot dog with loads of onions and french fries!"

"In this area, too, members of the Democratic minority have taken the lead in supporting the Eisenhower position. Sen. Lehman of New York is the author of an omnibus bill which would not only provide the extended coverage that the President promised during his campaign, but would increase benefit payments and bring the entire system more in line with present-day realities. All but one of the 10 other Senators and 17 Representatives who have joined Sen. Lehman in sponsoring this measure are Democrats. The CIO, and, I might add, the AFL, have both strongly endorsed this proposal.

"I would like to refer . . . to the anti-labor bias which is evident in many of the actions of this Congress as providing a sound basis for our concern. One example of this was the crippling slash in the Labor Dept. appropriation which has been reduced to its lowest level since the 80th Congress, while at the same time Congress voted even more money than the Administration asked for the Agriculture Dept. in a desperate effort to win back farm support in the face of sagging farm prices."

Washington Window—

The Hate Drive Against The UN

By Public Affairs Institute

THE UNITED NATIONS is now eight years old. During its brief existence it has chalked up notable successes, several failures and a major operation in Korea.

Public opinion polls attest to the fact that the great majority of American people believe in the United Nations, so efforts to cut UN appropriations in Congress have come as a great surprise to many.

Pres. Eisenhower and his State Dept.—as did Pres. Truman and his State Dept.—have publicly reaffirmed the faith of the American government in the UN and have denounced the "go-it-alone" isolationist viewpoint as dangerous to American security.

Recently there has been an upsurge of attacks leveled at either the UN or some of its specialized agencies. Some of these attacks come from the "hate" groups such as Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade or Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council. They want to pull the United States out of the UN.

Fear Of Foreigners

These groups fight the UN in the name of patriotism and the Bill of Rights. They hate the foreigner and fear that the UN may be used to "impose" domestic legislation on the United States contrary to the "American way of life."

Other opposition to the UN comes from more moderate organizations which may officially endorse the UN and the principle of world cooperation but concentrate their fire on specialized UN agencies such as the Intl. Labor Organization, the Food & Agriculture Organization, or the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.

In a recently published Public Affairs Institute study, "The Assault on the UN" by Alexander Uhl, it is contended that the groups attacking the UN are finding common ground in their support of the proposed Bricker Amendment to the Constitution, as well as in their attack of appropriations by the U. S.

Sen. Bricker (R. O.) seeks to amend the treaty-making sections of the Constitution, limiting substantially the subject matter of treaties that can be made by the U. S. government. It would severely restrict the executive department in negotiating executive agreements or treaties which could become the "supreme law of the land."

Supporters of this amendment express fear that the United States, under its present constitutional treaty-making processes, is heading toward "legislation by treaty." They say that the Constitution as now written is not sufficient to protect basic freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Open A 'Pandora's Box'

Uhl contends these fears are baseless. He further charges that "the proposed change would open a Pandora's box of problems, might seriously undermine the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the government, and would pose the question of the relationship between the United States and the United Nations."

Supporters of the Bricker Amendment contend that it is essentially designed to "protect" American rights and freedoms. "Nevertheless," writes Uhl, "the fact remains that the 1952 and 1953 Senate hearings on the Bricker and ABA (American Bar Association) amendments have served as the vehicle for a huge amount of direct and indirect anti-UN criticism and hostile propaganda.

"Legitimate complaints against the UN and its specialized agencies have been distorted in many cases or exaggerated to a fantastic degree in a widespread propaganda campaign that cannot be disregarded."

Storm Over Detroit: Job Lay

8000 At Kaiser Look For Work

(First of two articles)
By FRED ROSS

YOU HAVE to see the Willow Run plant of Kaiser Motors Corp. to believe it. It is 3121 feet long—three-fifths of a mile. The ground and the mezzanine floors contain 3.65 million square feet—more than 38 acres of space.

A lot of people could work there and did until about a month ago. There are now only a few thousand working, and some of them were being laid off, according to officials of Local 142 of the CIO Auto Workers.

Since a month ago, some 12,000 UAW members have been given layoff slips.

June 26 is the day they will long remember.

That was the day the Kaiser firm announced:

- The Air Force had cancelled its contract to build C-119s, flying boxcars, and C-123s, a new type of assault plane.
- It was halting passenger car production.
- It wished to renegotiate the union contract. *(Subsequent developments showed the firm wanted to weaken the agreement.)*

A Rent Boost, Too

And if that was not enough, federal authorities announced a 30% increase in rents at Willow Run and Norwayne Villages, housing projects which are mostly occupied by Kaiser workers. Quick action by UAW and the local gained cancellation of the order.

The UAW leadership was well aware of what the contract cancellation meant. A delegation headed by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey came to Washington to protest and got a promise that Kaiser would be considered if it were decided that C-123s should be built for the Army.

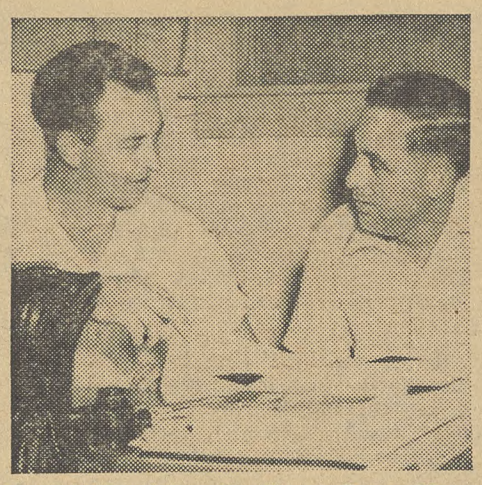
UAW feared the impact of the layoffs on Detroit and elsewhere when the curtailment in military orders and slackening of the sale of passenger cars and trucks began to be felt.

Local 142's leadership was well aware of what was happening, despite the efforts of Detroit newspapers to minimize the effect of the layoffs.

8000 Looking For Work

Terry Trout, Local 142's financial secretary, denied that a half of those laid off had found jobs as reported by the press. He said there are 8000 UAW members looking for work.

"See that bunch of men in the lobby?" Trout asked. "They were told at other plants they would have to get quit slips at Kaiser to get jobs. If they get quit slips they will lose their seniority and vacation pay at Kaiser."



FACING "firing line" are Pres. Harley Neideffer (left) and Financial Sec. Terry Trout of UAW-CIO Kaiser Local 142.

The reason the other motor companies asked for quit slips is economic but nonetheless horrible. If Kaiser starts rehiring, the firms don't want the men to leave after being trained for new jobs.

It also shows another thing, explained UAW officials at Solidarity House, the international union's headquarters at Detroit. If it were hard to get workers, the auto builders would hire workers and no questions asked. Now, with more men available, the companies can pick and choose.

A Trip To The Village

Let's take a trip to Willow Run Village, which Uncle Sam put up during World War II to house some of the workers who were making B-24 bombers at the plant. *(Ford was turning out the bombers in the plant which the Army put up at a cost of $100 million; after Ford stopped making the planes, Kaiser picked up the lease in 1946 to make his new car.)*

The frame houses, which look like Army barracks, are showing the effects of time and weather.

Cleatis Potter, 24-year-old Korean war veteran, and his sister, Sylvia Jean, who lives with him, his wife and his step-son, Garry, 13 months old, were painting the walls of their living room.

Potter said he had looked for work at several auto and parts plants. He said:

"A couple of them simply said they were not hiring and that was that. 'If we need you, we will call you,' I was told at two or three other places after they took my application.

"I know that some of the boys who used to work with me at Kaiser were told they would have to get quit slips to work at a Detroit parts factory."

His step-father-in-law, Tracy Green, who was minding Garry to keep him out of the paint, was still working at the Kaiser plant.

Green, who is an assembler on C-119s, faced an uncertain future. His foreman told him he would be laid off in a few days.

Families Fear Loss Of Homes

Long Seniority Gone

Things also were tough for the family of Van L. Allison. Allison was laid off with almost seven years seniority. He went to work for Kaiser the year after the firm leased the plant.

The Allisons have eight children, two of them married and with homes of their own.

Now that he has been laid off at Kaiser, his sole income is a part-time job as janitor at Local 142.

Like Potter, Allison looked for a job at several places.

"When they find out my age, they don't give me much encouragement," said Allison, who is 56.

For five years the Allisons have been buying their home. Now they've had to notify the bank they will be able only to meet the interest payments.

Their real concern, they said, is their paralytic son, Lloyd, who since last Christmas has been either in Wayne County Hospital or in the Kitson Convalescent Home at Rockwood.

Their son has been kept at the Kitson home under a union-negotiated Blue Cross policy, paid for by Kaiser, but they have been notified that the benefits for the care of their son have been exhausted.

Woman Worker's Story

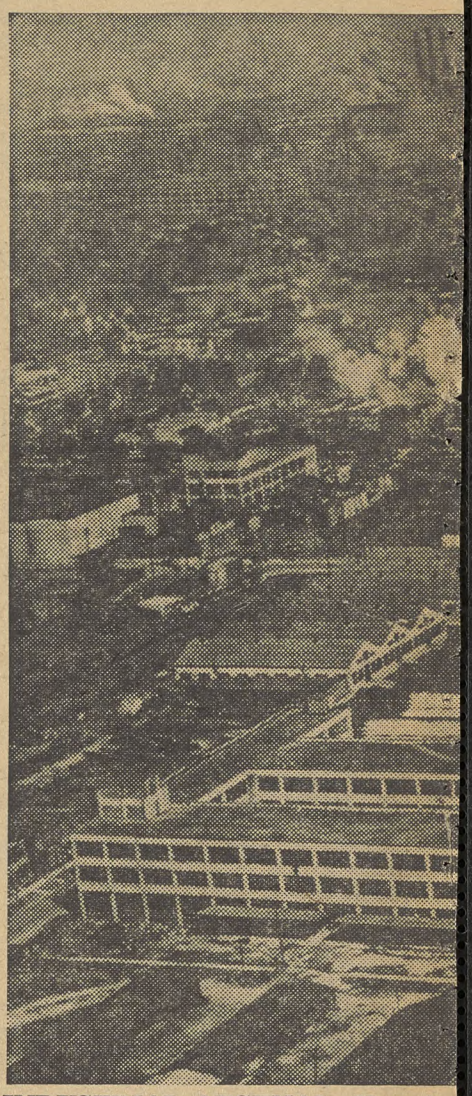
Another laid-off worker is Mrs. Ella Keeney. She has even more seniority than Potter, Green or Allison.

Mrs. Keeney has nine years' seniority, which antedates the operation of the Willow Run plant by Kaiser. Her seniority dates back to her employment by the Graham-Paige Co., which was purchased by Kaiser. She said:

"Except for illness, I was absent only one day, when I missed a ride with my friend who usually took me to the plant."

The Keeneys reared three daughters and three sons, one of whom was killed in the battle for Saipan.

Mrs. Keeney recalled with a chuckle a birthday party she had held a few days earlier for herself and Mrs. Noonan, who lives with her. Mrs. Keeney is 62 and Mrs. Noonan 75.



INDUSTRIAL ARSENAL: Here is ... more thousands will be laid off.

"Some of the girls from the shop cam... and we had a wonderful time," Mrs. Keeney beamed.

"Who is going to hire a 62-year-old wom... an?" she asked, her eyes clouding. "Whe... I went to a Wayne factory to ask for ... job, the employment man looked at me a... if he thought I was out of my mind."

She also was worried about how she wa... going to continue payments on her hom... which was neatly kept with geranium... and petunias in front.

Mrs. Keeney said she bought the hous... with her earnings and owes only $453.

"My children will help me," she said... "but I don't want them to pay my bill... I want to work and pay them myself.

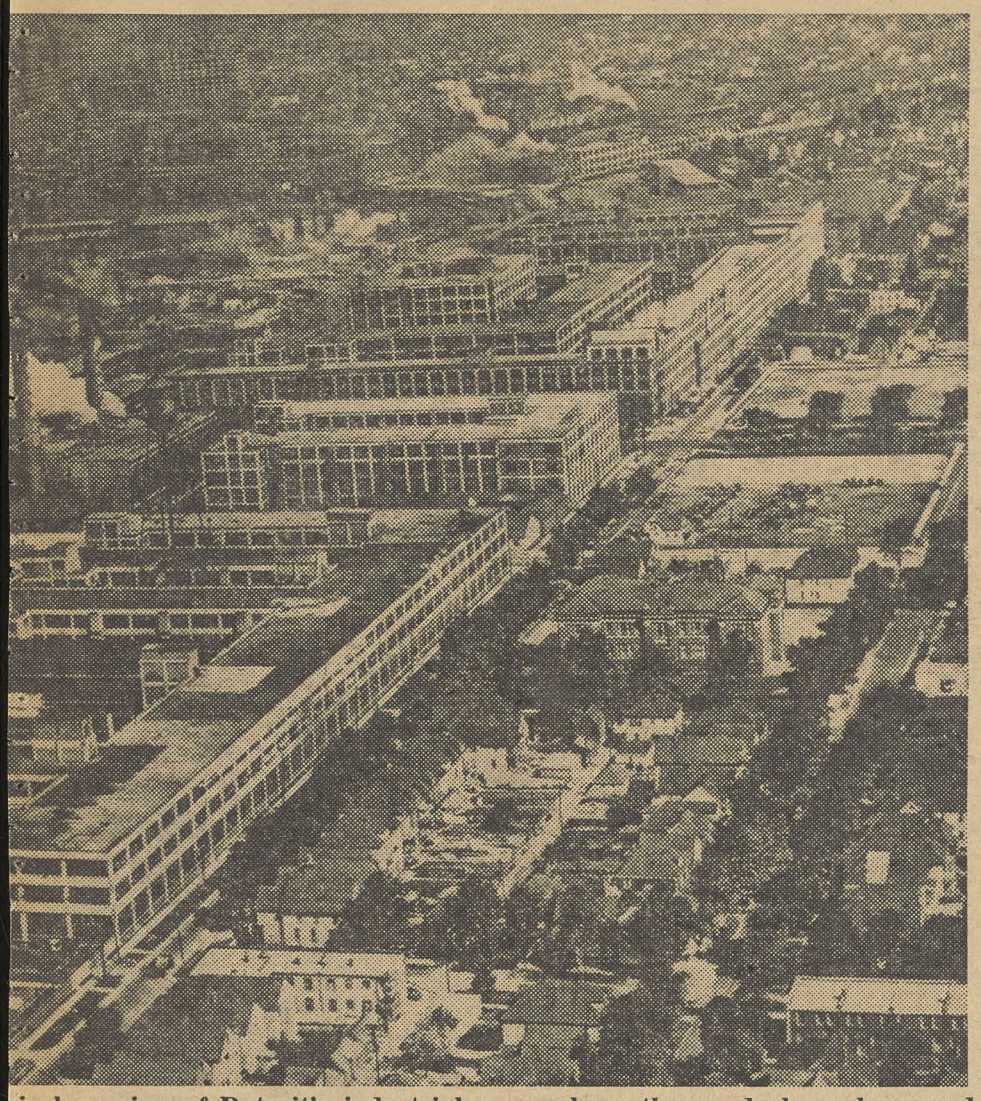
"What we pay to the church, for socia... security, as income tax and to the union ... money well spent.

"I would rather be able to work an... pay than not work and not be able to pay.

UNEMPLOYED: This is a common scene in the Detroit area showing unemployed workers—many of them UAW members—applying for compensation.

MRS. ELLA KEENEY (left) was ... Lydia Noonan. Photo on table is

offs Are A Growing Headache



irplane view of Detroit's industrial area where thousands have been and

Sales Lag Slashes Chrysler Jobs

SOME 23,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers, most of them in the Detroit area, have been laid off within the past month and a half by two firms.

This has been due to cancellation of Air Force contracts and the halting of civilian car production at the Kaiser Willow Run plant, and the slackening of sales of cars and trucks.

Some 12,000 workers had been employed by Kaiser, and some 11,000 by Chrysler plants in the Detroit area and throughout the country. The latter were laid off because of the slump in sales, according to the UAW.

Thousands more have been laid off by independent car manufacturers in Detroit and elsewhere because of the weakening of the civilian market.

Add to these the curtailment of military orders for tanks and trucks—the full effect of which has yet to be felt—and you may have the beginning of a depression in the auto industry.

The UAW Chrysler Dept. reported that the military cutbacks has or will throw more than 9000 out of work at that company alone — unless the government changes its policy.

Some 6000 civilian production workers were let go one day recently at the big Dodge plant in Detroit.

"They took their badges away for the first time in about eight years," said Pres. Joe Cheal of UAW Local 3, which represents the Dodge workers.

"That means the plant is not going to start up production for some time."

Auto Workers Pay The Bill As Big Firms, U. S. Dodge Layoffs

THE AUTO industry is sick—and the CIO Auto Workers are going to have to pay the doctor's bill unless the industry and the government act.

The doctor's bill will be measured in terms of unemployment of thousands of workers. The sicker the industry, the more unemployment, and nobody knows how long the illness will last.

This much is certain. The independent car manufacturers either have stopped or curtailed production, and there have been cutbacks by one of the Big Three—Chrysler. Production is holding up well at Ford and General Motors, but how long is another matter.

"The $500 million cutback in tank and truck production means the end of jobs, and hardships, for many thousands of workers and their families," said UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Thousands Are Hurt

"Similar retrenchment in other areas of the defense program has already meant, and will in the future mean, unemployment for many thousands of additional workers. Meanwhile, there are already many signs that point to declining employment in civilian goods industries in the months immediately ahead.

"The auto industry where truck production is already substantially below recent levels and where both used and new cars are piling up in dealers' hands is a case in point.

"These developments emphasize the responsibility that rests on business and the national government to develop effective counter-measures that will sustain employment and enable us as a nation to make the fullest use of our enormous productive power to wipe out need and raise living standards here and abroad."

Prices Too High

Yet there is a demand for cars. The rich are able to buy Cadillacs, but the rest of the people want the so-called cheap cars but can't afford them.

As Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of President Truman's Council for Economic Advisers, put it, "the price of a car in the popular ranges has gone up more than the net incomes of the great middle and working class, where the bulk of the market lies."

What makes the UAW members mad is that Walter P. Reuther, president of CIO and UAW, warned the industry last May against its production scheduling that helped cause the present situation.

FEARING jobless crisis are UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey (left) and Edward Cote, co-director, Region 1-A in which Kaiser plant is located.

That schedule called for the production of 60% of the year's total output of 5.5 million passenger cars in the first six months.

Reuther's Protest

Reuther wrote 15 car, truck and parts manufacturers:

"Efforts on the part of industry to produce in excess of 60% of their annual output during the first six months of the year is both economically and morally wrong. If management persists in these efforts, it must assume the full responsibility for the unemployment and the hardships that thousands of workers and their families will experience . . .

"I can assure you the UAW-CIO will be glad to cooperate in any way we can with your company and the industry as a whole to prevent unemployment and the resulting personal and community hardships later in the year."

The warning went unheeded.

One of the firms receiving Reuther's letter was GM, of which Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson used to be president.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has been trying to get Wilson to show a little interest in the effect the military production cut-backs will have on the state's employment picture—but has met with little success.

Wilson said a conference "on this matter is unnecessary."

(Next: The guaranteed annual wage as an answer to layoffs.)

off at Willow Run. With her is Mrs. s. Keeney's son, killed on Saipan.

REAL PROBLEM: Mr. and Mrs. Van L. Allison and their family face an uncertain future. Allison was laid off at the Kaiser Willow Run plant.

CIO Protests Hells Canyon Give-Away To Power Trust

OPPOSITION to the Idaho Power Co. application for Hells Canyon dam sites was registered by the CIO with the Federal Power Commission last week in a letter that also called for construction of a high dam as recommended by government agencies.

The CIO's position was detailed in a letter to Jerome Kuykendall, FPC chairman, from Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

Smith made three main points: the application should be dismissed because the company has not filed a comprehensive plan, as required by law; because the dam site should be developed by a public agency, and because Idaho Power's plan would not develop the water power potential to its fullest.

The letter reflected the stand on natural resources taken by many past National CIO conventions.

On Idaho Power's lack of a comprehensive plan, Smith reminded Kuykendall that Congress often has shown its intention of working toward the "integrated planning and management of all the resources in each of our river basins and their component smaller watersheds."

"THE PURPOSE of regional planning in the Pacific Northwest, as elsewhere, should be to satisfy the requirements of human beings as they relate to all the resources together," he wrote.

" . . . It is the contention of the CIO that the first question the commission should inquire into in any such case as this would be whether an integrated program for the conservation and development of the resources of the region and the particular watershed is in existence and whether the facilities proposed by the applicant comply with requirements of that plan.

"No showing has been made in these proceedings that any such plan is in existence or that the proposals of the applicant comply with such a plan."

The CIO believes public agencies—federal, state, local and genuinely cooperative and non-profit bodies—should develop water power potentials because regulatory systems for controlling privately-owned companies do no function effectively, Smith went on.

"BUT regardless of the above contention," he continued, "we favor public development and management of hydro-power potentials because only through such development can we hope to bring hydro-electric power operations under a general plan of the kind referred to above."

Smith also reminded the FPC that the CIO has favored for years the construction of a high dam in Hells Canyon, instead of the three small dams proposed by Idaho Power, because all the electricity generated at the site is needed and will promptly be utilized.

Coast CIO Backs High Dam To Save Jobs In Northwest

PROPOSALS of the Idaho Power Co. to take over the Hells Canyon dam site were under new fire last week as the executive board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council called for their rejection by the Federal Power Commission.

The board also urged the FPC to recommend that Congress authorize "construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon by an agency of the federal government."

The U. S. Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have proposed building a high dam in the mile-deep canyon of the Snake River so as to boost electric power production and benefit the whole Northwest.

IDAHO POWER, owned 90% by Eastern financial interests, wants to build three small dams which would generate but a fraction of the power the big dam would turn out and impound far less water for release during dry spells.

Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay has withdrawn government opposition to the Idaho Power application and has pulled the government out of the fight to develop the site fully instead of partially.

The California CIO charged the private utility's plan would produce between 300,000 and 400,000 fewer kilowatt hours of prime power than the high dam, and that the price tag would be "prohibitive . . . thus blocking new industry from the area."

George Brown, executive secretary of the Oregon CIO Council, in a radio address warned the new Oregon Development Commission to support the high dam proposal because "we shall continue to be haunted by brownouts, surcharges and unemployment until the problem of upstream storage on the Columbia River had been solved."

DURING the brownout last winter, caused by lack of water to turn generator wheels at dams, nearly 10% of Oregon's labor force was idle, he recalled.

"Like the brownouts, the 20% surcharge on power bills was the result of failure to store water for use during dry periods," he said.

Rodgers Named To Labor Board

Philip Ray Rodgers has been nominated by Pres. Eisenhower to a five-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. He succeeds John M. Houston, whose term has expired.

Rodgers is a former staff director of the Senate Labor Committee. The President recently named Guy Farmer as chairman of the NLRB.

LABOR AIDE HONORED—Former Pres. Truman (center) was honorary pallbearer at Boston rites for former Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin. Some 45,000 lined streets for the procession. At Holy Cross Cathedral, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing eulogized Tobin as "a good man" who "never outgrew his own."

Seamen's Families Gain Benefits In NMUMedicalPlan

MEDICAL benefits for families of CIO Maritime Union members began last week and are expected to cover 100,000 dependents of seamen.

The family benefit program was among the points won by NMU-CIO in its brief June strike against Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers. Union members are already insured. Operation of the family plan will be included in the NMU pension and welfare setup which is financed by employer contributions of 60c for each man-day worked.

Treas. M. Hedley Stone of NMU said a booklet with details of the new extended coverage would be distributed soon to the more than 40,000 members.

TORNADO RELIEF—Check for $25,000 is presented by Massachusetts CIO Council Pres. J. William Belanger to Bishop John J. Wright, treasurer of Central Massachusetts Disaster Relief Committee in Worcester.

Coast Curb On Severance Pay Vetoed

A PUBLISHER inspired bill that would have taken thousands of dollars in severance pay benefits from California members of the CIO Newspaper Guild has been vetoed not once—but twice.

Gov. Earl Warren, just before leaving for Europe, refused to sign it. After he left, Lt.-Gov. Goodwin Knight also refused to yield to employer pressure and declined to sign it along with other bills which Warren had not approved.

The bill would have prevented ANG-CIO members from receiving unemployment compensation for the number of weeks they receive severance pay under Guild contracts.

WARREN had expressed agreement with the Guild contention that severance pay is an equity earned by past performance, and is not related to jobless benefits in any way.

Introduced by Sen. Jack Tenney (R. Los Angeles)—the California Legislature's version of Joe McCarthy—the measure was pushed through both houses by a publisher lobby sparked by Robert Bassett, Hearst labor relations man, and John B. Long, general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association. It was fought bitterly by the ANG-CIO and the rest of organized labor.

24 Communities Keep Rent Control

Rent controls in 24 "critical" defense housing areas will be continued beyond last week's deadline.

The areas, located in 19 states and all close to big military or naval installations, will remain under federal control until next Apr. 30, or until rent controls are no longer needed, whichever comes sooner.

CIO Supports Meyner For N. J. Governor

ENDORSEMENT of Robert B. Meyner, a Democrat, in New Jersey's contest for governor was announced last week by the State CIO Council Political Action Committee. New Jersey is the only state that will elect a governor this year.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the CIO Council, and Chairman Paul Krebs of the State CIO-PAC, reported the unanimous action of the 72-member committee. Meyner's endorsement, they said, was based upon his replies to a 54-point questionnaire on legislative items of importance to the state. Major candidates were interviewed and their past records surveyed before the endorsement was issued.

"The State CIO-PAC has gone to great lengths," Holderman and Krebs said, "to determine the views of the major candidates for governor of New Jersey.

"ON THE BASIS of (an) exhaustive survey, it is the unanimous opinion of the . . . State CIO-PAC that the interests of CIO members and the general public will best be served by the election of Robert B. Meyner in November."

Plans for the election campaign are now being drawn. Officials of county CIO councils have been alerted to urge local election officials to arrange additional evening registration hours.

"It is imperative that county councils launch their campaigns immediately so that the all-important task of registering every eligible CIO worker and member of his family can be accomplished," Holderman and Krebs concluded.

GOP Senate Kills FEP In Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA'S Republican-controlled Senate has gone back on a 1952 campaign promise to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

For the fifth consecutive year the GOP Senate leadership strangled the FEPC measure which had strong CIO support.

The measure died last week in the Judiciary General Committee, 16 to 8, with only two Republicans voting for the bill. Gov. John S. Fine earlier had asked for "fair play" and assignment of the measure to the Senate Education Committee.

The FEPC legislation previously passed the House by an overwhelming 152-30.

House approval is expected for a bill to increase unemployment compensation benefits from $30 to $32.50 a week. CIO leaders in the State say the measure does not go as far as they desire but it represents an improvement.

Deadline for registration in the Quaker State is Sept. 28. The State CIO Council's PAC has called for an opening of the registration campaign at once in preparation for municipal elections this year and state and national elections in 1954.

BIRTHDAY BANNER hailed 20th anniversary of CIO Electrical Workers Local 101 as workers in Philadelphia's Philco plant celebrated founding of first national union in electrical-radio industry. IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, sent greetings by cable from Europe to his home local union. Among speakers was Al Hartnett (left), IUE-CIO secretary-treasurer.

'Distressed Area' Arms Policy Curbed

A COMPROMISE policy to channel defense contracts into "distressed areas" was tagged on to the $34 billion military appropriations bill sent to the President late last week but the compromise made very few people happy.

The issue which stirred bitter debate along sectional lines and fanned the fires of Republican rebellion against their own Administration was Policy 4 of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Earlier in the week the Senate sustained an amendment by Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) to curb this policy, which allowed defense contracts to go to areas for correcting or preventing "economic dislocation."

Southerners and many westerners joined the coalition, among them many Republicans, despite the Administration's approval for Policy 4. A conference between the two chambers came up with a new policy to permit awards of defense contracts to surplus labor areas provided they meet the low bid.

AMONG the areas currently regarded as "critical" and which could have shared in defense awards are Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., Providence, R. I., the Crab Orchard area of Illinois, the Iron Mountain area of Michigan, Terre Haute and Vincennes, Ind., and a number of sections in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The compromise version passed the Senate only after Majority Leader Knowland (R. Cal.) promised he would see Pres. Eisenhower "personally" to take up the procurement policy. Knowland supported Maybank's proposal and promised the Administration would "proceed at its peril" if it ignored the Senate record. He told Maybank he would join in legislation to "tie the hands" of the Administration if the policy continues, despite the fact that it is "my own party."

NEW ENGLAND House members professed dissatisfaction with the compromise but conceded it was an improvement over the earlier Senate version, which flatly banned use of defense orders but specifies that no "price differentials" can be paid. Differentials had been authorized in the past but never were actually paid.

Basically, the fight is an old one between textile interests in New England and the South. Unemployment has been running high in some New England areas as mills have moved to the South to escape organization and get lower costs.

There was more than a veiled threat in the promise of Rep. Rivers (D. S.C.) that Republicans may not have the help of Southern Democrats to hold their slim majority in the House if the preference measure was not killed.

"YOU'RE trying to stop a law of nature, which you can't do. We're sorry for the textile industry of New England. But if you do this to us, we won't forget it," Rivers warned northern congressmen.

Sen. Saltonstall (D. Mass.) recalled that Pres. Eisenhower promised during his campaign last year that defense funds would be used to aid distressed areas. Unless the present policy was continued, he said, the chief executive's promises could not be fulfilled.

World Of Labor—

100,000 Germans Defy Reds To Get U. S. Food Packages

HUNGRY East Germans, defying their Communist government, jammed into West Berlin at a rate of better than 100,000 a day last week for free American food.

They arrived in rags and tatters, their bodies showing the effects of years of privation but their spirits undimmed, to put the lie to the Soviet-dominated East German government's claim that there is no hunger behind the Iron Curtain.

Some of them travelled hundreds of miles, from as far away as the Czechoslovakia border and the Baltic Sea, to get the food they could not get at home. Many of them spent nights in West German refugee centers, then queued up at dawn to claim their five-pound boxes of what became known as "Eisenhower food packages."

THE SITUATION was tense. Reports were received in West Germany that an occasional Communist Zone police detail had confiscated a package, but there was no general move to seize the food the puppet government could not—or would not—supply.

The confiscated packages were in open bags; most easterners carried the food so it could not be readily seen.

American plans to give away one million packages were speedily abandoned. One official said at least double that number will be distributed, or "as many as are demanded and as long as there are people who want it."

MEANTIME, the East German campaign to enforce the no strike edict of Minister of Justice "Red Hilde" Benjamin apparently had dimmed the resistance spirit of East Berlin workers.

Thousands of workers who participated in the strikes and demonstrations that started on June 17 were jailed in the past two weeks as Red police conducted widespread raids. No new strikes were reported, but slowdowns were taking place in many factories, with sharp drops in production.

One fruit of the Communist anti-labor policy has been a wave of withdrawals from the Soviet Zone Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGE), according to articles in East German newspapers.

One report was that within two weeks after the demonstrations began, more than 30,000 members quit the puppet union because it had opposed the workers' demands.

ICFTU

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has never received the invitation to united action the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions said it sent last April, Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said last week at ICFTU headquarters.

"We look forward to the time," he added, "when we shall again be able to welcome at internal trade union gatherings the bona fide representatives of workers now cut off by the Iron Curtain. But cooperation with the WFTU would certainly not hasten that day."

DC Lithographers Strike For Raise

The CIO Lithographers have been on strike five weeks at two Washington, D. C., area plants to back their demand for a $10-a-week increase in two installments.

In an unfair labor practice charge filed recently with the National Labor Relations Board, the union accused the Haynes Lithograph Co. of Silver Spring, Md., with refusing to bargain. The other struck firm is Colortone Press, Washington. A reduction of the work week to 35 hours also is sought.

You Oughta Try It, Ivan, You'd Like It

The American worker who stays on the job ONLY eight hours a day is suffering from "partial unemployment," according to a Russian radio broadcast picked up by the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The only workers enjoying full employment, the expert on U. S. life noted, are those "happily toiling under the sun of Soviet socialism." He could have pointed out, but didn't, that workers in Soviet labor camps do more toiling under the sun of Soviet socialism than anyone else. As long as the sun lasts, and then some, they're toiling in it.

Digby Named To FPC

The nomination of Seaborn Lee Digby, Monroe, La., to a 5-year term as a Democratic member of the Federal Power Commission has been sent to the Senate for confirmation by Pres. Eisenhower.

Long-Term Pacts Undercut In NLRB Bargaining Ruling

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has ruled unanimously that a newly-elected union can get immediate bargaining rights despite what it called an "unreasonably long-term contract" held by another union.

The first such decision in the 18-year history of the board involved the CIO Auto Workers, the American Seating Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the AFL Pattern Makers. The UAW-CIO was certified as collective bargaining agent for the seating firm's employes in 1949. A three-year contract was signed July 1, 1950.

Less than two years later the AFL union filed for an election for six pattern makers to carve out a craft unit. Both the company and the UAW objected, claiming the contract was a bar to such an election. The board disagreed on the ground that the contract was in effect two years and the parties failed to prove three-year agreements were customary in that industry.

An election was ordered and the six workers voted for the Pattern Makers. The board certified the election but the company refused to bargain until the three-year contract with UAW had expired.

This policy has now been held as an unfair labor practice of refusal to bargain. The NLRB pointed out that the law bars the frequency of such elections only by a provision that an election cannot be held among the same group of workers more often than once a year.

Des Moines CIO Asks State Study Of Welfare Aid

DEMAND FOR a detailed study of Iowa's social welfare program has been voiced by the Des Moines CIO Council in a resolution sent to Gov. William S. Beardsley.

A legislative inquiry to prepare recommendations for the next session of the Legislature was called for. The action came after the State Social Welfare Board announced its decision to eliminate medical benefits for dependent children Aug. 1. Also affected would be the deaf, the blind and old-age pensioners.

"The failure to provide proper medical care to meet the needs of these people, is in our opinion false economy that will create a greater problem at a much greater cost to all taxpayers, as well as overloading the present existing health centers and clinics," the Council said.

VETERAN Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R. N. H.) died last week at 73. A member of Congress since 1933, Tobey had a record of opposing monopolies, racketeers. CIO-PAC backed him in 1950 campaign.

You And Your Money—

O'Hara Lowers The Boom On GOP For Sales Tax Drive

REPUBLICAN leaders were warned last week that if they go ahead with plans to enact a federal sales tax in the second session, "there never again will be a Republican Congress."

Rep. O'Hara (D. Ill.) chided his GOP colleagues for past tax policies favoring "men and corporations in the high-income brackets." He pointed out that the movie excise tax which Congress voted to repeal was made a permanent tax by the Republican 80th Congress.

"The Republican 80th Congress voted to make permanent the tax on the little people who attend movies so that it could get the money to pay off its debts to the big people to whom it was beholden," O'Hara charged.

"The Republican leadership of the House was under heavy obligations to certain large corporations and individuals in the highest-income bracket. These corporations and rich individuals insisted on heavy cuts in their income tax rates."

O'Hara branded the movie excise tax an "evil" since it places upon the little people an unfair share of the tax burden. He added that it had given "a break" to big corporations and rich individuals "at the expense even of schoolchildren who in peacetime had to go on paying out their pennies when they went to the movies."

"It is gossiped about that to save the bankers and the big industrialists from the payment of their proper share in federal taxes you are contemplating putting the tax burden on the backs of the little people," O'Hara said.

"Just as in the 80th Congress you spared the bankers and industrialists by making the little people pay through their noses, so now we are told you have as the prize package for the second session of this Congress a bill for a federal sales tax. I am saying now to my Republican colleagues that if they attempt anything of that sort, there never again will be a Republican Congress."

FTC Nails GM, Champion For Price Collusion Policy

TWO FEDERAL agencies have cracked down on firms to protect the interests of American consumers. The Federal Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration acted last week against companies ranging from giants to small operations.

Discrimination in the price of spark plugs sold for replacement purposes was banned by the FTC in an order against General Motors, Champion Spark Plug Co. and Electric Auto-Lite.

GM was also ordered to halt discrimination in the price of such auto parts and accessories as oil filters, fuel pumps and speedometer cables sold for replacement.

FTC said the three firms violated the Clayton Act by selling spark plugs to competing purchasers, both direct and indirect, at differing prices. The firms were ordered to stop sales to any direct purchaser at net prices higher than those charged any other direct purchaser who competes in the resale and distribution of such products with the purchaser paying more.

GM and Champion also were found to have violated the Clayton Act by making agreements with some of their distributors barring them from dealing in products made or sold by their competitors.

THE FOOD & Drug Administration seized 94 shipments of products during June, that agency has reported. Danger to health was charged in two food seizures. One involved a carload of wheat treated with a poisonous mercurial compound.

The second action against a dangerous food product involved a meat preservative containing a substance to prevent discoloration. This chemical, which was not declared on the label, could have caused thyroid disturbances and other injuries to those eating the treated meat.

Food shipments totaling over 234,000 pounds were removed from the market on charges of decomposition or contamination by rodents and insects. Approximately half of the food had become unfit while in storage. Thirty shipments of food were seized because they were shortweight, below standard or misleadingly labeled.

Steel, Auto Officials Back U. S. Handicapped Agency

CIO'S TWO largest unions, the Steelworkers and Auto Workers, have thrown their support behind the bill establishing a federal agency for the handicapped.

Testimony was given before the House Labor and Education Committee by Sec.-Treas. I W. Abel of the USA-CIO and Acting Dir. James Brindle of the UAW-CIO Social Security Dept.

Both emphasized the need for coordinating the present services for handicapped which are scattered among 35 federal agencies and urged greater cooperation between the states and the federal government.

"Rehabilitation must be closely coordinated with workmen's compensation and disability programs to provide income for the disabled and their families during periods of unemployment, and to insure prompt referral of each case to the rehabilitation agencies," Abel told the committee.

POINTING to recent enactment of federal mine safety legislation, Abel called for passage of similar legislation covering iron ore, lead, zinc and copper mines and quarries and in steel mills.

Brindle asked that a separate agency be empowered to set up an advisory council composed of representatives of labor, employers, the medical profession and other technical personnel engaged in rehabilitation, training, finding jobs and placing the handicapped workers.

Needed also, Brindle said, is a coordinating committee to encourage cooperation among the scattered governmental agencies dealing with problems of the handicapped.

Poor Ol' Buck Ain't What It Used To Be

Remember the 1952 Republican promise of a "sound dollar"? They've been in six months now and—like Republican promises—the dollar has less value than it had a year ago.

The National Industrial Conference Board announced last week that your buck was worth 55.9c in June 1952 on the basis of the 1939 dollar as 100c, and was worth only 55.6c in June 1953. The board also reported, as if you didn't know, that consumer prices went up during the same period. **(LPA)**

'Just Put One Pot On Back Burner,' Housewife Pleads

THE HOUSEWIVES' Buyers Resistance Cycles has started its second year with an appeal that housewives "resist making more than one pot of coffee a day."

Head of the national group is Mrs. Ray Evanson of Tigard, Ore. "Although we have less than 2000 postcard members I feel sure many others are going along with us," she said.

Mrs. Evanson began the movement to fight inflated prices and to get better value for the consumer. The members each month send her a blank self-addressed postcard, along with suggestions as to what items should be given the "resistance" treatment each month.

For August, the "resistance project" is "Let's resist making more than one pot of coffee a day." Enough consumer resistance, she believes, will mean lower prices, better products. **(LPA)**

"My husband had to take an extra job for two weeks so that one of us could enjoy his vacation."

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

HAMBURGER, used cars and clothes are cheaper. But the big blow to wage-earners is the sharp rise in rents, both already in effect and to come. You can drive an old car another thousand miles or wear your pants another month, *but when the landlord comes along with a boost there's often no other place to go these days.*

Rent Boosts And Co-op Housing

In just the few months since last winter, rents have gone up in various industrial cities at such speeds as an average of 8% in Detroit; 9% in Denver, Colo.; 5% in Savannah, Ga. Since the 1947-49 period, rents have bounced up 28% in Atlanta, 23% in Chicago, 25% in Kansas City, Mo., and so on. In Houston, Tex., among the cities where controls were removed early, average rents have gone up 55% since 1946.

Federal controls will be off completely by the end of July except for a few defense areas, and only in some towns and states that have local rent regulations will there be any control.

Nor is it possible to excuse the recent and prospective rent hikes on the basis that landlords need more return. U. S. Commerce Dept. figures show that one-fourth of all rent money paid in 1952 remained with the landlords (after all taxes and other expenses were paid) as profit on their investments. *Of the $10 billion tenants paid, $2.5 billion went to the owners of the properties.*

IN THIS PERIOD of rising rents, cooperative apartment buildings have shown some savings. Even the "Section 213" apartment co-ops built by speculative real-estate developers look reasonable compared to the high rentals charged in other new buildings. *However, there are risks in the Section 213 "co-ops" apartment-seekers should know about.*

First of all, families should understand that there are two kinds of apartment co-ops. One kind is a genuine co-op in that a group of families itself initiates and controls construction on a non-profit basis, often under the sponsorship of a union, a state or city housing agency, or a committee of civic-minded people.

The second type—the Section 213 apartments—are built by commercial developers who then sell them to individual families. Then the developer gets out of the picture and the tenants take over the management of the building.

In either type of co-op, you usually buy shares in the corporation that owns the building, and this "down payment" generally amounts to $1000-$3000, depending on the number of rooms, location and quality of the building, and whether more of the real cost of the apartment has been loaded into the monthly carrying charges or included in the down payment.

AS SHOWN by Queensview, Amalgamated Houses, the electrical workers' housing development, other big New York co-ops, this true kind of non-profit co-op offers much the better value. Queensview, for example, is opening up a new group of buildings. Down payment for a five-room apartment (two bedrooms) is $2650 and carrying charges, including light, gas and heat, are $81-$90 a month.

However, there are more of the commercially-built Section 213 co-ops going up around the country than the genuine co-ops, and it is to these that many people are turning.

The gimmick in many of the "213" co-ops is that the builder makes an extra profit by renting the land to the cooperative on a long-term basis, rather than selling it.

Families interested in apartment co-ops can get a booklet from the United Housing Foundation, 370 Lexington Ave., New York, called "What Every Co-operator Should Know," for 25c.

Old Price Index Up 2 Points

THE "OLD" CONSUMER Price Index made its final appearance last week, yielding to the "new" series which purports to reflect changes in the cost of living more accurately.

It bowed out with a 1.1% increase in the price levels of goods and services purchased by average consumers between May 15 and June 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in its last report. The final figure stood at 190.9, a jump of 2.1 points in the 30-day period, reflecting sharp raises in food costs.

The "old" index originally was discontinued in January, but was extended for six months to allow adjustments by unions and employers with contracts carrying escalator clauses.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: June 15	191.1	
1945 monthly average	128.4	1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1946 monthly average	139.3	Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1947 monthly average	159.2	Mar. 15	188.3	113.6
1948 monthly average	171.2	Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1949 monthly average	169.1	May 15	188.8	114.0
1950 monthly average	171.2	June 15	190.9	114.5
1951 monthly average	185.9			
1952 monthly average	190.6			
1953 monthly average	189.2 (old index)			
1953 monthly average	113.8 (new index)			

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE FIRST report of victory to cross my desk this week comes from Brother Bob Starnes, CIO Director of Region XI. Bob tells of an election at the Delta Manufacturing Co., in Wichita Falls, Tex., where a heavy majority of the 170 workers chose to organize themselves in the CIO Clothing Workers.

Brother Starnes adds that Harry Marshall was the union representative in the campaign. It calls to my mind a fact that I, and all other officers of CIO, try to keep foremost in our thoughts, and that is the great work being done by our field representatives.

Most of my own work in the labor movement has been as an organizer, working alongside the people who carry the union message all over the country, traveling all the back roads, in and out of towns that don't even show on the map. When some fellows try to say that the old union spirit is gone, I just think about our people in the field and the hardships they face, the cheerful way they move themselves and their families—if that is even possible—from one town and mill to another, working night and day.

★

YOUNG FOLKS, fresh from school, used to come to my office in Atlanta, when my union had me assigned in the South, and they would talk starry-eyed about "union work" as a future.

On one hand, I wanted to encourage them. Working in the cause of brotherhood is a noble thing and we need good young people. But on the other hand, I also wanted to ask them if they thought they could measure up to what is demanded of our folks.

An organizer not only deals with educating workers in the trade labor movement, he must act as well as a father confessor for his workers, a friend to all in all situations, a person they can turn to in all sorts of problems. He is expected to know everything about everything, to be a legal expert, a publicity genius, a production man, and a leader. Backing it all up he has to have the constitution to stand up to the never ending traveling, the meals gulped down in roadside cafes, the loneliness of being a stranger, often in hostile surroundings. He has to have the courage to defend himself and his people against all comers.

Now, I'm not saying that our people are supermen and women. We're all human beings doing human work, but the very idea that we do have this dedicated group of folks working for us is proof of that union spirit I've mentioned.

I wish I had the space to list the work and names of all of our people, but I'm afraid it would take a volume the size of the Washington phone book.

The point is that our people are doing the job, and I think we are all deeply grateful to them.

★

BROTHER DICK LEONARD has the happy job of reporting on the settlement of the Milwaukee brewery strike, where CIO workers got themselves a new contract, including wage increases from 20c to 30c an hour. You'll find a complete story about it on Page 3 of this issue. But it's also good to know that Brother Leonard won himself many friends throughout the Brewery Workers union by his efforts in assisting them in a very tough situation.

By the way, ACWA-CIO also won an election in California at the Raco Co. by a margin of five to one. Isador Wegal was in charge assisted by staff members, according to CIO's Irwin De Shetler. A victory is reported from Detroit, by Brother Gus Scholle, CIO Regional Director, for cafeteria workers at American Blower Corp., LIU 1064-CIO. We'll bring you a more complete victory round-up next week.

Marathon Bargaining Asked By CWA-CIO In Bell Impasse

MARATHON bargaining sessions were being sought last week by negotiators for the CIO Communications Workers with 12 Bell System subsidiaries in a move to break stalemates that have blocked contract settlements covering more than 200,000 union members.

The move was decided upon at an informal meeting on July 27 in Chicago of some members of the CWA-CIO executive board, directors of districts with major bargaining problems, and negotiating committee chairmen. The session was called to review the whole negotiating situation and to exchange information on company offers — or lack of them.

At the same time, CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne declared that more than 7000 striking members employed by the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. will have the full support of the international union. Included is use of the international defense fund of more than $1 million.

Indiana Bell accounting, plant and traffic workers walked out last week after nearly two months of futile negotiations following expiration of their contract on June 2. The best company offer has been wage increases of $1 to $2.50 a week, with some schedule shortening and town reclassifications.

THE OFFER contrasts with settlements earlier this year with 14 other Bell subsidiaries, covering about 85,000 CWA-CIO members, which averaged 7.5c an hour.

Union wage proposals in the current series of negotiations have not been made public. However, negotiators indicated they were striving for agreements in the general area of the earlier contracts.

Beirne described company bargaining over the last three months as "shameful, irresponsible stalling." No offer made has been "anywhere near" the earlier settlements, he said.

Contracts have expired with the following companies, in addition to Indiana Bell:

Southern Bell, Chesapeake & Potomac of the District of Columbia, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph, Wisconsin Telephone, Illinois Bell, Chesapeake & Potomac of West Virginia, American Telephone & Telegraph long lines, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph (separate agreements in Northern and Southern California), Southwestern Bell, and Chesapeake & Potomac of Baltimore.

IUE Aids 5000 New York Strikers

FINANCIAL HELP for 5000 striking CIO Electrical Workers was being mobilized last week as employer violence marked early days of a walkout at the Arma Corp. plants in Brooklyn and Nassau County, N. Y.

The strikers were pledged $100,000 support by leaders of 47 locals in IUE-CIO Dist. 4. Additional funds were promised if that sum was not enough.

"Not one child shall go hungry during this strike and not one family will be dispossessed," said Dist. 4 Pres. Milton Weihreuch.

ON STRIKE are members of IUE Locals 460 and 464. Local 460 represents production and maintenance employes at the two plants. Local 464 covers the professional, technical and clerical workers.

Picket lines at the struck plants are being respected by more than 700 members of the independent Engineers' Association of Arma. AFL construction workers at the plants also left their jobs. The Arma Corp. manufactures precision instruments.

The IUE members walked off the job July 24 at the Brooklyn plant and a larger unit at Roosevelt Field, Garden City, L. I., charging the company with wage cuts and layoffs out of seniority.

On the second morning of the strike, Arthur Crowder, a company executive, ran his car into a group of pickets. He struck a policeman and seriously injured two young women, hospitalizing one of them with a possible fractured hip. Police arrested the driver and he was booked on an assault charge. IUE filed a complaint charging felonious assault.

A similar complaint has been lodged with police by the union against Richard C. Smyth, Arma vice president in charge of labor relations. The union contends Smyth drove out of the plant the first morning of the strike, hitting two pickets and inflicting leg injuries on one of them.

SMYTH was brought into the company several months ago. IUE claims bargaining relations with the company have deteriorated since his arrival. Smyth has made numerous demands to which the union will not yield. Among these are that the union have no voice in writing job descriptions, reclassifications, pay cuts, transfers, promotions, discipline, discharge, hirings, etc.

Protests have been made to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the New York police commissioner, the district attorney and county officials. They pointed out that nearly 400 police were at the Nassau County plant, thus endangering the property of other county residents by depriving them of police protection.

Guild Aids Seattle Strike

FINANCIAL support for some 250 striking CIO Newspaper Guild members on the Seattle Times has been arranged.

Sec. Treas. William J. Farson of ANG-CIO announced that an emergency had been declared by the executive board and assessments of from 50c to $3 a month will be levied during Aug. Sept. and Oct. He estimated the levy would bring in about $50,000 a month to aid the strikers.

Guild members struck July 16 after four months of negotiation and conciliation failed to produce a new contract. A 7.8% wage increase and other benefits are sought. The Times offered raises varying from 3.5% to 5.8%. Publication of the paper has been suspended since the strike began, with craft union members respecting ANG picket lines.

Milwaukee Brewers Gain On Pay, Hours As Long Tieup Ends

(Continued from Page 3)

March 1954. If the union-management committee setting it up is unable to agree, it will be submitted to arbitration.

The health and welfare program will yield sick benefits of $45 a week and $3000 in life insurance. It is regarded by Local 9 members as the best in the industry.

Fulltime union employes are covered by the pension program and the health and welfare plan. The breweries where they hold seniority pay the cost.

The union also won changes in a number of contract clauses that have plagued it for years.

The agreement provides that helpers must be carried on all Milwaukee city delivery trucks. It eliminates the "boy helper" proviso, ending the companies' practice of hiring youths 18 to 21 years old at rates lower than the job rate. In addition, it prohibits the farming out of work.

The 7200 Local 9 members waged a stern, persistent fight to achieve their victory and raise their standards to the levels enjoyed by BW-CIO members elsewhere. No effort was made to scab, although members of the AFL Teamsters constantly crossed picket lines to deliver building materials.

Mass picketing was resorted to regularly, and a tri-state CIO rally in support of the walkout was held July 11.

The breweries' united front broke when Blatz offered to settle separately. The others—Schlitz, Pabst, Miller, Gettleman and Independent—were forced to fall in line to meet competition.

Pres. Kenneth Mueller of Local 9 headed the union negotiators. With him were Schmitt, Paradise and National CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard, who was assigned by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to assist the strikers.

2 Westinghouse Aides Bolt UE

TWO high-ranking officials of the discredited United Electrical Workers in the Westinghouse chain have resigned from their posts, withdrawn from the UE and cast their lot with the CIO Electrical Workers, the IUE-CIO announced last week.

They are Edward Matthews, a UE member for 17 years and secretary of the UE Westinghouse Conference Board for 11 years, and Francis Bradley, business agent of UE Local 107, representing 10,000 Westinghouse workers at Essington, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb. The two have joined forces to spark an IUE-CIO membership drive at Essington.

"My decision," said Matthews, "was based solely on concerns that have always activated me in my previous work for the UE —the welfare and economic advancement of the thousands of organized and unorganized Westinghouse workers."

4% Wage Boost Gained By OWIU In Major Pacts

By RAY DAVIDSON

CONTRACTS calling for general wage increases of 4% have been negotiated by the CIO Oil Workers with nearly all major oil companies, the union announced last week.

The one significant exception is the Sinclair Oil Corp. and its subsidiaries, with which the union has a nationwide agreement. Negotiations were under way last week in New York.

The 4% increase averages about 9c an hour. The new contracts all were reached amicably and without strikes or strike threats.

Among the companies which agreed to the increase during the past few weeks were Socony-Vacuum, Shell, Texas Co., various Standard Oil companies and their subsidiaries, Tide Water Associated, Continental, Phillips, Union, Richfield, Pure, Atlantic and many smaller firms.

In April and May of last year, the OWIU-CIO struck numerous employers in support of a request for a 25c an hour increase. A general increase of 15c was finally won after the old Wage Stabilization Board set that figure as the ceiling on the raises it would approve. The current increase virtually fulfills the union's goal of last year.

The pay boost is comparable to those won previously by the CIO Steelworkers and CIO Auto Workers.

Meet The Democratic Women—

'The Ladies Of Congress, God Bless 'Em . . .'

By MILTON PLUMB

GOP SISTERS outnumber them, but no matter how you look at it—or them—the five Democratic women members of the 83rd Congress deserve and get the most hat doffings as they go about their legislative business.

This is due to more than just a matter of feminine beauty, although the odds on this score are in their favor. The chief reason is that each of the five Democratic congresswomen is an outstanding legislator, capable and hard-working, with a high sense of public duty.

In contrast with the six Republican congresswomen, who are all veterans of the last and, in most cases, previous Congresses, only one of the Democratic women served throughout the entire 82nd Congress. Two others were elected to vacancies which occurred during the course of that body, and two are freshmen in the present Congress.

All of the Democratic women, however, are fighting liberals, dedicated to the welfare of the people. From the time of their entry into Congress, all have run up nearly perfect records of votes and activities.

Unfortunately, the same is not true of their GOP counterparts. The total of

8-3

"right" votes cast in the last Congress by Rep. Kelly (D. N.Y.), for example, was alone—according to The CIO News Voting Record—more than the total of "right" votes cast by any combination of five congresswomen of the opposite party.

The individual records of the five distaff members of Congress on the minority side of the aisle explain why a good many observers of Congress declare:

"The ladies of Congress, God bless 'em—and may they be lady Democrats!"

Edna F. Kelly

The young "dean" of Democratic congresswomen has represented New York's 10th district in Brooklyn since Nov. 1949. She was elected as the nominee of the Liberal Party as well as the Democratic candidate.

A native of Easthampton and a 1928 graduate of Hunter College with a B.A. degree in history and economics, Mrs. Kelly's political career began in 1943.

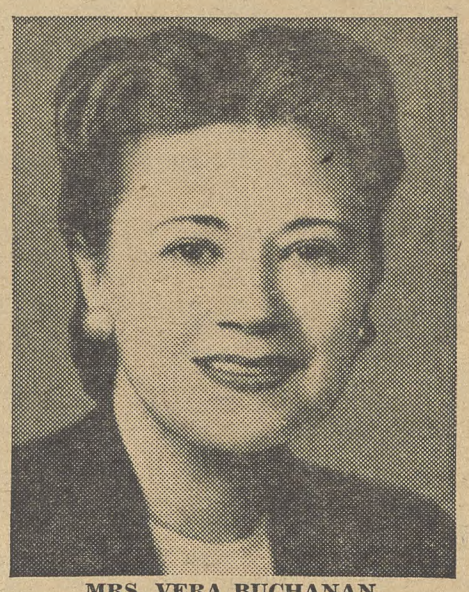
MRS. EDNA F. KELLY
Concern for "the little man."

A year later, she was made chief research director and held that post until coming to Congress. She was elected a member of the executive committee of the Kings County Democratic organization and re-elected successively. She is the widow of the late New York City Court Judge Edward L. Kelly and is the mother of two children.

A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, her current legislative activities center on efforts to admit additional refugees from Iron Curtain countries and support for an adequate mutual security program.

Her broad interests, however, make her probably the most active of the Democratic women in introducing bills on many subjects.

The latter include measures designed to provide equal pay for equal work for women, to permit widows and widowers to deduct expenses of caring for children while working from income taxes.



MRS. VERA BUCHANAN
Succeeds liberal husband.

Elizabeth Kee

The first woman in Congress from West Virginia, Mrs. Kee was elected July 17, 1951, to fill out the term of her husband, the late Rep. John Kee (D. W.Va.). He was the liberal former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Active in Democratic politics since 1922, she served as her husband's executive secretary from his election to Congress in 1932 until his death.

Mrs. Kee's 5th district is large and diversified, covering seven counties. A sincere, friendly and frank person, she describes herself as a "liberal" and "a friend of labor and the farmer."

Although her husband was a leading authority on foreign affairs and her son, James, now her administrative assistant, has served as a foreign service officer in Latin America, Mrs. Kee's legislative interests lie primarily with domestic problems.

A member of the Veterans Affairs Committee, she took an active part in the recent investigation of veterans' hospitals and fought hard to improve their facilities.

With what she describes as "very active" support from CIO-PAC, Mrs. Kee was re-elected last year with a 16,000 vote majority, the biggest of any West Virginia congressman.

Vera Buchanan

"My goal in Congress," declares the first woman ever elected from highly industrialized Allegheny County, Pa., "is to carry on the things my husband stood for."

To all who knew the late Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.), former head of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, this makes clear her devotion to a liberal, forward-looking legislative program. She was elected to fill his unexpired term on July 24, 1951, and overwhelmingly re-elected in her own right from the new 30th district last year.

Her margin of victory, with CIO-PAC support, was 49,000 votes. Speaking at five or six rallies every day, she made repeal of Taft-Hartley and opposition to the tidelands give-away key points in her campaign.

Married in 1929, she is probably the youngest grandmother in Congress.

A member of the House Public Works Committee, Mrs. Buchanan vigorously opposes current efforts to turn the nation's power resources over to private interests. She has also fought hard—but unsuccessfully—in this session to secure legislation to control inflation.

Her maiden speech in the House, delivered this year, was in the best Buchanan traditions of her husband. It was a stirring appeal for the preservation of rent controls.

MRS. LENOR SULLIVAN
She's a one-woman lobby.

Leonor Sullivan

To be "a one-woman lobby in Washington for human needs" is the declared legislative goal of the first woman elected to Congress from Missouri.

Unlike the traditional characteristic of people from her state, however, Mrs. Sullivan doesn't "need to be shown" how to achieve that objective. The widow of former liberal Rep. John M. Sullivan (D. Mo.), she has been actively working around Capitol Hill for more than a decade.

As her husband's assistant, she was so closely associated with his achievements that she came to be known as "the second representative from her husband's district." Following his death in January 1951, she became an assistant to former Rep. Irving (D. Mo.) and stayed in that post until her campaign for Congress.

MRS. ELIZABETH KEE
PAC helped her majority.

A graduate of Washington Univ., the hard-working Mrs. Sullivan taught at, and was director of, the St. Louis Business Training School for many years before her marriage in 1941. She is active in many civic groups, including the League of Women Voters and the American Legion Auxiliary.

In her first bid for public office last year, she trounced her Republican opponent by more than 50,000 votes. She campaigned on the basis of support for the Fair Deal program, including repeal of Taft-Hartley.

"A woman is especially qualified in the area of human needs and such matters as rising prices, pure food laws and education," she said.

She has made protection of consumers through the strengthening of the Food Drug Administration her No. 1 goal in the present session. And the House has approved a bill to grant full inspection powers to the FDA.

MRS. GRACIE PFOST
Hell raiser on Hells Canyon

Gracie Pfost

The only member of the Democratic congresswomen's quintet entirely new to Capitol Hill this year, vivacious, auburn-haired Mrs. Pfost (prononced "Post") is already widely known as one of the most active and capable members of the House.

A business woman, she campaigned in vigorous support of the Fair Deal, for improvements in social security, repeal of Taft-Hartley, higher minimum wages and federal aid to education. Mrs. Pfost won by 591 votes over the incumbent Republican congressman, although Pres. Eisenhower carried her district by 25,000 votes.

As the first congresswoman from Idaho, she represents the 1st district, which includes 19 counties and ranges from 500 miles in length to 250 miles across its widest point. She is the only woman member of Congress from the West.

Born in Arkansas and raised on an Idaho farm, she has worked 16 hours a day most of her life and hasn't changed her habits in Washington. In tribute to the strong fight she is waging in support of the multiple-purpose Hells Canyon dam on the Oregon-Idaho border, her friends on Capitol Hill gave her the nickname of "Hells' Belle."

Following graduation from Links Business Univ. in Boise, she worked two years as a chemist for a milk products company and entered politics in 1926.

She lost her first bid for Congress in 1950 by 783 votes and probably would not have run again last year without the urging of her husband, John W. Pfost. He is a retired master mechanic who holds an honorable withdrawal card from the AFL Teamsters. Mrs. Pfost had CIO-PAC support in both campaigns.

Put - Off Congress Goes Home

—See Page 2

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Liberals Move In On McCarran Act

—See Page 3

HOUSE PAGES throw a shower of torn paper into the air around Speaker Martin (R. Mass.), center foreground, as Congress finally recessed. They had more to cheer about than senators and representatives, who left a staggering pile of work still undone when they called it quits. Congressmen who don't spend the summer junketing abroad, on official business of course, will probably hear about it from the voters.

Put-Off Congress Closes Lean Session

By MILTON PLUMB

IN AN OUTBURST of song and speeches of mutual admiration, members of the Republican 83rd Congress wrapped up their largely unproductive first session and adjourned sine die at 12:30 a.m. on Aug. 14.

That was exactly 31 days beyond the original target date GOP leaders set last February. There still had been no action on most major Republican campaign promises. Adjournment was put off merely so that Congress could complete overdue action on what was chiefly routine housekeeping legislation.

From the moment it convened, the 83rd Congress began to duck responsibility. Its first action was the shelving of Republican pledges to do something to curb Senate filibusters. In the main, it was a Put-Off Congress for the rest of the session.

Other observers last week were summing up its record in similar phrases.

Labor Press Associated called its record "somewhere between do-nothing and do-nothing-right."

'The Cadillac Crusade'

Within Congress itself, Democratic Sens. Jackson (Wash.), Humphrey (Minn.) and Murray (Mont.) hit at its "give-away, take-away" propensities. Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) held up adjournment for more than an hour with a lecture on the evils of "the Cadillac crusade."

House Minority Leader McCormack (Mass.) summarized the session by charging that the first Republican Administration in 20 years (1) has broken its campaign promises, (2) has proved a divided party incapable of responsibility, and (3) would not have enacted even the few recommendations of Pres. Eisenhower that have been passed if it had not been for Democratic support.

Criticism, however, rolled like water off Republican backs.

House Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.) blandly declared:

"Working with Pres. Eisenhower as a Republican team, we have kept the pledges made to the voters last November."

17,000-Page Record

The record, nevertheless, was preserved for all who cared to look in the more than 17,000 pages of the Congressional Record. It showed little to indicate Republican team-play and even less in the way of kept campaign pledges.

A Congressional Quarterly survey, published a month before adjournment, showed that of the 31 Eisenhower victories until that time, 23 could not have been won without Democratic support. Twelve of the President's other requests, the CQ check showed, had been totally ignored.

In the matter of campaign pledges, Congress kept only one major promise. That was the enactment of legislation giving away the rich "tidelands" oil and gas deposits worth many billions of dollars.

Put off until the next session were clear campaign pledges to:

- Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to make it "fairer" to labor.
- Extend coverage of social security to millions now denied its protection.
- Revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.
- Grant statehood to Hawaii.
- Provide home rule for the District of Columbia.

Other campaign promises were simply repudiated.

Among the latter was the firm GOP commitment to cut government spending, balance the budget and reduce taxes. On the first, Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) told Congress on adjournment that the Administration will spend $74 billion in its first year, not a dollar below the amount spent last year under Pres. Truman.

In fact, the Administration's higher interest rates on the government debt will mean some $300 million a year and that much more in costs to the taxpayers.

Other pledges died when Congress killed the public housing program and rent controls by reducing both to a meaningless level. And instead of "building up" the Labor Dept. as Eisenhower promised, GOP hatchetmen wiped out all the reconstruction that Pres. Truman had done since 1948 by reducing it to exactly the same level as the Taft-Hartley 80th Congress.

Unsolved Problems

Major problems to be acted on next year include a new tax program, extension and revision of farm policies, and an Administration request for a hike in postal rates.

This session also postponed action on the "last-chance" bill for U. S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway. And House-Senate conferees at the last minute knocked out the Hill Amendment earmarking revenues from federally-owned oil deposits in the continental shelf for the nation's tottering educational system.

The President was handed one of his major defeats in the closing hours when the Senate tabled his request that the debt limit be boosted above the present $275 billion ceiling. The national debt is already about $272 billion, and Congress' failure to act may force the President to call it back for an emergency fall session.

No Taxes—No Balance

In any case, money problems will be a major headache whenever Congress reconvenes. Taxes netting some $8.5 billion annually are due to expire next spring, and the record of the first session makes it highly unlikely that Congress can balance the budget unless they are continued. Thus either the GOP promise of a balanced budget or that of a reduction in taxes will have to be scrapped.

It was typical that just before adjournment the Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Sen. Butler (R. Md.) announced plans for "extensive" hearings on Communist infiltration of labor unions.

With an election coming up next year, only those Senators whose seats won't be at stake will enjoy their five-month vacation with an easy conscience.

Most congressmen will be trying to do some fence-mending. Lines of constituents with gripes about their new rent hikes, highest living costs in history, and other personal problems arising from Congress' failures are awaiting them.

'Bombed Out'

It would cost an enemy tremendously in men, planes and materiel to do as much damage to American productive capacity as has the 83rd Congress, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) charged last week.

Referring to cuts in appropriations for badly needed dams and rural electrification facilities, he said vital power sites had been "bombed out" just as effectively as by enemy attack.

Hellbent

Despite Congress' headaches over balancing the budget, one of the last actions of the House was to set up a commission to recommend to the next session that members' salaries be boosted above $15,000 a year.

The bill to create the commission was voted 171 to 28—a total of only 199, less than the 218 required for a quorum. Speaker Martin (R. Mass.), however, counted the House at 223 members.

CIO Warns Of Ghost Town In Niagara Power Give-Away

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., will become a ghost town and the surrounding area will lose much of its industry if Republican-backed plans to turn power rights over to five private utilities are approved in the next session of Congress.

That is the message a delegation of CIO Chemical Workers from the Niagara Falls area pounded home to the State's Senators last week.

To Sen. Lehman (D.) they promised the full backing of the CIO in his fight to prevent the give-away.

FOR SEN. IVES (R.) they had a number of questions, including one about the role of his former administrative assistant, Dwyer W. Shugrue, now chief lobbyist for the electric companies in their drive to grab the power bonanza.

Ives has introduced a bill to turn Niagara Falls power rights over to the New York State Power Authority but providing none of the customary "preference clause" safeguards for consumers. Some observers have said that the Ives Bill was only a "diversionary" maneuver, undertaken at the request of Gov. Dewey, in an effort to head off the Lehman-Roosevelt Bill for federal power development.

The delegation also conferred with Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.), who promised them that he will take the issue to the people of New York on a speaking tour.

Louis D. Marino, president of the UGCCW Dist. 2 Council, who led the group, told Roosevelt that high power costs under present utility operations are already leading firms in the Niagara Falls area to "run away."

Many have moved across the river to get the benefit of substantially lower rates in Canada, he pointed out. Others, he added, have bought land for new plants in the region supplied with low cost power by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

FIGHT NIAGARA GIVEAWAY—Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.), center, confers with CIO Chemical Workers' Wesley J. Hilts, Warren Delong, Louis D. Marino, W. J. Foshee and Nicholas Cinelli, all of Niagara Falls area, about need for stopping GOP plans to give away power rights. CIO Chief of Congressional Liaison Tom Burke is at left.

Ike's Social Security Bill Hits Hill As Congress Quits

THE EISENHOWER Administration program for extending social security coverage was submitted to Congress last week only a few hours before adjournment.

Immediately there were indications it will run into heavy opposition next session. Chairman Reed (R. N. Y.), of the House Ways and Means Committee, who introduced the bill at the President's request, emphasized that he was not committing himself to support it.

He praised at the same time the social security study being made by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.) and suggested that the President might "see fit to approve some of the proposals of this subcommittee in preference to his own when the question is discussed."

The President's recommendations, which would extend social security to about 10.5 million additional people, were based on an unanimous report of a committee appointed by Sec. of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby to study the problem.

The committee's action was regarded as surprisingly liberal. It came from a group dominated in the beginning by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which is backing a reactionary scheme for converting social security into a relief system.

The additional coverage proposed by the bill is roughly equivalent to the total that would be added under the omnibus bill introduced earlier by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), although they differ in the groups covered.

THE LEHMAN bill, in addition, would considerably increase benefits and provide temporary and total disability benefits for the first time.

Dentists, doctors and lawyers would be brought into the system under the Administration's proposals. Both the American Medical and Dental Associations are against such coverage.

The President also proposed to include self-employed farmers, farm workers and household workers not now covered, accountants and other professional people, state and local government workers, ministers and other smaller groups.

One other Administration proposal would raise benefits for newly covered workers and others having a few low-income years. It would eliminate the three lowest years in computing the average monthly wage on which benefits are based.

Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, secretary of the CIO Social Security Committee, represented CIO on the advisory committee.

NABET, Canadian Chain In First Pact

Approximately 500 technical employes of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. benefit under a first contract signed with the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians, CCL-CIO.

The pact features a general wage increase, a 40-hour week, night differential, overtime pay, paid vacations and sick leave. The union was certified by the Canada Labour Relations Board in January following an election. Staff members in the radio and TV fields are covered by the agreement.

SCULPTOR Harry L. Raul puts finishing touches to Philip Murray memorial plaque. Capt. Edward J. Landow looks on.

CIO Plaques In Home Towns To Honor Murray, Haywood

TWO BRONZE plaques, the loving tribute of the CIO to two of its greatest leaders, left New York last week for two small communities in the British Isles.

One bore the likeness of the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers. The other showed the late Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the CIO.

They will hang in the two small coal mining communities that gave them to the labor movement of a country far across the sea.

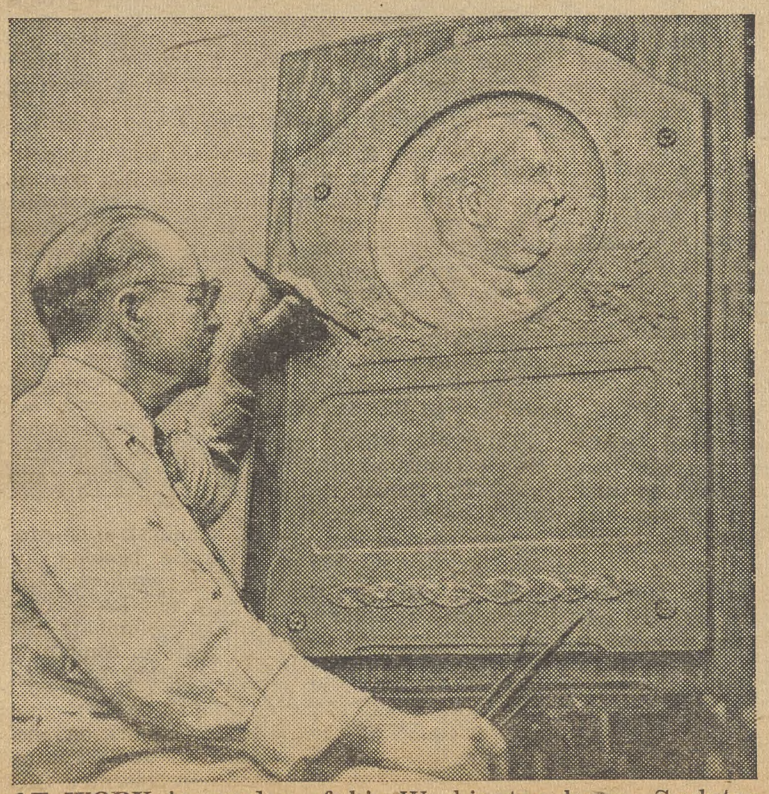
That of Murray will be hung in the autumn, with appropriate ceremonies, in the Miners' Hall at Blantyre, Scotland, where the gangling youth who later was to head the CIO went to school and started to work. The inscription reads:

"A native of Bothwell Park, (he) began his labours here at the age of 11 years as a member of the National Union of Mine Workers. Five years later he dedicated his great heart to free labourers in New York. He served the CIO as its devoted President for twelve full years. His life work binds together for all time the workers of Scotland and of America. Six million CIO members dedicate this tablet to his inspiring memory."

The Haywood plaque will be erected in Monk-Bretton, in the Yorkshire section of England, at about the same time. Its inscription reads:

"A native of Monk-Bretton, (he) began his labours at the age of 13 years in the ranks of the Yorkshire Miners Association. Five years later in America, he dedicated his life to the union and his fellow-workers. He served CIO faithfully as Executive Vice President. His devotion to the cause of free labour is a binding tie between the workers of Great Britain and of America. Six million CIO members dedicate this tablet to his inspiring memory."

The plaques are the work of Harry Lewis Raul, distinguished American sculptor, whose studio is in Washington.



AT WORK in garden of his Washington home, Sculptor Raul adds to details of Allan S. Haywood plaque.

Liberal Immigration Bill Offered GOP Leaders

FOR THE SECOND time in a matter of weeks, a group of minority senators and representatives has moved ahead of the Eisenhower Administration in introducing legislation intended to carry out major Republican campaign promises.

A sweeping Omnibus Immigration and Naturalization Bill which they said would wipe out the "cruelty and inequity" of the McCarran-Walter Act was introduced shortly before adjournment by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and 31 other congressmen. All but one—Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.)—are Democrats.

The measure is a complete recodification of the present law co-authored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) and Rep. Walter (D. Pa.), which was passed over Pres. Truman's veto last year.

During his campaign, Pres. Eisenhower condemned its discriminatory features and promised to eliminate its racist provisions. He did not, however, send Congress specific legislation to carry out this pledge during the last session.

THE NEW bill is designed to eliminate all racial and national bias, establish a uniform right to review and appeal of administrative decisions, and remove distinctions between the rights of native-born and naturalized citizens. It is the result of more than eight months of study and intensive drafting work.

In introducing the measure, the co-sponsors said that it "carries out the pledges made last year by the spokesmen for both political parties, to remove the inequities and discriminations from our basic immigration and naturalization laws."

They added that it would clarify and simplify the present law and was aimed at "remoulding American immigration and naturalization policy into its traditional directions of justice, equity and welcome." It would bar "criminal, subversive or other undesirable elements."

The bill takes a basic new approach to immigration by scrapping the so-called national origins system, which limits admission quotas from each country according to the breakdown of the U. S. population by nationality in 1920.

In place of the "discriminatory and racist features" of the national origins system, the Lehman group proposes to set up a "liberalized" five-point "unified quota" plan that would permit the entry of immigrants "whose coming would advance the interest of the U. S." without regard to their national or racial gackground. Up to 251,000 immigrants would be admitted yearly.

ALTHOUGH introduction of the bill placed the initiative for revision of the McCarran-Walter Act with the minority, members of the majority party were not altogether silent concerning the need for action. Reps. Javits (R. N. Y.), and Cretella and Morane (R. Conn.), in a separate statement said that such a revision should be the "next step" in Eisenhower's immigration program.

A month ago, Lehman and several other sponsors of the bill joined in introducing an Omnibus Social Security Bill that would carry out Republican campaign promises to extend and improve the present social security system. The Administration submitted its recommendations in this area only a few hours before adjournment. (See story on Page 2.)

SOME observers wonder if the wide support with which the public welcomed the Lehman group's social security proposals didn't force the Administration to speed up action on its own bill.

The Lehman social security bill goes far beyond the Administration measure by providing higher benefits and new coverage for temporary and permanent and total disability.

Sponsors Of New Immigration Bill

Sponsors of the new Omnibus Immigration and Naturalization Bill include the following:

Senators—Lehman (D. N. Y.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Morse (Ind. Ore.), Pastore (D. R. I.), Green (D. R. I.), Murray (D. Mont.), Kennedy (D. Mass), Magnuson (D. Wash.).

Representatives — Celler (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Fine (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Lane (D. Mass.), Rodine (D. N. J.), Machrowcz (D. Mich.), Eberharter (D. Pa.), Chudoff (D. Pa.), O'Hara (D. Ill.), Heller (D. N. Y.), Multer (D. N. Y.), Klein (D. N. Y.), O'Brien (D. N. Y.), Rooney (D. N. Y.), Yorty (D. Cal.), Keogh (D. N. Y.), Sieminski (D. N. J.), Delaney (D. N. Y.), Addonizio (D. N. J.), Dollinger (D. N. Y.), Holtzman (D. N. Y.), Kelly (D.-Lib. N. Y.), Howell (D. N. J.), and Rabaut (D. Mich.).

Reuther Cites Negotiating Lack Abroad

COLLECTIVE bargaining is the key to any improvement in the European labor situation, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther reported following several weeks overseas conferring with free trade union leaders of Europe.

Reuther, due home this week, said in Paris before his departure that European employers will not sit down and work out sound agreements.

"The maintenance of this disastrous status quo strengthens communism, their own worst enemy," he observed.

HE EXPRESSED criticism of French employers and government policy as unwilling to give French workers a greater share of the profits resulting from higher productivity. The free labor movement in France and Italy, he added, was not as strong as it should be but was making progress.

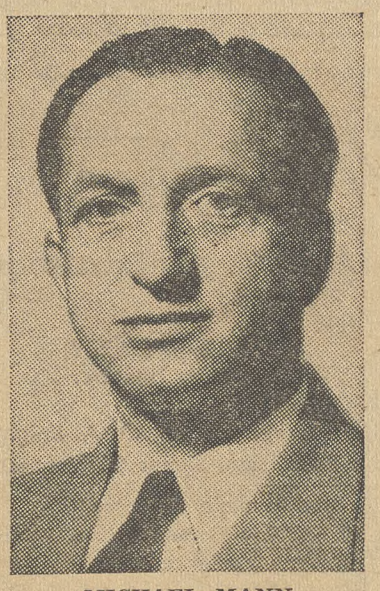
Commenting on anti-Americanism in Europe, Reuther said that this phenomenon decreased rapidly in direct relation to how close to Soviet domination people might be. "In East Berlin," he stated, "you find it has swung over to 150% pro-Americanism."

Reuther told newsmen that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) "is un-American and immoral." "Everything he does strengthens communism," he added.

N. Y. Bus Decision Due Within Month

A DECISION in one of the biggest labor arbitration cases in U. S. labor history is expected to be issued within the next 30 days, according to CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann of New York.

Mann is representing Local 100, CIO Transport Workers,



MICHAEL MANN
. . . Arbitrates Bus Dispute

New York City, on a three-man panel in the arbitration, which grew out of a dispute between the local and nine privately-owned New York City bus lines.

The board was set up after a 29-day strike early this year which virtually halted New York City bus transportation. It was only after the lines agreed to the union's demand for arbitration that the walkout was called off.

More than 6000 pages of testimony were taken during 40 days of public hearings. Six hundred exhibits were presented by the union and management.

FIVE HUNDRED issues involving wages and working conditions for 8,200 workers are involved in the dispute. The arbitrators are now sitting in executive session wrestling with the problem.

Heading the parade of union witnesses was TWU Pres. Michael Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan, of TWU Local 100. Throughout the hearings a contingent of officers and rank-and-file members was on hand to present TWU's case. John F. O'Donnell, TWU counsel, represented the union.

Besides Mann, other board members are John F. Curtin, noted transit authority from Philadelphia, and Judge Walter F. Lynch, the impartial chairman.

Give A Buck To PAC

The Put-Off Congress

Well, Congress has quit. Pretty proud of itself, too, according to the Republicans who are supposed to be running it.

A conclusion that this pride is—well, misplaced, to put it kindly—is inevitable to any thoughtful reader of Milton Plumb's roundup on Page 2 of this issue of The CIO News.

As he points out, the 83rd Congress has been ducking its responsibilities to the voters since that day last January when it organized. It has procrastinated, delayed, deferred, referred, stalled and postponed ad nauseam, and the "Put-Off Congress" label he pins on it is well deserved.

It didn't, of course, procrastinate, delay, defer, etc. on absolutely everything. It carried out one of the Republican campaign pledges with uncommendable speed—it gave the tidelands oil lands and their great wealth to the oil industry just as fast as it could jam legislation through the two houses.

But what it did for the great mass of Americans, including the workers and the farmers who produce the nation's wealth, is something else again.

After six months of fiddling around, the Taft-Hartley Act still hangs like an albatross around the worker's neck. Congress consistently avoided legislation to aid farmers hit by falling prices—just as it has barely recognized the grim fact that jobs are growing fewer in our great industrial centers.

The drab record of these and other sins of omission and commission is there for all to see who aren't beguiled by GOP back-patting.

It adds up to one thing. At the risk of being repetitious, we'll mention it. It's political action. There is no need to go on at any great length about it. There's just this to say: Any worker who thinks his representative or senators has played him for a sucker in this last session doesn't have to sit back and turn his cheek.

All he has to do is use his vote, the best political weapon in the world, and persuade his friends and fellow-workers to use theirs. And to remember that after all, Election Day in 1954 isn't so far off that it's too early to start thinking about it.

Speaking of Labor Problems—

The Immigration Bill

The bill introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and 31 other members of Congress to cancel out the "cruelty and inequity" of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act is one that appeals to all men of good will.

The steps it proposes for wiping out the brutal discriminations and neo-fascist racist provisions of the present act—just what Pres. Eisenhower called for in his campaign speeches—reflect the practical idealism that is inherent in the American character.

The bill's sponsors don't put out the welcome mat for every Tom, Dick and Harry in the rest of the world. Rather, they would set up safeguards to keep out the undesirable and the subversive, then put everybody else on what amounts to the same basis. In addition, they would clarify and simplify a law that needs a lot of both.

The co-sponsors summed it up when they said it would restore U. S. policy to its "traditional directions of justice, equity and welcome." These are directions the country has taken since it was established—and they are directions in which the vast majority of Americans still want to see it go.

The CIO News

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In Other Words—

How To Get The Most From A Union

The article below is condensed from "Work of a Union and Its Members," by Pres. Harry A. Chappell, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes & Other Transport Workers, a CCL affiliate. It appeared in Canadian Transport, the union's official organ.

By HARRY A. CHAPPELL

MANY MEMBERS think of their union as being purely a wage organism, designed to advance or protect wage rates and to govern working conditions and hours of employment.

Basically, this thinking is fairly correct because that is the No. 1 job of the union. However, it is only part of the story and part of the job of the union. A union is more than a wage organism—it is a broad social and economic instrument, fashioned by and for those within its ranks. As such the potential scope of its activities are almost limitless.

In addition to being created to give workers the right to bargain freely and thus have some say in the determination of their wages and working conditions, the union is also a medium of self-expression for working people and an instrument through which they have a cohesive and representative voice as citizens of the community and the nation. No better instrument has ever been conceived to carry out these particular functions.

Full Value Of Your Union

Your brotherhood—at whichever level is appropriate—should be your voice in giving expression to your thoughts and opinions and through which you secure action, on any and all matters which directly or indirectly affect your welfare.

Basically, your division—which is the fount of all brotherhood activity—deals with its local administrative problems and does the day-to-day policing of your collective agreement, as well as participating in overall brotherhood work.

This is as it should be. However, it can and should be doing much more if you and your fellow-members are to get full use and value out of their membership.

The local division is an important part of the overall fabric of your communal society. It is your ready-made medium of expression in your particular community. Through it you can provide a reasonable, responsible and effective degree of community leadership, and the average community will welcome your interest and participation.

Your wage rates and day-to-day working conditions are vitally important, but so are the educational opportunities of your children, the actions and decisions of your municipal councils, and the legislation they pass and enforce; the social and welfare services of your community—both public and private—your Community Chest, the local Red Cross, in fact all features of community activity.

Are the steps being taken by your local school board good or bad, from the point of view of education for workers' children? You should know. They affect your child's future. That is important.

Community Leadership

How closely do you, as a citizen and a unionist, watch what goes on in your municipal council? As a branch of government it has a tremendous impact on your daily lives. In your own interests it is vitally important that you do more than merely go out and vote for a mayor or alderman once a year. You must let them know, in true democratic fashion, whether you agree or disagree with what they plan and exert your influence, as a citizen and a unionist, to have them do what you consider best for yourself and other workers in the community.

Do you have labor representation on such bodies as the Community Chest, Red Cross, Blue Cross, etc.? You should, and in most cases such representation would be welcomed.

Your division has ample opportunity for "community leadership" in all of these essential fields.

Dependent upon the size of your community, there may be other local divisions of the brotherhood within your area with whom you can cooperate on these and other subjects, through a district council or an officers' club to the common good of all. In addition to this, if there is a labor council of the Canadian Congress of Labor in your community then your division (if it has not already done so) should be affiliated and, through your delegates, take an active part in its activities.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ADJOURNMENT of Congress was partially overshadowed by the death of Sen. Taft. It is permitted, in the American system, that people who deeply disagreed with Taft should feel a sense of personal grief at his passing.

Not for a moment should one withdraw, in sentimental fashion, criticism of Taft in the past. It would be unworthy of the subject.

Taft was wrong in his encouragement of Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin. He told McCarthy in 1950 to keep "bringing up cases," and if the Democrats knocked down one, "bring up another." Weeks after the quotation had been printed, Taft tried to deny it, but the wire service reporters insisted they had heard him correctly the first time.

Second Thought

Ohio Republican leaders have decided against changing the law to authorize a special election to name a successor to Sen. Taft, as Sen. Bricker had proposed. They'll let Gov. Lausche (D.) appoint a senator.

In a speech in Des Moines, Ia., in his rush for the presidency in 1952, Taft once said that he thought McCarthy had "overstated" himself. McCarthy growled at him—and the next thing was that Taft was in Wisconsin, praising Sen. Joe's record.

Taft told this reporter, in 1948, that the proposed Mundt-Nixon "Communist control" bill was unconstitutional, and that he would insist on "very drastic changes." In 1950 he voted for the McCarran "Communist control" bill containing almost exactly the provisions he had privately objected to two years earlier.

The Taft-Hartley law would have been worse had Taft and Joe Ball, then Minnesota Senator, pushed through their proposed plan to outlaw industry-wide bargaining. They got licked, and swallowed the defeat, but they were beaten on the Senate floor by a bare 44 to 43 vote.

Taft's "liberal" period, when he suddenly was discovered as advocating some "middle ground" policies on housing and other social issues, ended abruptly with his defeat for the GOP presidential nomination in 1948.

These things being true—and the truth not being altered by death—Taft was neverthless a man whose departure brings a sense of loss to almost anyone who knew him.

He Sat In The Center Of GOP

Wherever he sat, for many years, was the center of Republican power in the Senate. When he served as Policy Committee chairman it was he—not the floor leader—who dominated GOP programs. When he took over as floor leader last January, he carried his influence with him in his new post.

He was not, as the stories had it, a "cold" man. There was primness in him, and a distaste for those who could not speak on his intellectual level. He was never wholly at ease in the circus tricks of political campaigning in America.

But he was a warm and outgoing companion in any society that he felt equal to him. He would willingly give time to a reporter asking sensible questions and never resented the necessarily barbed questions. He had a sense of humor and a sure instinct that if he had granted an interview the reporter could be trusted not to distort confidences.

It was sometimes necessary to attribute to Taft a bad motive, a confusion of ends and means. He disbelieved in the New Deal and did his best to unhorse Roosevelt and Truman. But in a Senate where many members are occupationally cynical about the operations of democracy, Taft was not a cynic.

Monroney Having Fun

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D. Okla.) is having the time of his life as self-appointed No. 1 foe of McCarthy.

Mike is a tall, easy-going former newspaperman who defies definition as a "conservative" or "liberal," but who has shown, for a couple of years now, that he doesn't like being bullied by McCarthy or anyone else. Recently he has been blasting at the Wisconsin Senator—by name, on the Senate floor.

Sen. Joe's natural response is to try to scare Monroney by charging that Mike is "doing the work of Communists." Mike doesn't scare easily. His mail from his home folks in Oklahoma has increased tremendously,

Mike says that it's perfectly all right with him if Joe tries to defeat him in Oklahoma in 1956, when Monroney must run again. He doesn't think McCarthy can do it—and, if he can, Mike wouldn't very much like to come back to a Senate dominated by the McCarthys, anyway.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) personally blocked Senate passage of one of the more obscure "give-away" bills advocated by the GOP—the Hinshaw Bill to gut Federal Power Commission regulation of interstate gas pipelines.

White House reporters are muttering about Mr. Eisenhower's travel habits, including unescorted automobile trips at high speeds on heavily traversed highways. Cars carrying correspondents have to "keep up," which means sudden dashes at 70 to 80 miles an hour twisting through traffic. The reporters want Ike to use a motorcycle escort to clear the highway lanes.

Another thing they worry about is the President's insistence on making long-distance trips without having a physician in attendance. They don't think it's sensible or safe.

Facts On Our World—

'There Can Be Little Peace Until Poverty Is Conquered'

The U. S. cannot return to the isolationist policies of the 1920. Highlights of the testimony by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, in support of the UN's specialized agencies before a group from the House Foreign Affairs Committee follow:

By STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG

IN A WORLD divided between great forces, the efforts to promote peace and security become extremely more difficult. No one country has all the answers.

We in CIO certainly do not claim to have the answer, but one thing appears fairly certain to us. It is not possible for this nation to remain aloof from the pressing problems of the world. We cannot return to the isolationism of the 1920s.

We cannot sit idly by and hope that the problems which lead to insecurity and war will be dealt with adequately by others. Trouble in one part of the world scene affects us here at home.

The most pressing problems facing the world as a whole are the problems relating to disease, hunger, poverty and illiteracy. It seems to us in the CIO that there can be little peace around the world as long as these threats are upon us.

Our Task As Leaders

We must recognize our role of leadership in joining with other nations of the world to solve the many problems that prevent the world from remaining at peace.

When people are hungry and their bodies are riddled with disease, they are continually on the lookout for aid and assistance. Communist propaganda has a knack for promising, a knack for giving a little aid, a little help—enough to make the promises which they hold out seem legitimate.

Peace and prosperity do not flow from Communist promises. Peace and security grow out of solutions to these problems—not promises. We in CIO proceed from the basic premise that an attack upon the world's pressing problems of disease, hunger, poverty and illiteracy will help in the promotion of peace and security.

I should like to point out a few of the facts relating to these problems:

Disease: In India, 25% of all babies die before they are a year old, and those who survive have only a 50-50 chance of reaching their 20th birthday. There are only 100 doctors in all of Afghanistan which has a population of 12 million people. Each year 300 million people suffer from malaria; five million die of TB, typhus, cholera or sleeping sickness.

Hunger: One-half of the world's people consume less than 2250 calories each day. In the U. S., our diet averages 3400 calories per day. Nutritional authorities point out that the minimum daily diet should provide at least 2500 calories.

"I'd leave him strictly alone, Sybil. He wants to be a corporation lawyer."

Each year one million people starve to death in China, millions more are too weak to do an adequate day's work.

Poverty: The existence of extreme conditions of poverty around the world is certainly no help to the disease and hunger that exist. Six out of 10 people throughout the world work on land that usually belongs to others. Often as much as 95% of the yield of the land goes in the form of rent to the landowner.

The Vicious Circle

In the underdeveloped areas of the world, the average yearly income equals $80 in American money. In India, it is $25; in China, $27; in all South Asia, it averages $55; and in Southeast Asia, $30.

Illiteracy: More than half the people of the world, that is, more than one billion people can neither read nor write. In the U. S., the illiteracy rate is 3%. In India, it is 91%; in Turkey, 79%; Korea, 60%; Burma, 64%. In the underdeveloped parts of the world, four-fifths of the people are illiterate.

Through reading, people learn about ways to improve their health and the crops and their standards of living. Thus illiteracy is part of the vicious circle of hunger, disease and poverty.

As long as these conditions continue to menace a great part of the world, the odds are against peace and freedom for all of us. We must find ways and means of helping these less fortunate people to help themselves. To leave them to their own resources to solve these problems is, in effect, to leave them to become victims of Communist propaganda.

Washington Window—

Government, Private Agencies Arm Science For War On Cancer

By Public Affairs Institute

THE DEATH of Sen. Taft, caused by leukemia or cancer of the blood, has once again renewed interest and concern about cancer. As a cause of death for all ages it is second only to heart disease.

It is primarily a disease of old age, since about 90% of all cancer occurs in persons over 45. But it is also the leading cause of deaths among children between 5 and 9 years and second only to accidents among all children.

Deaths reported due to cancer have risen to startling proportions in recent years. Following are the increased ratio of cancer deaths to other deaths since 1937:

1937	1 to 10
1947	1 to 7.7
1950	1 to 6.9

The growth of cancer deaths is partly a consequence of larger numbers of aging people in the population. Other major factors are the control of other diseases and, in part, improved diagnosis and reporting.

The last year of reliable statistics on cancer now available was 1950. In that year 210,000 deaths were reported, 700,000 persons were under treatment and there were 525,000 newly diagnosed cases.

The National Cancer Institute, a government agency, has made the following cancer forecast for 1975: 330,000 deaths, one million persons under treatment and 780,000 newly diagnosed cases.

Extensive Research

Private agencies engaged in medical research have devoted 27% of their research funds to cancer studies from 1946 to 1951. Since 1946 the American Cancer Society has spent a total of $20 million, while the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund has spent about $5 million on research. The Sloan-Kettering Institute and the Black-Stevenson Foundation have also engaged in extensive research.

The federal government has devoted about 14% of its medical research funds to cancer studies. Congress has just passed an appropriation of $20 million, although the President had requested only $15 million. Congressmen, who have seen many of their colleagues afflicted with the dread disease, have regularly appropriated more than requested.

Storm Over Detroit: The An

UAW Sets Annual Wage Goal To End Periodic Unemployment

(Last of two articles)
By FRED ROSS

"THE TIME has come to consider labor costs as annual costs because to the workers they are annual costs . . .

"But little will be done until employers are given a greater financial responsibility in stabilizing employment."

"The time has come" for the auto industry to agree to guaranteed annual wage, declared the 3000 delegates to the CIO Auto Workers' convention at Atlantic City last March.

Events in the auto industry proves these representatives of 1.3 million UAW-CIO members were right.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers last week said the guaranteed annual wage would have prevented the unemployment situation now facing the union's members.

Warnings Ignored

The situation was compounded by cancellation of Air Force contracts at the Kaiser Willow Run plant, the falling-off of car and truck sales, and cutbacks of military orders for tanks and trucks.

Despite warnings sounded by CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther in letters last May to the industry, 60% of the civilian production was scheduled for the first half of the year. That left 40% for the last half of the year.

Nor did the industry heed Reuther's warning when he wrote 15 companies in the same letter:

"Workers being recruited in the South and in other non-industrial areas are being asked to uproot themselves from their communities for a few months to work in the auto plants followed by unemployment of unpredictable duration in strange surroundings. . .

Workers From South

"Recruitment of these in-migrants will intensify later unemployment for those workers who are normally attached to the auto industry."

Reuther offered the services of the UAW in meeting this problem. His warning of unemployment to come went unheeded.

More than a month after Reuther warned the industry, Business Week reported that Buick "runs large ads weekly in 64 cities in 11 states, mostly southern."

"So far," the article continued, "Buick says, they've been producing nicely."

Ford also advertised for workers in the South.

If there were a guaranteed annual wage, there would have been no irresponsible scheduling which in turn led to the irresponsible recruitment of workers in the South.

It would not have paid the industry to engage in these practices. It would not have found it profitable to have its employes sitting around at the end of the year doing nothing—and getting paid for it.

The Pocketbook Nerve

Here again the UAW convention warning is timely.

"We have seen repeatedly how financial responsibility can convert management to social responsibility," the resolution said. "A sound guaranteed annual wage plan will arouse management's social responsibility and stimulate its social ingenuity by putting pressure on its pocketbook nerve."

Old timers in the UAW recalled how workers used to be called in and sit around waiting for jobs—often to no avail and always without pay.

The UAW fought for and won an hour's pay for workers called in, and contracts now provide four hours' call-in pay. With the winning of the latter benefit by the union, auto companies no longer found it profitable to indulge in the practice.

Call-in pay was not won without a fight, and Reuther warned the delegates that a fight may be in store to gain the guaranteed annual wage.

"But when you adopt this resolution you had better go back home, and tell the brothers and sisters we mean what we say; we are not adopting this so that we can put out some fancy pamphlets," he said.

"We are adopting this with the clear understanding that your union is going to mobilize its resources, its power, its strength to do everything we can to lay the foundation to educate the public and the members of our union to get ready when our basic contracts open up to nail down the guaranteed wage.

Measure Of The Good Life

"We will exhaust every reasonable, sensible, constructive effort to resolve this as it ought to be resolved in a broad society, not by the exercise of economic pressure, but by the exercise of logic, by the development of economic facts at the bargaining table.

"We hope it can be done that way, and we will make every effort to resolve it in this spirit.

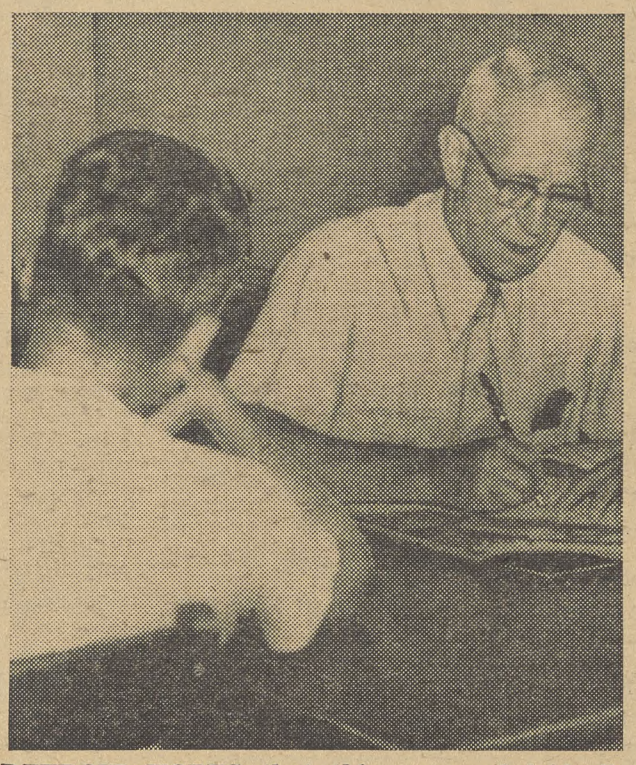
"But unless by that effort you are prepared to say to industry that the measure of justice we ask for, the measure of the good life, which we and our kids are entitled to, will be given to us at the bargaining table reasonably and peacefully and constructively, then we as free men will withhold our labor power. That is the last resort we have."

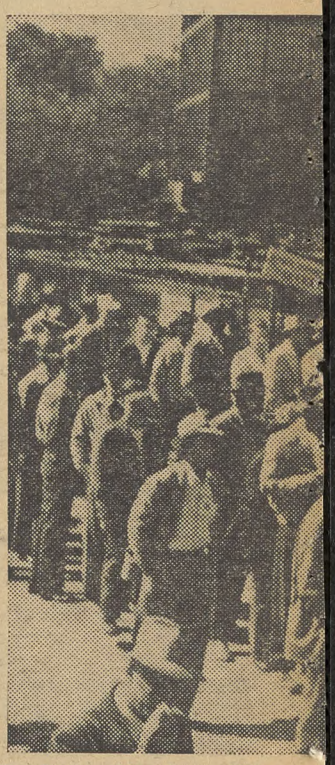
The basic contracts "open up" in 1955.

When they do, it is certain that the UAW-CIO members will remember the job layoff crisis now building up late in 1953.

As the representatives of 1.3 million UAW members resolved without a dissenting vote:

"The time has come to consider labor costs as annual costs. . . ."





DETROIT HOPES that this scene of laid-off CIO Auto Worker filing (

'—Button, Button, Who Has The Button?'

A Detroit newspaper story which said that 100,000 auto workers would be laid off for a week sounded like "button, button, who's got the button?"

The story said that 15,000 would be laid off during the week of Aug. 3 by Packard, which blamed Briggs Manufacturing Co., body makers, which was shutting down some of its operations that week. It was not known how many of the 37,500 Chrysler employes in the area would be affected, the story said.

Briggs said it was shutting down because of an inventory planned that week by Chrysler. And to round out the story, Budd Co., a Chrysler supplier, reported it would have to make adjustments in operations during the week.

Detroit Situatio

PRES. EISENHOWER has failed to make the "bold plans, quick decisions and actions" for maintaining full employment which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther proposed four months ago.

As president of the CIO Auto Workers, Reuther wrote Eisenhower calling on him to act to maintain full production and full employment.

The CIO and UAW president asked Eisenhower to do two things.

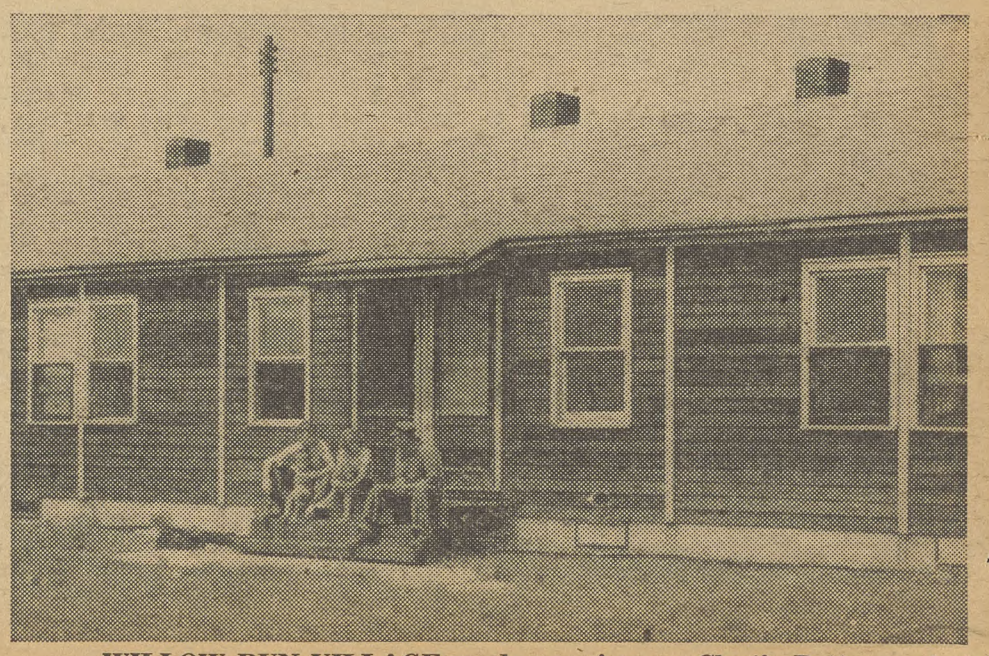
1. "We urge you to call a broadly representative conference at the earliest possible date to draft a worksheet for full production and full employment," Reuther wrote.

2. "And we urge you and the Congress to continue and implement the Employment Act of 1946, now more needed than at any other time since its enactment."

The President replied he had "undertaken to rebuild the old Council of Economic Advisers and make it a genuinely useful agency." He also pledged:

"The Employment Act of 1946 (which created the council) reflects a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land.

WORRY OVER FUTURE is written on the faces of these Kaiser workers.



WILLOW RUN VILLAGE needs sprucing up. Cleatis Potter, and siste

wer To Layoffs

) for jobless benefit is not forecast of mass unemployment (right).

Challenges Ike's Job Pledges

firmly subscribe to the principles of law, as I have said more than once he past. I intend to see that every ul measure, private and public, is n to create conditions that foster omic stability and a rising standard ving for our people."

the beginning of his term, Eisen- er fired the three-man council and its essional staff after Congress cut down s funds.

ter he appointed Prof. Arthur Burns olumbia Univ. as council head. He has yet filled the other two council posts equired by the 1946 act.

No Action

most four months after the President e his letter, the Joint Committee on Economic Report last week had pub- d no major study on stabilization y. And Eisenhower has taken no steps call the conference proposed by her.

his letter to the President, Reuther "If and when the world situation per- drastic cuts in the federal budget, imbalance between potential produc- power and purchasing power will be er exaggerated unless tax reductions made that will strengthen the pur- ng power of low and middle income s.

his gap between production and con- tion is the most compelling challenge

lvia, try repainting job.

Many Women Workers On Top Of Layoff List

Defense production cutbacks may first hit married women working in auto plants. The reason: they generally have less seniority than the men workers.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that an estimated 50,000 women are working in car factories, which is almost double the number working eight to 10 months ago.

that our free economy faces. It is the most basic unsolved problem that your Administration and the Congress must meet."

Recent statements by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, and by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago gave substance to Reuther's prediction.

Dr. Nourse said "the price of a car in the popular ranges has gone up more than the net incomes of the great middle and working class, where the bulk of the market lies." He added that if the industry's managerial and technological efficiency had been advancing, the opposite should be true.

The June issue of Business Conditions, published by the Chicago FRB, said "a decline of 40% from the second quarter rate of output . . . would be accompanied by sharply reduced automobile employment."

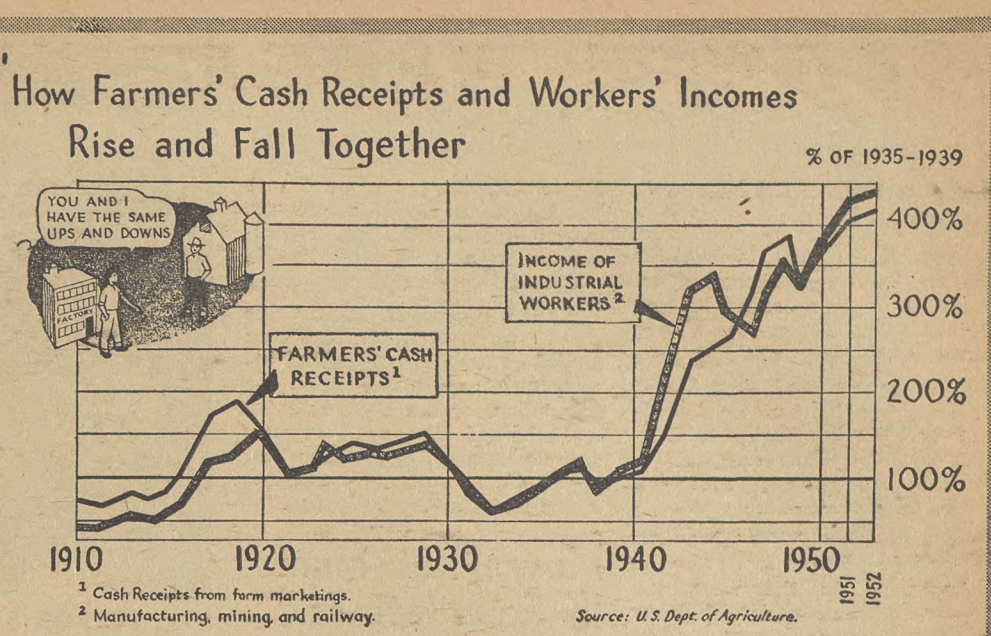
Warning By Bank

"At the present time about 950,000 workers—approximately 5% of all manufacturing employment—are engaged in producing motor vehicles or parts," the bank pointed out. "Several hundred thousand additional persons are making the material used by these plants.

"In recent years almost 20% of the nation's steel output has gone into the auto industry, as well as a substantial portion of all plate glass, copper, upholstery fabrics, and rubber products. Altogether motor vehicle production may account for 10% of the total industrial output."

The bank concluded with this warning:

"The real danger to automobile output and employment is not market saturation, but rather the effects of a general business downturn which could reduce the market for cars to a fraction of the current level."



'Farmers, Workers Must Stand Together,' CIO Says At Fairs

FARM INCOMES and workers' wages rise and fall together is the message told in a new pamphlet which will be distributed by CIO Councils at state and county fairs this summer and fall.

Thousands of the pamphlets will be put in the hands of visitors to fairs at booths hired by CIO councils to tell how farmers and workers are dependent on each other. A lot of misunderstanding and distrust between the two groups will be dispelled by the pamphlet, issued by CIO's Education and Research Dept.

Charts point up the relationship between farmers' cash receipts and the income of wage earners—and how bad times are ahead for both when the income of either starts to slip.

"We of CIO have learned that farmers and workers must stand together," the pamphlet says. "The depression in the thirties taught us that. The lesson still applies today."

Rumors spread among city dwellers since World War II that the farmer gets too much for his products are countered:

"Few city people realize however, that even in 1947, the best postwar year for agriculture, 70% of all farm families earned less than $3000, despite the long hours they work."

Farmers Get Less..

"Those who spread rumors take care not to point out that the farmer gets less than 50c of the $1 paid for food by the city housewife; that the rest goes for distribution costs, the profits of middlemen and to pay sales taxes levied in many states," according to the pamphlet.

It goes on to ask: "How many city folks know that in 1952 the farmer got only 13.5 from a 23c quart of milk; 31c for the cotton in a $3.50 shirt; 3.6c from a 23c can of corn; 3.3c for the tobacco in a standard brand pack of cigarettes and only 3.2c for the wheat in a 16-17c loaf of bread?

"And how many forget that from the receipts of farmers come the expenditures of farm families which, in turn, keep millions of city people on their jobs?"

The rumor that earnings of city workers are too high, prevalent in the countryside, gets attention from the pamphlet. It quotes government figures that a city worker's family of four needs an income of $4300 to provide a minimum standard of comfort, without provision for illness, education and other special needs.

"Yet in 1952," the pamphlet tells the farmer, "the average American factory worker earned only $3540. Workers in the auto industry just reached $4300; steel, $4050; coal mining, $3975; agricultural machinery and tractors, $3900; textiles, $2725; clothing, $2450.

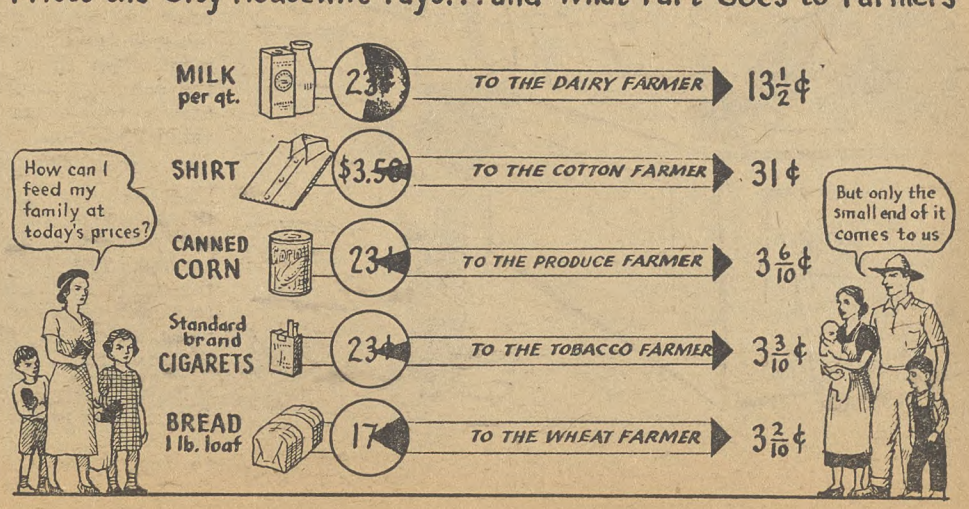
"But this is not even take-home pay. Taxes and other items are first deducted; then there are the workers' 'production costs' like transportation to and from work and work clothes."

Better City Customers

The pamphlet explains that higher industrial wages mean better customers for the farmer. "In 1948, for example, Dept. of Agriculture studies showed that those earning $2000 to $2999 spent only $22.35 for food each week. However, families earning $5000 to $7999 spent $31.36, or almost $500 more in the course of the year. As incomes rise, American families will spend billions more for food and be healthier and happier for it."

Corporation profits, not higher wages for the workers, have cost the farmer extra money when he bought a new tractor, truck or refrigerator, the pamphlet states in quashing another rumor. "Rising prices since World War II have far more than covered any increase in labor costs or other production expenses. Corporation profits, as a consequence, have soared," the report said.

"The income of all American corporations (after all production costs were met) rose from $23.5 billion in 1946 to a yearly rate of $42.8 at the present time. Profits after taxes for the years 1946 through 1952 totalled $127 billion (enough to buy all the farms in America with more than $30 billion left over)."



Tax-Exempt Group Accused Of Lobbying

THE GOVERNMENT was asked last week by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn) to revoke the tax-exemption status of an organization he said lobbied against the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Kefauver charged that Verne P. Kaub, president of the American Council of Christian Laymen (ACCL), sent senators two council publications attacking TVA while the Senate was considering appropriations for the project.

According to the Tennessee Senator, Kaub was for 14 years public relations assistant for the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. before he organized ACCL.

Kefauver called on T. Coleman Andrews, director of the Internal Revenue Service, to withdraw tax exemptions from ACCL immediately. He said that Kraub's letter to senators on ACCL stationery and two council publications which accompanied it violate the terms under which ACCL was granted tax exemption on Jan. 10, 1952.

In another letter to Chairman Reece (R. Tenn.) of a House committee that will investigate tax-exempt foundations, Kefauver asks a probe of ACCL, and said:

"It is a matter of considerable disgust to me that Mr. Kaub, on behalf of the council, should attack TVA as a 'drain' upon the tax dollars of the United States while he and his council unjustly enjoy exemption from taxes that are paid by other responsible citizens of the United States."

House Red-Hunts In Foundations

Congressional witch-hunting in wealthy foundations will be undertaken during the recess, it appeared last week.

Speaker Martin (R. Mass.) of the House named Rep. Reece (R. Tenn.) to head a special committee to look for subversive activities in the Rockefeller, Ford and some 300 other foundations which enjoy tax exemption. The job has already been done—and nothing subversive found — but Reece claimed it was not conclusive.

SEE YOU ON SUNDAY—That's the order for Los Angeles CIO unionists, who lend a hand every other Sunday at USO Salvation Army Center for servicemen. Volunteers from Auto and other CIO locals and Greater Los Angeles CIO Council joined in the program. Manning the "coffee and —" counter are J. W. Ramsey, Council veterans' representative, and R. H. Bourbeau and Roy Fern of UAW Local 148.

Slash Closing 19 'Wage' Offices

NINETEEN field offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions are being closed. This will leave 44 offices to cover the country, 10 of them regional offices.

This translates in part the effect of the 22% budget slash voted by the 83rd Congress for the organization which administers and enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. In terms of staff, Wage-Hour is being cut from 1375 jobs to 1040.

The division spent $7,639,139 in fiscal year 1953. This was cut by Congress to $6,250,000. While the cuts were pending, the Administrator, William McComb, and Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin decided that the most effective way to absorb the cuts would be to close the regional offices at Kansas City, Nashville and Boston.

The conference report, as approved by Congress, directed, however, that "none of the . . . regional offices be closed . . . "

The field offices being closed are located at Manchester, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Camden, N. J.; Roanoke, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Miami, Fla.; Columbus and Toledo, O.; South Bend, Ind.; Madision, Wis.; Sioux City, Ia.; Fort Worth and El Paso, Tex.; Shreveport, La.; and Wichita, Kan.

BECAUSE of the administrative problems involved, the offices will not be closed on a single day but will all be out of business before the end of August.

The Washington Wage-Hour staff is being trimmed from 283 jobs to 224, a cut of 59. The field organization is going from 1092 jobs to 816, a drop of 276. The actual cut in the force of inspectors will be 124, from 612 to 488.

The field information staff is being cut from 10 to 4. —**LPA**

Baruch, Top Entertainers Respect CIO Picket Line

TV AND RADIO stars are helping the CIO Optical Workers by refusing to cross a picket line at Lugene, Inc., New York City optical concern.

Bernard Baruch, banker, elder statesman and adviser to several U. S. presidents, also saw the picket line of Local 208, UOIWA-CIO, and respected it.

Lugene's has a clientele that includes many top names in the entertainment field.

Happy Felton, who conducts the Knot Hole Gang television program, good-will builder for the Brooklyn Dodgers, came in for criticism for "constantly and deliberately" crossing the picket line. Telegrams of protest were sent to Felton, the Dodgers and a TV station by Pres. Michael J. Quill and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iueshewitz of the New York City Council.

Felton replied by apologizing for his action and assured CIO officials there would be no repetition. He said he visited the struck store for "adjustment of his prescription." Felton wrote that he was a member of several musicians' and TV unions and was "well aware" of the purpose of picket lines.

Transit Strike Ends In Columbus

CIO Transport Workers in Columbus, O., ended an 11-day strike last week and trolley buses rolled again through city streets. Local 208 members voted to accept an offer of a 2.5c hourly wage boost and a 40-hour week by Aug. 1, 1954.

Canyon Give-Away Hit

THE REST of the country feels the same way about the Hells Canyon Dam dispute as the people of the Northwest, Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.) of Michigan told Western Oregon Democrats at their annual picnic at Eugene, Ore.

"The entire nation shares the indignation of the Northwest at the ignominious surrender of the Administration to private power interests at Hells Canyon," he said. "A philosophy of timidity is exposed by that decision.

"The excuse for turning Hells Canyon over to private exploiters is the claim that we cannot afford to develop the greatest potential source of public power in the nation.

"America, in the Republican philosophy, is over-extended and over-developed. This poor, small, backward nation cannot afford the outlay to develop industries of the Northwest, to protect your communities against floods, to produce cheap fertilizer and irrigation waters

Williams pointed out that Sec. of the Interior Douglas McKay, former Oregon governor, is "the cabinet member who gave away Hells Canyon, one of your local boys." **LPA**

Quaker State Pay Garnishee Loophole Hit

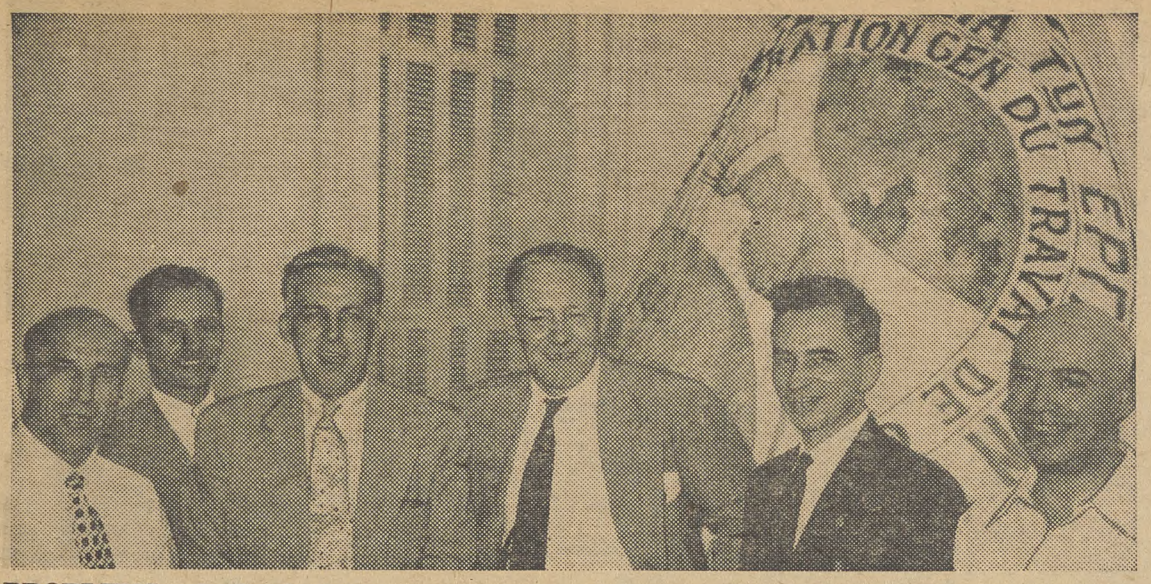
A LEGAL loophole that permits garnisheeing a worker's paycheck would be closed under the terms of a bill supported by the Pennsylvania CIO Council.

The State has prohibited garnisheeing of wages since 1887 but some Pennsylvania firms have found a way of circumventing the law. They go to the courts of neighboring states (notably Ohio) and secure a judgment, then go to the office of the company in that State and attach the wages of Pennsylvania residents.

The Pennsylvania courts have held that this is a violation of the intent of the law but that the practice is not specifically banned. The loophole allowing the use of courts in other states to attach wages of Pennsylvania workers would be closed by House Bill 1542.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the CIO Council has urged a meeting of the House judiciary committee to report out the measure so the present vicious practice can be halted.

"Is there any way the government can keep my salary and I can take home what they deduct?"



PROBLEMS of Greek labor movements were discussed by CIO and Greek union officials at recent meeting in Athens. Shown left to right are Fotis Makris, secretary-general of Greek General Confederation of Labor (GSEE); Costas Zarkos, interpreter; D. Alan Strachan, MSA labor adviser in Greece and former CIO Auto Workers' staff member; Sec. Michael Ross of the CIO International Committee; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and John Patzantis, GSEE organization director.

Soviet Set To Crush Travel Ban Riots

SOVIET TROOPS were being assigned to cities in East Germany last week in the wake of rioting against the Red travel ban to West Berlin and its American food parcels.

Reliable reports from anti-Communist groups within the Soviet zone told of the deployment of tanks, artillery and machine guns last week to cities within a few miles of the western border.

Troops in division strength were massed at strategic points as eastern zone workers rebelled against the latest Soviet move to keep them from getting food the Red government could not supply.

ALMOST 1.6 million food packages supplied by America were distributed in 10 days to East German citizens. Their Red masters literally took this free food from the mouths of thousands, with consequent rioting, strikes and slowdowns. Police halted returning visitors from the western zone and "persuaded" them to abandon the food for which they had traveled long distances.

Despite the efforts of Communist police and troops to halt them, thousands flocked daily to West Germany to get the food the Reds say is not needed in their zone.

A ban on railroad travel was partially eased after a wave of protests and pitched battles with Communist authorities. More than 50 Communist police deserted to the west last week rather than carry out orders to confiscate the food parcels.

Some food packages went a full cycle. The West handed them out free to East Germans. The Communists took them away and presented them to West Berliners, many of whom turned them back to the original donors for redistribution to the East Germans.

CIO Opposes Utility Merger In Northwest

CIO OPPOSITION to a proposed merger of two Washing State private utility firms was announced last week.

Washington Water Power Co. is seeking to merge with the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, declared this would be "against the public interest."

Such a merger would create a monopoly in the State, "which would be two and a half times larger than any utility combine in the U. S., he said.

In conversations with Washington representatives of the Public Utility Districts Association of Washington State, he said that CIO would oppose the merger at hearings by the Federal Power Commission or the Washington State Public Service Commission.

"The people of Washington State over and over have voted for a public power program and the proposed merger is a flagrant violation of that policy. We will fight it," Smith promised.

Harold Slater, secretary-treasurer of the Washington CIO Council, opposed the merger in a statement filed with the State PSC.

Carey Meets With Leaders Of Greek Labor Group

THE PROBLEMS facing workers in war-torn Greece were discussed recently at a meeting in Athens between CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Sec. Michael Ross, of the CIO International Committee, and officials of the Greek General Confederation of Labor (GSEE).

Carey and Ross, who had been among CIO delegates to the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm and later had visited Finland, were guests of the GSEE.

After spending four days in the Greek capital, Carey and Mrs. Carey went on to Israel at the invitation of the Israeli Federation of Labor (Histradrut). Ross left Athens for Rome and Paris.

IN GREECE, Carey and Ross talked with government officials and representatives of the Mutual Security Agency, as well as with union leaders. The MSA people with whom they met included D. Alan Strachan, the labor adviser, who formerly was a CIO Auto Workers' staff member and who played a major role in rebuilding the Greek labor movement.

The CIO representatives were told that although the GSEE is still young and incompletely organized, it is waging a militant fight against low wages, the rising cost of living, and high unemployment.

It has been especially active in fighting anti-labor legislation in recent months. In June, it staged a series of 24-hour general strikes in protest against pending legislation.

CAREY told Minister of Labor Gonis that he was deeply impressed with the GSEE's efforts to raise the living standards of the workers. He warned the minister that the government must cooperate with the labor movement in the task, and should avoid steps leading to government domination of unions.

He told a press conference that the CIO will support sympathetically the efforts of Greek workers to better their lot, and that upon his return to the U. S., he would advise labor organizations and the government of the problems facing them.

Pennsy Prosperous

Net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad was up more than $13 million in the first six months of this year compared with the same period a year ago. In 1951, the road reported a deficit for its first-half income.

Bus Drivers Get Pay Hikes

BUS DRIVERS for two Long Island transit companies, members of the CIO Transport Workers, have been awarded a five-day week and a 16c wage hike by a New York State Labor Dept. inquiry panel.

The changeover from the present six-day week will be made in three stages during the next year. Drivers for Bee Lines and the Rockville Center Bus Corp. also will get an actuarially sound pension plan.

In the first of the three conversion steps the drivers will get a 5c an hour increase in base pay and work five days a week, instead of six, in two out of every four weeks.

A third bus company, Utility Lines, gave its workers a straight 5c an hour increase without change of hours. The "precarious" financial state of the company was given as the reason for the lesser award.

Martin Ends MSA Service After 5 Years

ENDING five years of service overseas, Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild will return to this country Aug. 15.

Martin has been director of labor information for the old Economic Cooperation Administration and later for the Mutual Security Agency. He is the last survivor of a group of CIO leaders loaned to take top spots in the overseas aid program.

He is a member of the CIO executive board and the International Affairs Committee. His resignation from the overseas information post is effective this month.

Following his return he will campaign for re-election to his Guild post against Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., ANG-CIO vice president at large.

EXPRESSING his appreciation of Martin's work overseas, Ambassador Fred L. Anderson wrote the ANG president:

"You are to be commended, for the important role you played in leading a large part of the world's organized journalists out of the Communist-dominated Intl. Organization of Journalists and into the new Intl. Federation of Journalists, which you helped found."

Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, extended to Martin "the gratitude and appreciation on behalf of myself and the large number of your European friends and colleagues for your personal contribution to our common efforts in Europe."

Martin expects to spend several weeks on vacation after his campaign for re-election as ANG president and then return to newspaper work.

CIO Contributes $3000 For Dutch Flood Relief Work

THE NATIONAL CIO, international and local CIO unions and individual members contributed a total of $3017.50 for the relief of sufferers in the disastrous floods in Holland, Leo Perlis, national director of the CIO Community Services Committee, reported last week.

On Feb. 10, he reported, the CIO-CSC purchased $1000 worth of blankets from CARE for distribution in Holland, On May 14, he continued, $857.50 was sent to Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, for transmittal to Pres. Hendrik Oosterhuis of the Netherlands Federation of Labor (NVV). A final check for $1160 was sent to Oosterhuis on July 2.

Free World Labor Fund Grows

STRIKES and demonstrations by workers behind the Iron Curtain have quickened interest in the CIO Free World Labor Fund, John Brophy, fund coordinator, reported last week.

"The desperate courage of the workers in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and the other countries who protested Communist tyranny so bravely touched the hearts of a lot of CIO members and union leaders," said Brophy.

"The use of armed troops to suppress them reminded a lot of our American union members of the days when the national guard was called out in strikes. The result has been a number of contributions to the fund from local unions."

The fund was set up by the CIO Executive Board under a mandate from the last National CIO convention to finance a CIO "Point Four program." The money raised will be used to help free trade unions grow where they are now struggling or do not exist.

The CIO Executive Board appropriated $25,000, and the CIO Auto Workers' convention voted $50,000.

SEVERAL thousand copies of a folder outlining how the fund will be spent have been distributed to international unions and CIO councils. In an endorsement on the pamphlet, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote:

"In the labor movement we are well aware that well-intentions resolutions are not enough . . . Practical financial assistance is needed—the kind of assistance that will help our friends organize, staff, build and extend their unions."

"Collective bargaining must be greatly expanded," said Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers in another endorsement, "the standard of living raised, and an adequate measure of social security achieved for all workers."

Typical of what such a fund can do is a new poster prepared by the CIO European office which is brightening factories and billboards in France and Italy with an appeal to join free unions in the metal industries of the two nations.

It promises recruits the support of seven million workers in the Intl. Metal Workers Federation, and identifies major metal unions of the world affiliated with the federation.

Samuel Gompers' Widow Succumbs

Funeral services were held Aug. 5 in New York City for Mrs. Gertrude Gompers, 71, widow of Samuel Gompers, AFL founder and long-time president. She died July 31 and was buried in Trenton, N. J. Those present at the funeral included CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann, who represented CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Irving Abramson, CIO national representative.

Factory Worker Still Behind In Race With Cost Of Living

FACTORY workers' families are having a hard time making ends meet. And it's no wonder—according to the latest statistics on their earnings and the cost of living.

The average weekly pay of a factory production worker in mid-June was $10.17 short of the money needed to provide his wife and two children with a "modest but adequate" living.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that his mid-June earnings were $72.04 weekly. The Bureau of National Affairs estimated that at mid-June, a family of four needed $82.21 a week to arrive at a "modest but adequate" budget.

The highest paid workers—in petroleum and coal products—averaged but $74.37 weekly, $7.84 short of the modest budget. The lowest paid group — in tobacco manufacturing — was about $40 short of the requirements.

While the cost of living in the BLS' new Consumer's Price Index reached a new high in mid-June, the BLS last week reported that wages were just inching up. Average hourly wages for factory workers rose only 3c in the half-year since wage controls were ended last January.

In the seven months from the Korean outbreak in June 1950 to the imposition of controls, average hourly earnings rose 10c. In the following two years until the end of controls, the increase was 19c.

In Detroit, where thousands of workers are idle because of falling civilian auto sales and military order cutbacks, the cost of a four-person budget was $86.40 a week, the highest in the country, the BNA reported.

THE BNA, which studied 18 cities, found the budget topped $85 a week in San Francisco, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Los Angeles. It was lowest in Mobile, $76.48 a week.

Biggest advance percentage-wise in the adequate budget between mid-May and mid-June was 2.2% in Cincinnati. Other increases during the month were 1.9% in Detroit, 1.7% in Philadelphia, 1.6% in Pittsburgh, 1.3% in Chicago and .8% in Birmingham.

NAM And Sales Tax Are With Us Again

The National Association of Manufacturers, carrying the ball for the Administration, last week opened another campaign for a national sales tax—in the name of equity!

Charles R. Sligh, Jr., NAM president, urged the House Ways and Means Committee to approve a uniform tax of 4.25% to 5% on all manufactured goods except food and food products.

He said the retrogressive tax, which the CIO has opposed for several years, is an "improvement" on the present excise tax system.

CIOers Urged To Seek Posts On Welfare Boards

WIDER CIO representation on welfare agency boards was the goal set at the fourth annual Illinois CIO Community Services Institute at Ottawa, Ill.

Ellsworth M. Smith, secretary of the State CIO Community Services Committee and the Chicago CIO Council, called for greater efforts to obtain representation on agency boards.

"What's good for the community is good for the CIO," Smith said. "We don't intend to take over any agency, but we merely want to play our part because we help pay the freight through our voluntary contributions and our taxes."

MORE THAN 150 delegates to the institute, which was held at CIO Auto Workers' Union Center, adopted a resolution containing a four-point program.

The program declared that CIO groups should nominate the most qualified persons for an agency board; that the nominee should carry out CIO policy, should be instructed as to his responsibilities, and that CSC-trained counsellors would ably represent the CIO on such boards.

William Welsh, National CSC representative, said, "CSC stands on two legs—board representation and union counselling. Without these, we have no program."

Other speakers included: Pat Greathouse, UAW regional director and State CIO vice president in charge of community services; Maurice F. McElligott, State CIO secretary-treasurer; Frank Cronin, CIO regional director; Darrell Smith, National PAC; Samuel A. Guzzardo, State CIO staff, and Robert Bollard, editor of Illinois Labor.

FDA Inspection Rights Restored

Congress, with a piece of last-minute legislation, restored the right of Food & Drug Administration inspectors to enter plants without permission.

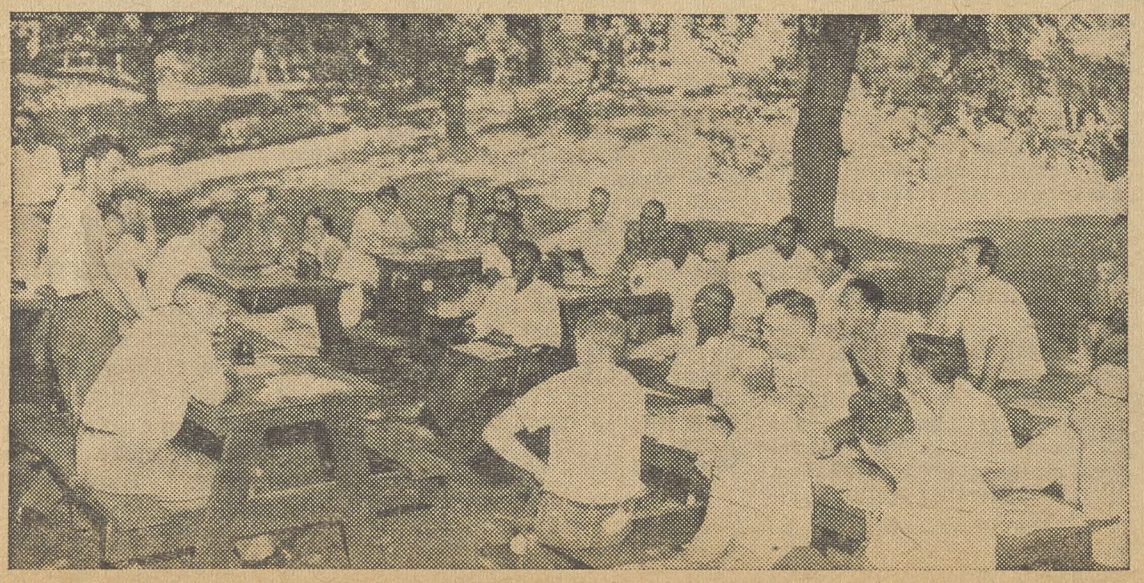
FDA agents, who had been making inspections without advance warning for years, have been locked out for the last few months by a court ruling that permission is necessary. Restoration of the right to drop in without notice means that chiseling on food and drug products, with their cheating of the consumer, will drop to old-time levels.

CIO Protests Liner Deal

PROPOSED SALE of the liner Mariposa might mean the loss of the ship as a transport in time of any national emergency, Exec. Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock of the CIO Maritime Committee, warned last week.

The Mariposa, used as a transport during World War II, is owned by the Matson Line. Matson has now requested permission to sell the vessel to the Home Lines for operation under the Panamanian flag. One condition of the sale imposed by the Maritime Administration is that the Mariposa shall be available to the U. S. for five years.

This move is supposed to insure that the ship will not fall into enemy hands in wartime. CIO objections hinge on the fact that the ship will be manned by Italian seamen sailing under the "runaway" flag of Panama.



OUTDOOR CLASS: Larry Keller, Chicago CIO staff, leads workmen's compensation workshop at the Illinois CIO Community Services Institute at Ottawa, Ill.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

NOW THAT used cars have come down in price and many new car dealers are quietly giving discounts, maybe more wage-earners can afford to trade in their old jalopies in the year ahead. There are plenty of customers for cars if the prices come down.

Buying That Car

On the used cars you generally save most on cars two or three years old. The average car depreciates $500 or so for the first year and $300-$400 the second. In the third year, depreciation slows down to $150-$200. Also, some cars have higher resale value and consequently generally cost more in the used car market. If you're buying a car for a short period, it may be worth paying more for high resale value. *But if you buy for a long haul, an initial saving may be worth more than future resale value.*

Moderate-price cars having high resale value and consequently higher price tags in used condition include Ford, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile 88, Pontiac and Mercury, in order of descending resale value. In the medium bracket are Plymouth, Studebaker, Buick, Dodge, Nash, Hudson and Henry J. The Kaisers and Frazers have even lower resale value.

For the same amount of money it's generally better economy to buy a later-model small car then an older big one, which will require repairs sooner, and costlier repairs at that.

UNION LOCALS and other groups might well investigate the possibilities of arranging with a local dealer in new cars for discounts for their members.

Whether new or used, it's vital to select a make and model suited to your particular needs. A family that uses its cars mostly for city driving and only occasionally for long trips will find a heavy, high-powered car not only a large initial expense, but a continuing extra expense for gas, costlier tires, repairs and depreciation.

Some high-powered cars boast top speeds of over 100 miles an hour, and can accelerate into high in only 10 seconds. But if you don't need high speed and power there's no use buying it.

One question to decide is whether to get a six or eight. Six cylinder models consume less gas and are a little more economical to repair.

Advantages of the eights are smoother flow of power, better torque (thrust) and less strain on cylinders. Which you should choose depends chiefly on your local topography and driving conditions. If you use a car chiefly in flat country or for short-distance city and suburban driving, the six is more economical. If you live in hilly country or make many long trips, you might advantageously use an eight's greater and smoother power.

Before you decide on a particular model, ask other owners their experience with its economy on gas and repairs and its driving qualities. Also check to see what *Consumer Reports, Consumer Research* and other publications which test cars have had to say about this make and model.

A well-known test driver suggests observing these points as you try out a particular make:

TRAFFIC HANDLING: Can you maneuver, U-turn, and park this car easily? Can you "corner" it on a narrow street without coming in the opposite lane? Does it have sufficient acceleration for your needs? Is there good visibility front and rear, with no dangerous "blind" corners? In general is it maneuverable and compact?

Also note if you can depress all foot pedals without getting leg cramps, if the seat feels comfortable and getting in and out is easy, and if emergency brake, windshield wiper knob and cigarette lighter are all easily accessible.

LONG-DISTANCE HANDLING: These points are especially important if you use a car primarily for long trips. Does the car behave smoothly at high speeds? Does it have good roadability with no excessive sway on curves? Does it "track" properly without noticeable wander? Do the brakes stop the car smoothly and easily from 70 mph down to zero? Does it behave properly in cross-winds?

Big Steel Joins Doctors Lobby In Fighting Hospital Co-op

"ORGANIZED medicine" and a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp. are helping to keep the people of Two Harbors, Minn., from establishing their own co-op health plan and build a badly-needed hospital.

Details of the controversy are revealed in the Farmers Union Herald which reports that 70% of the residents of Two Harbors support the co-op plan. Two Harbors is in upper Minnesota near the famed Mesabi iron ore range.

Mayor Cyrus Magnuson, school teacher and a summertime employe of the Mesabi and Iron Range Railroad, is a friend of the cooperative health plan. The railroad is owned by U. S. Steel. He was fired from his summer job recently, the reason being his friendliness to the plan.

The present hospital and clinic is owned by the railroad. It has been operated for about 40 years as a prepayment affair with support checked off all employes' wages. Faced with the loss of the hospital with the retirement of the doctors operating it, a Community Health Association was formed and took it over on a voluntary, non-profit, member-controlled plan.

That was when organized medicine began its war on the people. Now a Big Steel subsidiary has stepped in to help the doctors lobby.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

(I'd like to take a moment for a personal note: The doctors had suggested I take some rest. My family and I are deeply grateful for all the expressions of good will. I expect to be back in the office very shortly. Thanks to all. It was very heartwarming.)

CONGRESS has gone home, leaving behind one of the most important pieces of legislation in your future, my future, and our children's. I'm speaking about the fine Social Security Bill introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), a close associate of our late Pres. Roosevelt, and one who carries on the humanitarian principles FDR wrote into the laws of our land. You've probably read many of the outstanding details of Lehman's bill in previous issues of CIO News.

Now, even with Congress out of Washington, is the time for some old-fashioned union action; for those same lawmakers are now back home, mending their political fences, seeing their constituents, and keeping a hard eye on the '54 elections.

This is the best chance you'll ever have to get to your representatives and talk to them, reason with them, convince them to act favorably on the Lehman bill. Call on them in their offices. Drop in at their homes. Remember that you of organized labor represents a genuine power in your community. The political leaders will give you their ear if you demand it.

★

THE ATTACKS on social security have increased. Its enemies have come out of their 20 years' hiding and are boldly talking about taking away the little bit we've been able to win.

We have to face the fact that our social security, now, is just a "little bit" of the real security American workers should have to keep them and theirs. While we would hope that Lehman's bill went even further, and give both increased coverage and benefits to all Americans who need it, we do feel it the best bill yet introduced. Pres. Eisenhower, too, has suggested that Congress bring more workers under social security coverage. This action on the part of an Administration which is not overly friendly to the principle of social security is a pretty good gauge of how great the problem has become.

The same principle that built CIO, that all workers are deserving of a union, should apply to the benefits derived from our democracy. All workers should be covered by social security.

Your congressman or senator is probably happy to get away from the famous Washington heat, but suppose all of us put a little special heat on these men. Show them straight out how we feel about the matter. It's vitally important.

★

A REPORT FROM Brother Oral Garrison indicates the committee named to look into the affiliation of local industrial unions has made consideraale progress. The LIUs have well served their purpose of enabling thousands of workers to organize who might otherwise have presented a problem in jurisdiction.

Often there just weren't the unions to care for them. But the situation has changed, as CIO has grown and expanded. The LIUs have grown up and there are many internationals which welcome them into their ranks with open arms. This, of course, will mean greater strength for the membership of all concerned.

While the committee has not yet reached the stage where it can make a final report, the matter has been placed in the hands of the CIO regional directors who are charged with working out the details of individual affiliations.

Referring again to social security, I wouldn't want to let the chance pass to pay a compliment to Brother Joe Curran, who took time from his duties as NMU president to head our CIO Social Security Committee. It was a fine job, and the measure of it is how many good features have been written into the Lehman Bill.

Local Fed Up On Teamsters Bolts To CIO After 15 Years

AFTER 15 years as an affiliate of the AFL Teamsters, a Chicago local has decided by a vote of better than three to one to join the CIO.

Members of the local, who are employed by the Transparent Package Co., cast 206 votes for the CIO Chemical Workers and 62 for the AFL union in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

For 15 years, J. T. O'Brien, recently named by Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck as general organizer in an 11-state Midwest area, has been "servicing" the local.

Members of the local became so disgusted that they went to Joseph Bolattino and Sam Angelocci, UGCCW-CIO representatives in Chicago, to ask the CIO affiliate to represent them.

Bolattino and Angelocci refused to raid the AFL just to pick up another local union.

But the members were determined to get out of the Teamsters, and said that they would look around for another union if UGCCW-CIO turned them down.

Then the UGCCW agreed to petition the NLRB for an election. Contract talks with the Chicago firm will begin as soon as formal certification of the election results is received.

NLRB Tells Fugitive Firm To Reinstate 480 Workers

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board ruled last week that a textile mill abandoned its Massachusetts operations and located in the South to avoid bargaining with the CIO Textile Workers.

Hailed as a major victory for the union, the decision involves the Mt. Hope Finishing Co., which formerly maintained a plant in North Dighton, Mass., but moved to Butner, N. C., following a strike by TWUA-CIO.

Approximately 480 workers at the Massachusetts plant, the board ruled, are entitled to employment there, if the mill reopens, or at the Butner plant. If the workers choose the latter, they will get travel and moving pay for themselves and their families.

TWUA-CIO began organization at the Mt. Hope plant, a textile finishing shop, in July 1951. Within a few days, the mill laid off 185 workers. A union meeting was called Aug. 10, and a strike in protest against the layoffs began three days later.

The NLRB conducted an election Sept. 17 which was won by the union, 369-210. Two days later, the Mt. Hope directors announced they were abandoning the mill. An official told reporters that the plant would go out if the union came in. Unfair labor practice charges were filed by the union.

THE PLANT had maintained its move was dictated by economic reasons. This was discounted by the NLRB because negotiations for a site in the South did not begin until after the election.

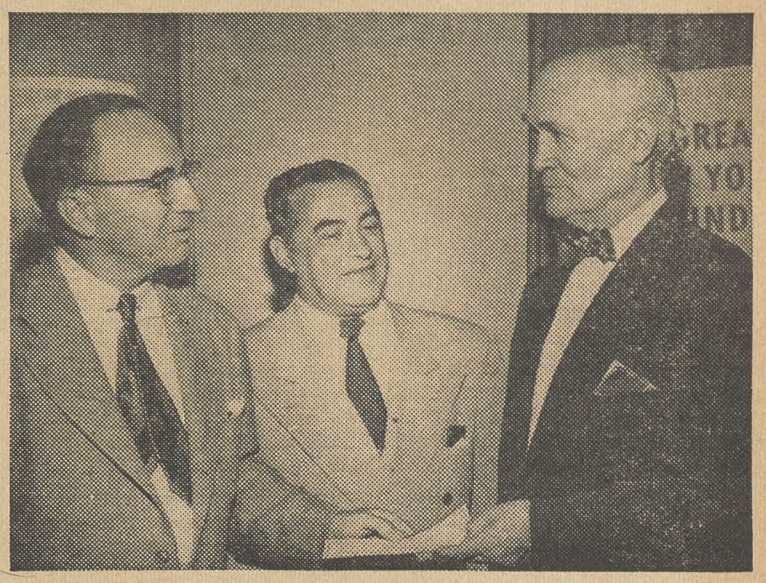
All of the 185 workers discharged soon after organization began were not fired discriminatorily, the board said, since some would have been laid off because of business conditions. About 65 were held to have been discriminatorily discharged.

NLRB has ordered the company to cease discrimination against the union and its membership. All employes of the Massachusetts plant were ordered reinstated without prejudice when and if that mill reopens, or at the Butner plant.

The 65 workers whose discharge was accelerated before the strike must be paid their wages, less any earnings at other employment.

About 480 other workers must be paid wages, less earnings, from the date the mill closed to the date they are offered reinstatement.

"It's a letter from my Union — they want my correct address!"



CHECK FOR $1000 is presented by Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of Local 3, ANG-CIO, to Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, USA (Ret.), executive vice president of the Greater New York Fund. Contribution is from the proceeds of the New York Guild's Page One Ball. Looking on is Ted Nelson, 1953 Page One Ball director.

Planning Group Report Hails TWUA Local In Velvet Mill

THE NATIONAL Planning Association has looked at another example of successful collective bargaining and has singled out a CIO union for high praise.

NPA's Committee on the Causes of Industrial Peace has acclaimed Local 110 of the CIO Textile Workers, for its democracy and "intelligent membership, guided by active and intelligent leadership."

The committee consists of experts in industrial relations from business, labor, universities and the professions, and is headed by Clinton S. Golden, formerly vice president of the CIO Steelworkers.

The committee had George S. Paul, director of the Labor-Management Institute of the Univ. of Connecticut, make an on-the-spot study of the local's relations with the American Velvet Co., Stonington, Conn.

Paul and the committee credit some of the good relations between the local and the company to a profit-sharing plan started at the suggestion of the company's owner and president, Clarence A. Wimpfheimer, in 1940. They add, however, neither party views profit sharing as a substitute for good wages and other benefits worked out by the company and the union.

"THE BASIC reason for success of the plan and of the whole collective bargaining relationship is the responsibility and the mutual respect which is demonstrated in everyday activities by management and the union," the committee says.

"This democratic union has intelligent leadership, guided by an active and interested membership. It has demonstrated to management an ability and willingness to carry its share of the load on a wide variety of problems.

"Management, led by its president, has convincingly proved to workers its sincerity in seeking ways to assure that workers have a security, well-being, and dignity in their jobs and community."

Sinclair Pact Gives OWIU 4% Pay Boost

COMPANYWIDE agreement on a new contract between the CIO Oil Workers and the Sinclair Oil Corp. was reached last week, topped by a 4% wage boost.

The pact virtually concludes 1953 negotiations for the OWIU-CIO. Almost all oil workers are now getting the 4% increase, or about 9c an hour.

Sinclair's contract directly covers 10,000 oil field, pipe line and refinery employes and indirectly affects several thousand other workers. The wage raise is retroactive to July 1.

SINCLAIR'S is the only companywide contract in the industry among major companies. Bargaining with other companies is on a plant-by-plant basis. The general wage increase in the industry, involving several hundred agreements, was gained without a single strike. A few small strikes were called in industrial oil plants this year, but not on wage issues.

Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer of OWIU-CIO, who directed the Sinclair negotiations, announced the basic contract had been extended to July 31, 1954, but may be opened on 30 days notice for wage discussions. Previously, the union had planned to let the contract run to the usual anniversary date, June 30, 1954.

Detroit To Hear HST Labor Day

Former Pres. Truman will be the principal speaker at the joint CIO-AFL Labor Day celebration in Detroit, Mich. It will be the fifth time that the former chief executive has visited the auto city to deliver a Labor Day address.

Economic Outlook Says—

Buying Power Key To Peacetime Economy

REDUCTION of defense spending will release important resources for civilian production, according to the current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

But unless the great mass of Americans have enough purchasing power to buy the goods that will be produced and the services that will be available, it continues, the country is headed toward unemployment at home, and the world toward despair.

"Economic expansion can be maintained only if spending in the civilian part of the economy rises to offset declining defense expenditures," the Outlook says.

"The continued growth of the national economy brings within range a total national output of $410 billion by 1956. Translated into individual terms, this would mean a real annual income of $1758 by 1956, a gain of nearly 18% over 1952 for every man, woman and child in the U. S."

The Outlook reports that continued expansion of the economy is both possible and necessary, but that "potential increases in total output and personal income will not occur automatically or inevitably."

Calling for recognition of the increased productivity of American workers, the Outlook points out that "if economy is to absorb the effects of rising man-hour output, markets must increase, total output must grow, and new employment opportunities must be created.

"**CONTINUED** man-hour output increases in the period ahead will make it necessary for the economy to create new employment opportunities for one to 1.75 million persons annually merely to maintain the present level of employment," it adds.

"To absorb the natural yearly increases in the civilian labor force . . . it is necessary for the economy to create an additional 700,000 new jobs each year.

"Full employment therefore in the period ahead requires the creation of about 1.75 to 2.5 million new jobs each year."

Defense expenditures are scheduled to taper off from an annual rate of over $53 billion in mid-1953 to $40 to $45 billion by 1956, the Outlook reports.

"A great share of the burden of sustaining full employment . . . will fall upon . . . private domestic investment and consumer expenditures," it goes on.

The Outlook points out that personal consumption expenditures have been pushed down from "an average 69% of total output of 1946-1949 to 62.7% in the first quarter of 1953," and urges expansion of this section of the economy.

"The buying power of wages and salaries must rise rapidly in the period ahead," it says. "Wages and salaries must make up for their lag behind rising productivity in the past few years.

"**THE BUSINESS** community generally must change its price and profit policies. Narrow unit profit margins are called for to bolster consumer buying power . . . Government policies likewise must be framed with the goal of an expanding economy based on rising consumer buying power."

In the area of government responsibility, the Outlook recommends the following:

1. Wage increases through collective bargaining. Raising exemptions for income tax above the present $600.

2. Improvement of state and federal legislation on social security, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, minimum wage, etc.

3. Stepping up school, hospital and road construction, along with a new federal housing program for low-income families.

4. Improvement of the farm support program.

5. Formulation of fiscal, credit and monetary policies in keeping with the need for economic expansion.

6. Preparation for increased government spending at any time when expenditures by private groups appear to be insufficient to maintain full employment and economic growth.

The alternative economic road, the Outlook holds, is "failure to utilize our resources to their fullest extent."

"This would not only be a loss for the American people, but around the world its impact would be disastrous," it concludes.

For a more detailed analysis, see "Maintaining Prosperity," obtainable from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C., $1 per copy.

Farm Buying Power Hits Post-War Low

The farmer's share of the American housewife's food dollar on June 30 was at its lowest since World War II, the Agriculture Dept. reported last week.

The man who grows what goes on the dinner table was getting only 44c out of every $1 Mrs. America was spending on it, the department said. The other 56% was going to processors, distributors and other middlemen. The farmer's most prosperous post-war year was 1946, when he got 52c of every food dollar.

01-8

Coalition 'Blocks' Civil Rights

SENATE Dixiecrats and Midwest Republicans were denounced for blocking civil rights legislation by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) at a meeting of the Civil Rights Committee of the CIO Electrical Workers.

Douglas spoke at a two-day session in Washington which was attended by some 50 delegates from the union's 10 districts and many of its locals.

"The most frustrating experience of my life has been in the field of civil rights in the Senate," he said. "The alliance between the Dixiecrats and the Midwest Republicans have effectively blocked any possibility of getting civil rights legislation passed whether it be an FEPC, an anti-lynching or an anti-poll tax bill."

The Illinois Senator told his audience that the Midwesterners do not vote against civil rights measures, but to keep Rule 22. The rule requires a two-thirds vote of all Senators —not just those present—to end a filibuster, and has been used to prevent the passage on civil rights legislation.

The CIO has long called for its repeal.

Douglas blamed the South-Midwest coalition with successfully blocking the passage of any major social legislation since 1938. He said the pressure of liberals in the Senate for civil rights legislation and the litigation to end segregation in the schools have caused some Southern states to improve their school facilities for Negroes.

Audience participation marked the meeting at which IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett presided. He is chairman of the union's Civil Rights Committee.

Two impromtu skits depicting discriminatory situations brought comments from many delegates. Reports were given for civil rights committees of the 10 districts and many locals. IUE-CIO is working constantly to eliminate discrimination in plants where it has contracts and to advance the cause of civil rights nationally.

Delegates asked numerous questions of three Indonesian labor leaders who spoke and declared they were opposed to discrimination anywhere.

Other speakers included Dr. Carl Bauer, professor of psychology at Catholic Univ., Washington; Harry Fleischman, director of National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee; Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union, and George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Civil Rights Committee.

Jobless Aid Asked For U. S. Workers

Rep. Forand (D., R.I.) has introduced a bill to make federal employes eligible for unemployment compensation.

Pointing to a 100,000 decline in federal employment in the past six months, Forand said benefits should be available to workers "to tide them over after the termination of their federal employment and until re-employment."

2 Of Ma Bell's Chicks Yield To CWA-CIO

SETTLEMENTS approximating 6.5c an hour have been won by the CIO Communications Workers with two units of the Bell system.

The agreements were reached in Wisconsin and Illinois and cover more than 18,000 employes.

The Wisconsin Bell Telephone Co. and CWA-CIO's 7000 members in that State agreed last week for an average of 7.3c an hour for plant workers and nearly 6c an hour for traffic employes.

In Chicago, agreement was reached with the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. An all-traffic unit of about 11,000 members, including 2100 long distance operators and the Chicago "toll area," received an average wage hike of just under 6c an hour.

EVERY unit of the Bell system under contract with CWA-CIO is now in negotiations for a new contract, just arrived at a settlement, or on strike as in the case of the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., where 7000 are out.

The Indiana strike was reported by CWA-CIO as "tight as a drum—and so is the company." In its third week, the walkout had tied up phone service in and out of many Indiana communities. The company has made no move from its original 4.9c an hour offer, well below the 6.5c settlement reached with other Bell affiliates earlier.

JUBILANT PICKETS at Blatz brewery cheer end of long strike of the CIO Brewery Workers against Milwaukee employers whose united front was broken by their firm. From left, front, Joe Filo, Egisto DiNardo, Phil Nowicki, W. Mylnarek; standing, Joe Longtime, picket captain; M. Anniuk, Ray Kreuger, Robert Davis, Ed Tilk and Clyde Rucinski. Strike won 37.5-hour week, 20c hourly hike, pensions.

IWA Ends Peonage In Mississippi

PEONAGE practiced by a Jackson, Miss., employer ended abruptly when an international representative of the CIO Woodworkers got wind of it, Labor Press Associated reported last week.

The situation was disclosed when some employes of the Merrimac Veneer Co., members of the CIO affiliate, let IWA-CIO Intl. Rep. Claude Hill know they were getting empty pay envelopes.

They said they had received pay advances—which the company called loans — when they were hard pressed for cash, and were forced to pay interest at the rate of 20% a week.

THIS WAS so high that a few weeks after getting the money, the interest was eating up all their earnings. They were going deeper and deeper into debt to the employer, and in effect were bound to him in involuntary servitude for the rest of their working lives, as the debt grew so high they could never hope to repay it.

Hill arranged a meeting with the company at which the union also was represented by Pres. J. B. Hanna of IWA-CIO Dist. 4, and Intl. Rep. A. C. Hudson. At the session, the company attorney said he would look into the matter.

The following day he told the union its charges were true and that the injustice would be rectified. The day after that, the victims of the usury went to the company office with their union representatives and received their pay checks—with no deductions.

Now they are repaying the advances at the rate of $3 a week, with no interest.

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO Broadcasts Begin Labor Day

—See Page 2

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Reuther Sees U. S. Peace Leadership

—See Page 3

TYPICAL of kind of help CIO World Labor Fund is giving free trade unions throughout the world are these donations to Force Ouvriere Metalworkers' Union in Paris, France. From left are Paul Bourbonneux, assistant secretary general of the metal union; Victor G. Reuther, European representative of CIO; G. Delamare of the metal union, and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. (For story on Reuther's return, see Page 3.)

Television Next—

CIO Radio Program Starts Labor Day

STARTING LABOR DAY, the CIO will launch a year-long series of daily radio news commentary broadcasts over some 150 stations of the American Broadcasting Co. network.

John W. Vandercook, noted radio commentator and author, has been signed to appear on the program.

The quarter-hour program will be heard over ABC network Mondays through Fridays at 7 p.m. local time in the east, and at 6 p.m. local time in the midwest, mountain and Pacific Coast time zones. In some few cities, the program will be transcribed for slightly later broadcast, where individual stations had existing commitments for the time the CIO show will go on the network.

In addition, plans are being made for a regularly appearing CIO television show, to appear in approximately 30 major cities throughout the country.

FULL DETAILS on the CIO radio and TV programs will be made public in the near future, together with a complete list of the stations which will carry the Vandercook commentary.

In announcing the CIO's enlarged public relations program, Pres. Walter P. Reuther stressed the fact that Vandercook will not act as a "propaganda agent" for the CIO.

He will view the news as he sees it, as a public service to the American people provided by the CIO.

Vandercook, whose family came to this country in the 17th century, is the son of one of the founding officials of the United Press. He has traveled extensively throughout the world; knows many of the leaders of world political and economic life; and has served many years as a news commentator on several of the major U. S. radio networks.

His comments will be heard in just about

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

every major city and in a large proportion of the rural areas of the nation.

Commenting about the plans for the CIO public relations program, Reuther said:

"The CIO is sincerely pleased at the opportunity of bringing the nightly news commentary of John W. Vandercook to the American public over the radio facilities of the American Broadcasting Co.

"WE IN THE CIO look upon this program as an opportunity to serve the public, by keeping it acquainted with the fast-breaking news of the day and how it affects the daily lives of each and every one of us.

"We hope, through the commercial announcements on the broadcast, to better acquaint the public with the CIO and its role in the community. We have often pointed out that CIO members make progress only as the community progresses, and not at the community's expense; and this program will demonstrate that fact.

"This radio series, the latest step in the CIO's continuing program of public relations, will shortly be followed by a regular television program. It is our hope that we will be able to announce details on this TV series in the near future."

PLANS FOR the radio-television series, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars, have been under study for several months at the direction of Reuther. The initial study was carried out by a special committee of union public relations experts appointed by him and headed by Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director.

Members of that group were Vin Sweeney, steel; Frank Winn, auto; Arthur Riordan, electrical; Richard Rohman, clothing; Al Herrington, communications; Kenneth Fiester, textile; Joseph Walsh, rubber; Ray Davidson, oil; Henry Zon, CIO-PAC; Al Zack, CIO assistant publicity director; and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

FOLLOWING general recommendations from that committee, the CIO Executive Committee and Executive Board decided last June to authorize the settling of final details.

Negotiations for the CIO were handled by the Henry J. Kaufman & Associates advertising agency of Washington, which handles the CIO account; Goldberg, Assistant Counsel Thomas Harris, Fleisher and Zack.

Plans for an intensive promotion and publicity campaign in support of both the radio and television series are being worked out by the Kaufman Agency and the CIO Publicity Dept.

Further details will be published in coming issues of the CIO News.

IUE-CIO Victorious In Bitter NLRB Vote

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers last week chalked up "the most significant organizing victory" in the South in recent years.

Workers at the Poinsett Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Anderson, S. C., ignoring a well-financed "Citizens' Committee" propaganda, voted for the IUE-CIO in a National Labor Relations Board election. More than 280 workers were involved.

Ed Geiger, who led the CIO campaign, called the "Citizens' Committee" resistance "the most perfectly organized type to be found."

A YEAR AGO, the same committee made use of the same expert propaganda, which ran the gutter-gamut from racial and religious prejudice to outright coercion of workers, to defeat a textile organizing campaign in Anderson.

At that time, the anti-union organization found widespread support from misguided elements in the community, frightened by the succession of false but gory libels fixed on CIO.

This year, Geiger and John Clark of the IUE-CIO said, the "Citizens' Committee" had lost most of its sting. Their 1952 "victory" had turned into defeat for the community, with hundreds of workers laid off and the rest "stretched out."

Where the "committee" had been able to command genuine volunteer manpower from local residents during the first anti-union campaign, the Poinsett drive found many townspeople would not be bullied or cajoled into working against themselves again.

Major CIO Meetings Scheduled This Week

On Tuesday, Aug. 18, the CIO-PAC Executive Board will meet at 10 a.m. in the Gallery of the Dupont Plaza Hotel.

On Wednesday, the CIO Finance Committee will meet at 10 a.m. in CIO headquarters. At the same time, a PAC rally will be held at the Washington Hotel.

The CIO Eexcutive Committee, composed of the executive officers and vice presidents, will meet at lunch, dinner and during the evening of Aug. 19.

On Thursday, Aug. 20, the CIO Executive Board will meet in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington.

Policy Body Post Going To M'Donald

APPOINTMENT of Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers to the government's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy is expected shortly from Pres. Eisenhower.

The new commission was established in the trade agreement law enacted by the last Congress. A 17-man board, it will consist of five Senators, five House members and seven public members named by the President. It will report its findings on U. S. foreign policy and aims not later than Mar. 6, 1954.

Among the tasks assigned to the commission will be the investigation of tariff policies, reciprocal trade agreements and the broad aspects of all U. S. economic policies overseas.

Considerable investigative work has already been done for the commission.

Clarence B. Randall, board chairman of the Inland Steel Co., is reported slated to be chairman of the new commission. Randall was a leading figure in last year's steel strike, heading the fight against former Pres. Truman's seizure of the steel mills to halt a strike by the CIO Steelworkers.

Rubber Workers, IAM In No-Raid Agreement

A NO-RAIDING PACT between the CIO Rubber Workers and the AFL Int. Association of Machinists was signed last week.

Announcement of the agreement was made jointly by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the URW-CIO and Pres. Al Hayes of IAM-AFL. The pact is similar to one previously signed between the CIO Auto Workers and the Machinists.

THE TWO union heads said the compact reflects their conviction, "that labor unity must be attained in order to safeguard the advances that have been made by union members and to bring about greater results in the future."

An important provision calls for mutual cooperation between the unions to prevent employers from relocating factories in an attempt to escape union organization.

"The parties to this agreement recognize the danger from reactionary and recalcitrant employers who attempt to escape their collective bargaining responsibilities to either union by a relocation of their plant or business to another section of the country," the agreement says.

Where this circumstance arises, each party hereto will assist the union affected by such runaway in its efforts to reestablish itself as the bargaining agency in the new plant or property of said company."

Buckmaster and Hayes in a joint statement declared that the pact "established some common sense rules and orderly procedures which should work to the benefit of both memberships."

The IAM-AFL is the country's fourth largest union and one of the fastest growing. First result of the agreement with URW-CIO will be an end to disputes on jurisdiction over maintenance workers in the rubber, cork and linoleum fields.

AMONG the provisions is one banning aid or encouragement to other CIO or AFL unions that might attempt jurisdictional raids on plants where either party has established a bargaining relationship.

In organizing campaigns where both unions are competing for membership, the drive will be carried out in such a manner as to build trade union loyalty. Organizational advantages will not be sought by tactics detrimental to the overall best interests of the union movement.

AFL Executive Body Okehs No-Raid Pact; Conventions Act Next

THE AFL Executive Council last week approved the no-raiding agreement with the CIO, but almost immediately one of its largest affiliates, the Carpenters Union, withdrew.

AFL Pres. George Meany said that the action of the 822,000 member union would not interfere with the AFL plans for labor unity.

The no-raiding agreement will be submitted to the AFL convention in St. Louis next month and to the CIO convention in Cleveland next November. The CIO executive board last June approved the pact which had been drawn up by a six-man joint committee following a meeting of top leaders of the two big labor groups in Washington last April.

The CIO was represented on the committee by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald. AFL members were Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll.

The Carpenters' withdrawal made vacant the post of AFL first vice president, which had been filled by Pres. Emeritus William Hutcheson of the Carpenters. The remaining vice presidents were advanced a notch, with Matthew Woll moving into Hutcheson's spot. Teamsters Pres. Don Beck was elected thirteenth vice president.

The Carpenters are now headed by Maurice A. Hutcheson, son of William. He said the union's action was based on failure of the Executive Council to act on a plan submitted by the AFL Building Trades Council for an intra-AFL non-raiding pact.

THE COUNCIL, however, discussed possible machinery for ending jurisdictional disputes and raiding between sister unions. Meany told reporters something might develop on the issue by the time of the AFL convention.

The elder Hutchseon said his union objected to CIO-AFL unity because the Carpenters are trying to "organize" CIO Woodworkers at the Weyerhaeuser lumber firm in the Northwest.

When the CIO and the AFL conventions approve the no-raiding pact, it becomes effective Jan. 1, 1954, as far as the two major bodies are concerned.

CWA-CIO Sets Stage For Strike of 50,000 At Huge Bell Unit

THE CIO Communications Workers last week authorized a strike of its largest unit, won one agreement, and continued one walkout and negotiations with 13 other Bell System units.

Authority for a strike at Southwestern Bell, where CWA has its largest unit of 50,000 members, was granted by the international executive board. The board gave Dist. Dir. D. L. McCowen discretion for setting the walkout date.

Southwestern Bell operates in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and a portion of Illinois.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called Southwestern Bell's 3.5c an hour wage increase offer "close to an insult."

"We have been negotiating with Southwestern since June 3," he said. "The contract terminated July 6, over a month ago. No agreement is in sight. There is no evidence that the company intends to bargain in good faith.

"We are getting set for strike action. A strike vote was completed two weeks ago. It ran 10-to-1 in favor of a walkout."

Membership unrest already has been demonstrated by sporadic walkouts in Southwest Bell territory—in San Antonio, Austin and Waco, Tex.

CONTINUOUS bargaining sessions over the weekend won an agreement early last week with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph in Northern California. The union won pay increases ranging from $1 to $2 a week, one week's vacation after six months' service if hired before Apr. 1, improved grievance procedure, reclassification of seven towns, and shortening of the progression schedule in the traffic department.

The Indiana Bell strike which began July 22 continued last week. The CWA has refused a company offer of 4.9c an hour for 7000 strikers.

Including Indiana and Southwestern Bell, CWA is negotiating with 15 Bell units on contracts covering 213,777 workers.

Auto Pension Plan Bettered In New Pact

IMPROVEMENTS on the auto industry's pension plan are contained in an agreement ratified last week by Local 189, CIO Auto Workers, in Detroit.

Michael F. Lacey, co-director of UAW-CIO Region 1, said a pact with the Udylite Corp. and its Parker-Wolverine Division betters the usual pension plan in several respects. It provides for vested pension rights after ten years of service.

This means that rights and credits to pensions are maintained whether or not the worker remains in the employ of the firm until age 65. Another union objective is realized in the provision that there is no compulsory retirement at any age.

The plan covers about 250 workers at Udylite plant and about 750 at the Parker-Wolverine division.

Reuther Hits 'Crepehangers'—

Chance For Free World Peace Leadership Role

CIO LEADERS, CIO CREW: Members of the ship's crew committee of the CIO Maritime Union aboard the S.S. America get together with CIO leaders returning from Eurpoe. In the photo, together with the crew members, are Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Guy Nunn, of the CIO Auto Workers.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER returned from Europe Aug. 11, convinced that the East German unrest gives America and the free world a "golden opportunity" to take leadership in the quest for peace and for economic and social justice.

Arriving on the S. S. America at New York after six weeks in Europe attending labor conferences and visiting union leaders in half a dozen countries, Reuther called the anti-Communist unrest in East Germany "the most significant development since the cold war."

"The uprisings in East Berlin and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain indicate that workers are the core of the struggle against communist totalitarianism, just as they were the core of the struggle against fascism," the CIO president declared.

Reuther, looking rested and fit, arrived in New York after a storm-tossed voyage with Mrs. Reuther, their daughter Linda; CIO Sec.-Treas. and Mrs. James B. Carey; Michael Ross, director of international affairs for the CIO; and Guy Nunn, a radio broadcaster for the CIO Auto Workers.

THEY HAD attended the congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm early in July. After that, the Reuther family visited in Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Austria.

Sec.-Treas. and Mrs. Carey and Ross had visited Finland for four days as guests of the Finnish trade unions, and Greece, where the unions also played host. The Careys had also gone to Israel as part of a CIO delegation to that country (See other story, Page 9).

DURING a shipboard interview, Reuther emphasized his belief that "the free labor movement is the most reliable ally of democracy."

"If we are to meet the threat of communism, we must make a greater effort to strengthen labor everywhere," he said.

He had high praise for the work of the ICFTU, in helping build unions in various parts of the world, and in promoting union educational efforts in the more undeveloped areas.

Results aren't always speedily forthcoming, despite the good work done, Reuther pointed out —"you can't press a button to get a strong free labor movement—it takes hard work."

Answering a question about relations with the AFL in the international field, Reuther stressed a "general agreement on fundamentals." The question led to several about the CIO's next step in unity matters, and about a rash of rumors, concerning the CIO's general state of health.

NOTING that he had had no unity talks with AFL leaders while in Europe, Reuther added:

"We're sincerely interested in working out unity. But it can't be done overnight, because of the many complex problems involved.

"The CIO-AFL no-raid agreement must be ratified as a first step. But the important thing to remember is that the unity talks so far have not come to grips with the really complex and difficult problems involved in organic unity.

"In the meantime, the CIO is going on about its business—and we're not going to trade basic principles for matters of expediency."

In reply to a query about the issue of craft vs. industrial unions, Reuther suggested that the craft union leaders are a good deal more "realistic" than they were 15 years ago, when the CIO was formed.

He repeated, on the other hand, that recent actions by the AFL teamsters union violate the spirit of the no-raid agreement and raise problems and obstacles to unity talks.

But the principal theme of his remarks was that the CIO is "actively in business" and intends to stay that way pending a resolution of the complex issues of organic unity.

REUTHER cited the CIO's contract for a year-long radio program on ABC, featuring Commentator John W. Vandercook, and plans for a series of network TV shows, as one indication of this determination.

(See separate story on Page 2 on CIO radio-television plans.)

The CIO president scoffed at the "sheer nonsense" which has been appearing in certain papers and magazines about CIO's alleged disintegration.

"I am positive that history will show that the crepehangers are wrong again, as they have been in the past," Reuther declared.

HE ADDED that the dopesters were wrong time and again in predicting CIO's downfall, and he noted they had also predicted the disruption of the Auto Workers when he was elected head of that union after the war.

Immediately after docking, the Reuther family set out by car for Wheeling, W. Va., the home of his parents, and was due in Detroit late last week. Reuther will preside at a series of CIO and PAC meetings in Washington this coming week.

Sec.-Treas. and Mrs. Carey left New York immediately for Washington.

CIO Donates $50,000 To Red Victims

VICTIMS of Soviet persecution in East Germany will be aided by a contribution of $50,000 from the CIO, it was announced last week.

The money will be distributed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in cooperation with the West German Federation of Labor (DGD). CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pledged the amount during recent meetings of the ICFTU in Stockholm.

A similar amount was given by the AFL. The United Mine Workers pledged $10,000. Reuther said the aid would go to workers in the eastern zone of Germany who have resisted Soviet tyranny.

The CIO On The Air

Facts are sometimes elusive things. They can be kept from the people in all sorts of ways—and sometimes are. Yet without them, it is impossible to reason to a logical conclusion.

The CIO believes firmly in the innate intelligence and common sense of the average American. It believes that with facts at his disposal he can solve his problems and act in the best interests of himself, his country and his union.

This, in the final analysis, is what decided the CIO to sponsor a nationwide radio program of news and commentary.

The program begins, fittingly enough, on Labor Day, Sept. 7. The broadcaster, John W. Vandercook, who has built up a splendid reputation as a radio newsman, will deal exclusively in facts.

The CIO program is another form of CIO public service to the whole American community. For as its spokesmen have often pointed out, CIO members are part of that community, and what's good for the community is good for CIO members.

In brief, it's good for the community to have the facts.

'Golden Opportunity'

When CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther returned from Europe last week, he said that the unrest in East Germany gives the free world—and especially the United States—a "golden opportunity" to take the ball away from the Communists in the search for peace and justice.

But before the free world and the United States can steal the ball from the Communists and head a march toward those goals, the leaders of democratic governments must revise a lot of their thinking.

As Reuther pointed out, the uprisings in East Berlin, and also those elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain, were stirred up by workers.

That fact alone should stir up a lot of presidents and prime ministers to the realization that the CIO leader was right when he said that the free labor movement has proved itself the most reliable ally of democracy.

This, in turn, might stir them to another realization: that if free labor is strengthened, the bulwarks against Communist aggression are strengthened.

Sweet Victory

The NLRB election at the Poinsett Manufacturing Co. in Anderson, S. C., was heart-warming to those who worked so hard and so long to convert what has been regarded as an anti-union community.

It indicates that the people who want to keep unions out of a town so they won't have to pay decent wages and provide decent working conditions can't fool all of the workers all of the time.

The employes of the Poinsett plant, a subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., saw the flaws in the barrage of anti-CIO and anti-union propaganda that had been hurled at them.

The fact that they withstood the pressure and picked the CIO Electrical Workers as their bargaining agent is to their eternal credit. We welcome them into the CIO.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Another CIO Public Service

In Other Words—

'Religion' And Anti-Unionism

Excerpts from a speech inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Bailey (D. W. Va.), on "hate" sheets which pretend to be religious publications but are written with an anti-labor bias, are printed below.

REP. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY

THOSE WHO OPPOSE the unionization of workers are perfectly entitled to their views. But in the presentation of arguments for or against joining up with a union certain rules of fair play and ordinary decency should apply.

One tactic now being used to defeat unionization in the South is so manifestly improper and dangerous in its implication as to warrant thorough investigation by the appropriate committee of the Congress.

What I am referring to is the well documented allegations by responsible labor organizations that professional "hate merchants" are being hired at this very moment to foment racial and religious strife as a means of defeating the legal and legitimate aspirations of workers to form unions.

It must be made clear that the practices I am here discussing are not a relic of a former and distant era in American labor relations. These are things that are happening today and not too far from the Capitol of the U. S.

Although as a nation we have made great strides forward in eliminating racial and religious intolerance . . . we find that certain corporations are paying out money to foster racial and religious hatreds and create dangerous divisions and distrust among our people.

Appeal To Hate

The particular and most recent incident of this type which comes to our attention arises out of a normal and conservatively conducted unionization movement among a group of textile workers in Southern Virginia. The labor organization carrying on this campaign is the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO. The name of the town where the plant is located is Fries, in Grayson County, Va.

A few workers were signing union membership cards each week and the organizer in charge felt that the moment was approaching when he would be in a position to petition the National Labor Relations Board for an election.

It was just at that point that the hate propaganda began to circulate in the community.

The individual signing the particular diatribe which was distributed at this plant in Virginia calls himself Sherman A. Patterson. Both the Senate and House Labor committees and the NLRB have considerable files on Patterson.

For some years Patterson has published from his headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., a tabloid size paper called "Militant Truth." At first glance this sheet gives the appearance of a religious or revivalist publication. Closer perusal shows that its real purpose is to discredit legitimate trade unions by giving the impression that all trade-unionists are Jews or foreigners, and, therefore, Communists or racketeers or both. Running through every one of Patterson's publication is the appeal to race hatred.

Articles Reprinted

I have the original copies of the particular publications referred to here. Both are dated late in May 1953. The papers were actually circulated in June 1953. The articles authored by Patterson appear not only in the revivalist tabloid but were reprinted immediately in a regular weekly newspaper published in Galax, Va., which circulates among employes in the mill.

Repeatedly, Patterson refers to "alien born labor bosses." He has for years sedulously attempted to create the impression that all key trade-unionists are imbued with "hostile ideologies" as a result of foreign birth.

Unflaggingly Patterson has asserted that trade-unionism is synonymous with Communism. Patterson has printed articles attempting to prove that a loyal Christian cannot in good conscience join and be active in any labor union.

The Congress should carefully but promptly investigate the proper steps to be taken to offset the damage done by these "hate sheets" . . . Manifestly it is the duty of our law enforcement agencies to detect and punish slander and subversion and incitation which will lead to disorder.

By such declarations Congress would cut the ground from under these subsidized hate-mongers and poison pen-peddlers.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A WIDELY-EXHIBITED Republican television film, starring House Speaker Joe Martin but including a lot of shots of Pres. Ike, reveals that the New York advertising hucksters still have control of the Administration's public relations.

Martin is shown as telling his grateful countrymen about the terrible problems "inherited" by the GOP, including the Korean war as "problem No. 1." Then the film talks about Pres. Eisenhower's announcement that the U. S. 7th Fleet would "no longer be employed to shield Communist China" from Chiang Kai-shek's forces on Formosa.

Hucksters

The Madison Ave. boys still run the Administration's public relations. They're still peddling the same old phonies, too, with the same blithe disregard for the people's common sense.

Speaker Joe doesn't exactly claim that from this decision all blessings flow. But, by juxtaposition of subject matter, the decision is treated as the cause of an "amazing chain of events."

The "amazing" chain of events includes the agreement of Communists in Korean to exchange sick prisoners, the liberation of William Oatis, an American reporter jailed by the Czechs, the Berlin riots of June 17, finally the full truce in Korea.

Some of us were under the impression that the death of Stalin and troubles in the Kremlin had something to do with this "chain of events."

The 7th Fleet announcement could not, in fact, have had much to do with it—because the 7th Fleet had not acted, at any moment, as a "shield" for Red China.

Back in 1950 Mr. Truman, in order to prevent expansion of the Korean war, told the Reds that the 7th Fleet would halt any attempt by Chinese Communists to invade Formosa. He also ordered that it prevent provocative acts by Chiang against the Chinese mainland—again, to prevent expansion of the war rather than to "shield" the Communists.

As the Korean war went on and on, the latter part of these orders was eroded if not cancelled. The 7th Fleet closed its eyes and Chiang's guerillas made repeated raids on Red-held islands and the mainland.

Published and Denied

The fact has frequently been published and it is undeniable. So it's hard to accept the theory that Pres. Eisenhower's one phrase about the 7th Fleet changed anything so as to set in motion the "amazing chain of events."

The advertising whizbangs are extremely skillful at selling soap and cigarets. The question is whether—or perhaps how long—they can sell political ideas by use of their tested commercial techniques.

It is Axiom No. 1, in these techniques, that advertising claims need bear no more than a plausible resemblance to facts. They must simply keep the sponsor out of premature trouble with the Federal Trade Commission.

The 15-minute film in which Martin appeared nationally is so designed that each GOP congressman can cut himself into the show, as a substitute for Martin, and exhibit himself to voters in his own district, riding on Ike's televised coattails, complete with claims for the "amazing chain of events."

This observer has no idea whether the hucksters' Axiom No. 1 will work permanently in the political field. This is simply an acknowledgement that their technique is being given a thorough trial, with full cooperation of the Administration and various GOP committees.

More Give-Aways

Two little-noticed "give-away" bills that were blocked by liberal Democrats in the last-minute adjournment frenzy of Congress involved railroad rates and the renegotiation of defense contracts.

The railroad-rate bill would have allowed carriers to increase rates pending later hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on their *applications* for higher rates. It would also have instructed the ICC to establish "new and broader standards" in rate cases, including the "right" of railroads "to maintain sound credit and attract equity capital."

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) stopped this one in the cloakrooms by threatening a Senate floor fight. The bill was practically a measure to guarantee profits.

The renegotiation bill was stopped on the floor by Douglas and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Senate GOP leaders tried to push through the measure without committee hearings, without testimony from any executive agency.

In the guise of "extending" the power to cut down profits paid a defense manufacturer, the bill would actually have heavily amended existing law. It was pointed out by the liberals that one clause exempted from renegotiation sections of contracts involving "a standard commercial article" and that about 70% of an Army tank is composed of "standard commercial articles."

Both bills, of course, can be called up again next January by Senate GOP Leader Knowland. He was forced to abandon them only temporarily in the adjournment rush.

Washington Window—

Uncle Sam, Like The Rest Of Us, Is Having Trouble With His Bills

By Public Affairs Institute

WHEN PRES. EISENHOWER requested and Congress refused to authorize an increase in the ceiling on the national debt from $275 billion to $290 billion, a major issue was re-created.

The public debt, the budget and government spending will receive a lot of attention from the next session of the 83rd Congress. They will unquestionably be major issues in the 1954 congressional elections.

Even now politics cloud the issues. However, there are clear facts which every conscientious citizen should know. Here are some:

Present Debt—Now stands at $272 billion—only $3 billion below the $275 billion ceiling established by Congress in 1946. Last January, when the Eisenhower Administration took office, the debt was $267 billion.

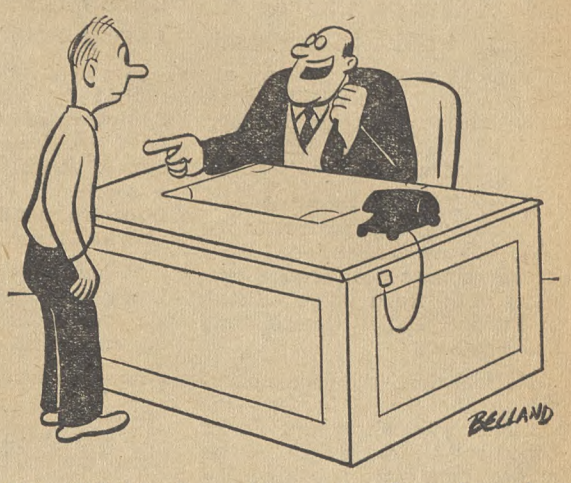
Is a Higher Ceiling Necessary?—Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), Senate fiscal expert, says that the government will have a $7.3 billion deficit from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1, 1954. There is a cash balance on hand of $9 billion. Byrd says this leaves a surplus until January—when heavier tax receipts come in—of $1.7 billion without using the $3 billion borrowing power still remaining under the present limit.

Sec. of the Treasury Humphrey largely agrees with Byrd's figures. Basic dispute is that Humphrey maintains that the Treasury must have a $6 billion cash balance on deposit in banks at all times. This would place the debt over the ceiling in December, at $277 billion.

Purpose of Debt Ceilings—Congress first set a debt ceiling early in World War II. Announced purpose was to keep spending and debt down. Real purpose was to keep fiscal control in Congress. Actually, Congress does have control through power to appropriate funds and to lay taxes.

Why a Growing Debt?—Public debts always grow during periods of military build-up and depression. Here is what happened for the fiscal year ending June 30:

Pres. Truman had estimated last January a $9 billion budget deficit. Eisenhower estimated slightly less. Expenditures were cut close to $3 billion but tax revenues were $3.5 billion below expectations. Final deficit for the year: $9.4 billion.



"Smith! You have been a loyal employe for 15 years, and to show our appreciation you will be known as Mr. Smith!"

Who is Responsible?—In politics the opposition is always blamed for the unpleasant, so:

Republicans: "We inherited the deficit from the Truman Administration."

Democrats: "Republican tight money policies with higher interest rates have started a trend which will depress our economy, reduce federal revenues and increase the debt."

How Will U. S. Pay Its Bills?—It can carry less cash balance or postpone payment until after January. Government assets, like mortgages of the Federal National Mortgage Association, could be sold to private financial houses. And, of course, Eisenhower can call a special session of Congress in the fall.

Outlook for Present Fiscal Year—Humphrey and Byrd both expect expenditures to be $74 billion for the fiscal year which began July 1. Humphrey expects receipts to be $68.5 billion, equal to the previous year.

Byrd says receipts will be $60 billion unless taxes scheduled to end in January and April are re-enacted. Then it will be $64 billion. He predicts either a $14 or $10 billion deficit. The taxes set to end are excess profits, 10% of income tax, and certain corporation and excise taxes.

Whichever figures you accept it appears evident that tax cuts, balanced budgets and a reduced public debt are easier to talk about than bring about.

Manila Paper Finds—

Philippine Free Trade Unions Also Harassed By Mudslingers

POLITICAL PROBLEMS besetting young free trade unions in the Philippines are similar to those of the older, more mature labor movement in the U. S., according to an editorial in the current issue of The (Manila) Free Worker.

The paper is the official publication of the Philippine Federation of Free Workers.

Free unions on the island helped to enact a good labor law much like the Wagner Act. For this they have been bitterly attacked, just as American unions have been for their opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law.

"The accusations that have been hurled at free labor for engaging in political action," the editorial says, "have been filled with mud precisely because they were based on well-nursed prejudice or gross misinformation.

"The mud-slingers have cried 'undemocratic' and 'subversive' at free labor for lobbying for a good labor law and for supporting the friends of labor in politics.

"These assaults on free labor unions unearth an attempt of vested interests and power-mad politicians to eliminate all obstacles that lie in their way.

"If ever there is any democratic right of labor in politics it is the right of labor to lobby for good labor laws and to back candidates who sympathize with labor.

"There is an inevitable marriage between the economic strength of a labor union and its political strength. It is our proposition that if an organization is to maintain its economic power it must also be able to exert political power.

"We definitely do not mean, however, that labor should take over established political parties or use them for personal ends, but merely to exert pressure on these groups in order that the legitimate interests of the workers will be best protected."

The editorial defends this practice as democratic by pointing out: "Pressure groups are as much a part of democracy as free speech and it is by pressure groups that public opinion is brought to the fore.

"Part of this public opinion is what the unions have to say on the workers' wages and working conditions. Unions are more prone to protect the workers' interests than parties just as businessmen's associations are more apt to think of their own interests. So when a trade union supports a candidate, it is expressing its political preference for an effective voice for the betterment of the laboring class."

'Pressure Politics'

The editorial states labor should play "pressure politics" and not "party politics."

"Labor's political activity, therefore, is not only democratic but highly important," it continues. "We will never be able to stress enough the tasks of labor in stimulating interest in the polls, thereby increasing the size of the total vote, and acquainting the union members with the records and platforms of the candidates.

"Labor's business in political action, in our considered opinion, is a matter of principle. By its political action, labor supports the philosophy of democracy by, of and for the people."

U. S. Plans Confuse Allies, Carey Finds

"THE freedom-loving peoples of Europe, who are our strongest allies in the battle against Communist tyranny are confused by the clouded picture of American foreign policy," said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week.

Carey has just returned from a six-week European trip to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions conference and visits with trade union officials in Finland, Israel, Greece, Italy and England.

He said that "the people closest to the Soviet borders—the workers who know the Soviet Union and all its horrible policies at first hand—are not misled by its propagandists."

Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of James Byrnes as a United Nations delegate was especially criticized by Carey at a news conference. He asked:

"HOW CAN we expect Europeans to believe we are sincere in our protestations of democracy when he appoints a man who is clearly tied to the awful prejudice of the worst elements in the South and who is dedicated to keeping thousands of his fellow South Carolinians in a state of second-class citizenship?"

The chief problem in Greece, he said, is growing unemployment because the government has failed to meet increased productivity with a program to boost purchasing power.

Carey said he was particularly inspired by the growth and strength of the Finnish labor movement and hoped their organizations would soon be affiliated with the ICFTU.

The CIO delegation to Israel found tremendous progress being made, Carey reported, particularly in the area of housing.

Although no CIO delegates went to Iran, Carey met with Iranian trade unionists in Italy. He voiced concern over the fact that the Iranian labor movement has declined from 155,000 members, largely anti-Communist, to a present strength of 85,000 "many of whom are considering joining forces with the Communists."

Carey Can't Get Away From Job

Maybe it wasn't specially arranged by Vice Pres. Lemuel Boulware of General Electric, but Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers reported a suspicious disturbance across from his hotel room while he was in Greece.

"I had a hard time sleeping," Carey said, "because a big GE sign across the street kept flashing on and off all night long."

Union Help On Pay Order Ruled Legal

A UNION'S right to help its members enforce back pay orders has been buttressed by a Court of Appeals ruling in the case of a CIO Woodworker.

Broader latitude for the term "concerted activity" in the Taft-Hartley Act was hinted at by the court's ruling that a worker who operates through his union to get back pay ordered by the Wage-Hour Div. is protected by statute against discharge.

One section of the law guarantees the right of workers "to engage in other concerted activity for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

BACK in March, the National Labor Relations Board ordered the reinstatement with back pay of Lee A. Wynne, a member of the CIO Woodworkers, who was employed at the Moss Planing Mill, Washington, N. C.

Wynne, a cripple, had been brutally assaulted by Thompson D. Litchfield, an official of the mill, after he had asked the union's aid in processing a claim under the Wage-Hour Act. About $700 was due him.

Litchfield met Wynne in the mill boiler room and kicked him, inflicting injuries that sent Wynne to the hospital. While a patient there, Wynne was notified he was fired. Litchfield had blamed "the damned union" for the wage claim and used a gun to back up his demand that Wynne settle for $125.

A NLRB trial examiner ordered Wynne reinstated with full rights, and the company's appeal was taken to court. In its decision, just handed down, the appellate court ruled that "the giving of aid by a labor union to an employe in prosecution of a claim for back wages is clearly a concerted activity on the part of employes protected by the (Taft-Hartley) Act; and to discharge the employe because he has invoked and participated in such activity and is insisting upon the award thereby obtained is just as clearly an unfair labor practice which the Board is given power to redress."

Segal To Study Abroad Under Fulbright Award

BEN SEGAL, CIO associate director of education, has received a Senior Fulbright Award in worker's education.

Accompanied by his wife and infant daughter, he will leave in the fall for England, where he will study the education program and other activities of the British Trades Union Congress. He will remain abroad from nine months to a year.

BEN SEGAL
Will Study Abroad

Immediately before coming to the CIO Education and Research Dept., Segal was with the CIO Textile Workers Education Dept., working mostly in the South.

FOR a time he also was an organizer for the AFL Garment Workers. He served as executive director of the Council for Equal Job Opportunity and secretary of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee, both in Philadelphia.

He is president of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, which consists of workers' educational personnel in unions and universities, and of the Washington Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action. He also is a member of the national executive board of the National Religion and Labor Foundation.

9000-Member UAW Local Subscribes For CIO News

THE BIG 9000-member Local 248 of the CIO Auto Workers in West Allis, Wis., heads the list of more than a score of CIO affiliates who recently have entered group subscriptions for the CIO News.

Members of the big Allis-Chalmers Auto Workers local this week will begin receiving The CIO News in their homes.

THE GROUP subscription was recommended by officers of UAW Local 248 and recently was approved by membership action, according to Rec. Sec. Floyd Beaudry.

The 695 members of Local 514, Air Transport Workers, CIO Transport Workers, in Tulsa, Okla., will receive the CIO News beginning this week as the result of a drive for individual subscriptions. Additional members are expected to subscribe later.

A number of special subscription offers for individual membership, officer, bundle and other types of orders are available from The CIO News Circulation Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Among other CIO affiliates which recently have ordered The CIO News are: Steelworkers Local 1193, Farrell, Pa.; Lithographers Local 1, New York City; USA-CIO Local 3344, Allentown, Pa.; Textile Workers Local 298, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; UAW-CIO Local 1155, Birmingham, Ala.; USA-CIO Local 2754, Tipton, Ind.; Government & Civic Employees Local 1145, Atlanta, Ga.; and Transport Service Local 314, Chicago. Ill.

Also, Lake County CIO Council, East Chicago, Ind.; Shipbuilding Workers Local 31, Baltimore; USA-CIO Local 4256, Providence, R. I.; TWUA Local 526, Norwich, Conn.; National CIO Auxiliaries; Brewery Workers, Atlanta, Ga.; and USA-CIO Local 2176, Alabama City, Ala.

Arbitrator Puts Brake On Oil Company 'Pinwheel Plot'

ARBITRATION has ended the on-again, off-again status of a member of the CIO Oil Workers, and the union has chalked up a victory in Calcasieu Parish, La.

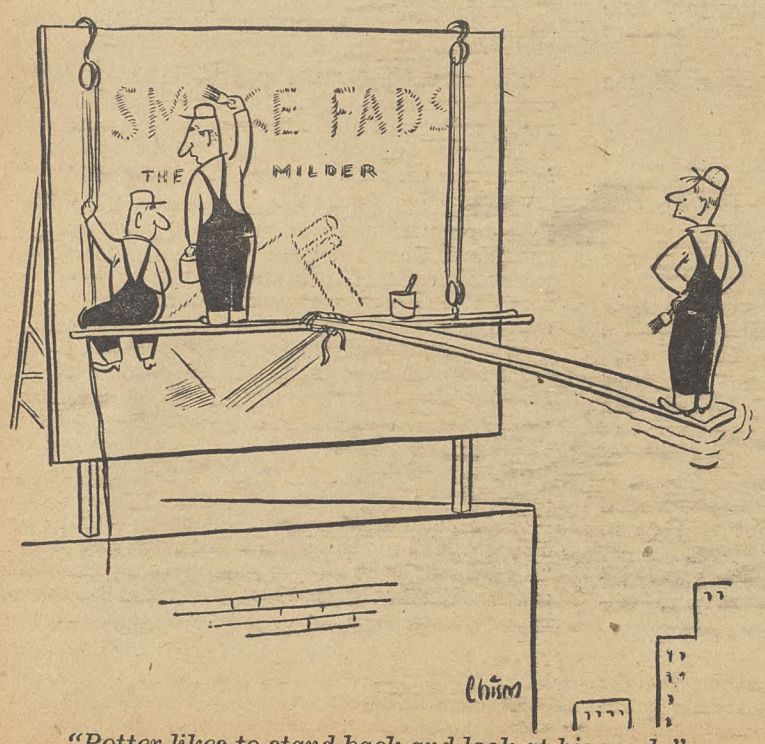
The worker, C. G. Broussard, and Local 500, OWIU-CIO, were fed up with the Cit-Con Oil Corp.'s handling of Broussard's status as a "temporary" employe.

He was hired and laid off eight times in two years. Cit-Con used the probationary clause in the contract to justify the layoffs.

The clause says an employe shall work 120 days before he qualifies as a permanent worker with seniority rights. The company would hire Broussard, work him as long as 114 days, lay him off for a few days, then take him back on probation again.

The arbitrator changed all that. Cit-Con was ordered to rehire Broussard, to establish his seniority as of July 23, 1951, and to give him a job he would have had if he had been permanently employed since then.

In addition, Broussard was given $762.22 in back pay, after deductions for taxes, social security and money earned on other jobs.



"Potter likes to stand back and look at his work."

'Unrealistic' Legal Wage Set By Board

AN INCREASE in the wage minimum for more than 600,000 workers in the retail trade industry has been recommended by a majority of the seven-man New York State wage board for that industry.

Zone rates have been set for three areas. A 75c an hour rate is recommended for New York City. Zone 2 would include cities of over 10,000 and Westchester and Nassau counties, and would have a 70c rate. The rest of the State would comprise Zone 3 and have a 65c minimum. The current wage, established in 1947, is 52.5c.

The two labor members of the panel, one of whom is Exec. Sec. Martin C. Kyne of the CIO Wholesale, Retail & Department Store Union, refused to sign the majority recommendation. They said the 75c rate was "unrealistically low."

Two Courts Asked To Rule On Runaway Plant Dispute

A LEGAL battle looms over a precedent-making decision given to the CIO Textile Workers against a "runaway" New England mill by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board ruled recently that the Mt. Hope Finishing Co. left its North Dighton, Mass., mill and moved to Butner, N. C., to escape bargaining with TWUA-CIO.

Former employes of the New England mill were ordered reinstated there if that mill reopens, or given a job at Butner with travel and moving expenses paid. Several million dollars are involved in the decision.

Anticipating a company move, TWUA-CIO filed a petition for review in the First Circuit of Appeals in Boston. On the same day, about two hours later, the company asked for a review in the Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond, Va. Such a situation is rare, NLRB officials said.

The board now must file in one of the two courts a request for enforcement of its order against the Mt. Hope concern. In the other court it will ask for a transfer of the petition for review. No indication has been given as to which court will be asked to enforce the decision.

Transport Service Union In New Home

CIO TRANSPORT Service Employees have completed moving operations to their new international headquarters at 444 East 63rd street, Chicago. Located on the city's South Side, the new home of the union includes offices and a meeting hall.

Button, Button, Who's—

Want to play COUNT 'EM, the new silly game invented by Business Week Magazine?

You can, if you want. We don't on The CIO News.

The game, as unveiled in the "Labor Angle" column of the Aug. 8 issue of Business Week, is based on what the magazine likes to call, in a highbrow sort of way, "content analysis."

You go through each issue of The CIO News counting the number of times this paper prints the name of Pres. Reuther, Executive Vice-Pres. Riffe, Sec.-Treas. Carey and other union officials. After that, you count the individual references to each CIO union.

Then you draw "conclusions"—and, depending on which issue you read, you can get almost any "conclusion" you want.

Business Week found Reuther mentioned "only" eight times in the July 27 issue. (A CIO News check found that figure was right—if you include the president's name on our Page 4 masthead.)

"Ha, ha," said Business Week—this is mighty interesting. Is the editor "playing down" Reuther as part of a political plot? *(Editor's Note: No.)*

Has Reuther asked the editor to play down his name? *(Editor's Note: No.)*

Is there something here that doesn't meet the eye? *(Editor's Note: No.)*

As a matter of fact, during the week covered by Business Week's "content analysis" of The CIO News, Reuther was traveling through Europe at a fast clip. Many other CIO officers were either in Europe meeting with other union officials, or on vacation. Vacationing, also, was the editor of The CIO News. (Wishes he still was, too.)

We're sorry. Business Week, to disappoint your "scientific" analysis. We on The CIO News have too much to do to count the names of unions and union officers as they appear in these news columns.

If we ever get the time, which seems unlikely, to play Count 'Em, we'll see how many times Pres. Eisenhower's name appears in today's issue of the Denver Post, or the name of Ted Williams in the Boston Globe.

Won't prove much—but if the game of COUNT 'EM is getting popular, we want to be in the swim. —H.C.F.

Ernest Weaver Succumbs; Led CIO Phone Installers

ERNEST WEAVER, director of Dist. 10, CIO Communications Workers, died Aug. 13 in Greensboro, N. C., following a heart attack.

He had attended a local meeting the night before with Asst. Dir. James Massey of Dist. 10 and was in Massey's hotel room when stricken. He died a short time later despite medical attention.

Weaver headed one of CWA-CIO's largest districts, a nationwide unit of 17,000 Western Electric Co. installers. He had led that group from the beginning of unionism in the telephone industry in 1937. His association with the industry dated back to 1915, when he started working for the Southern Bell Telephone Co. in the plant and traffic department. Later he was employed by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Western Electric.

HIS INSTALLER group pioneered in the formation of the National Federation of Telephone Workers in 1939. Weaver took a leading role in establishment of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee in 1947, and was its vice-chairman when it amalgamated with CWA in 1949.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said:

"We are deeply shocked at Ernie Weaver's death. CWA's loss is irreparable. I worked with him from the beginning. Together we helped build our union, fighting its battles shoulder to shoulder. I feel a deep sense of personal loss."

N. Jersey CIO Moves To Bar PAC Misuse

LEGAL STEPS to halt "piracy" of CIO Political Action Committee's prestige and good will were taken last week by the New Jersey CIO Council.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman charged the campaign committee for the Republican nominee for governor with a scheme to misuse the PAC label.

Robert B. Meyner, Democratic nominee, is backed by CIO-PAC in New Jersey, the only state which elects a governor this year. Holderman said that an anonymous group not connected with CIO has formed what it calls the "North Hudson Political Action Committee."

Exclusive right to the PAC label in New Jersey is vested in the State Council or its chartered affiliates.

Holderman warned that the label is registered as required by law, and that legal action would ensue unless the unauthorized use was stopped.

TWU Wins 25.5c In Columbus

A wage increase of 25.5c an hour was won by members of Local 208, CIO Trasnport Workers, not 2.5c as previously reported in The CIO News. The gain was made after an 11-day strike against the Columbus (O.) Transit Co.

Wage rates now are $1.90 for operators and $2.20 for top mechanics, the highest for all transit employes in the area.

And On Vacation

Problems, Bills Pile Up For Ike — Like The Rest Of The Folks

PROBLEMS AND BILLS—both legislative and fiscal—left behind by the vacationing 83rd Congress kept Pres. Eisenhower busy last week despite his vacation.

The President was wrestling with the huge pile of 208 bills left for his signature when Congress adjourned. Several appropriations measures were among them.

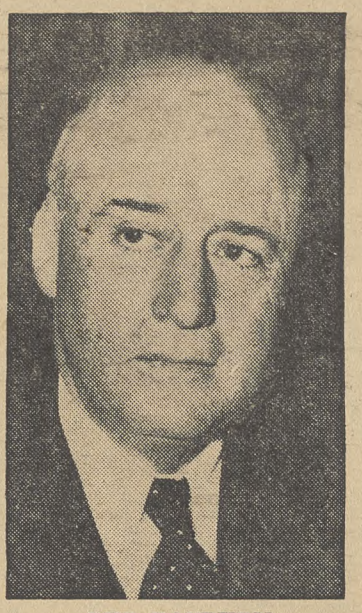
HIS BIGGEST headache, however, was on the other side of the ledger. It was the danger that the government would soon run out of funds because of Congress' failure to act on his request for a boost in the national debt limit from the present $275 billion to $290 billion.

In an effort to forestall bankruptcy and the need to call Congress back for a special session, the President wrote the heads of all federal agencies directing them to reduce expenditures even below their greatly trimmed appropriations.

He also said "substantial reductions" below current spending must be made in their budgets for next year.

REPUBLICAN congressional leaders are scheduled to meet with Eisenhower about Sept. 25 to decide whether the government's financial state makes necessary a special session before Congress' scheduled return Jan. 6. The government's third-quarter tax receipts are due Sept. 15, and their size will largely determine the decision.

The public debt now stands, however, at about $272.5 billion. Treasury Sec. George M. Humphrey has forecast that, despite September's tax revenues, it will reach $277 billion by the end of the year. That means the Administration will have to cut back spending about $2 billion to stay within the limit.



REP. RAYBURN
. . . money's "harder to get"

How the Administration meets this problem is certain to have far-reaching political consequences.

Meanwhile, House Minority Leader Rayburn (D. Tex.) said that in the last session Republicans succeeded primarily only in making "hard" money "harder to get."

"The Republicans latched onto the backs of individuals as well as the federal and local governments a new burden of higher interest rates for years to come," Rayburn said. "They raised interest rates on the little fellow, the home-buyer and the farmer. But the big bankers and financiers are doing well."

The Democratic leader added that Republican Congressmen "have my full sympathy because they return to face their constituents knowing that they have failed to keep their 1952 campaign pledges."

ALTHOUGH GOP leaders continued to express "pride of accomplishment" in the last session, discontent at their poor showing burst through the pose.

The classic summary of the 83rd Congress' failure came, however, from a man formerly one of the leading critics of the Fair Deal.

"What I want the Senate to realize," Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) said just before adjournment, "is that we are going to have an authorized expenditure of $1.3 billion more this year than was spent last year; and if that be true, I want to extend my apologies to former Pres. Truman and Dean Acheson."

Ike Signs Measure To Let 214,000 Refugees Into U. S.

PRES. EISENHOWER has signed into law the emergency refugee bill which he said gives "a new chance in life to 214,000 human beings." The measure admits that many refugees to the U. S. over a three-year period.

Meanwhile, the American Jewish Congress said that although the measure is "unduly restrictive" and falls short of the President's original proposal, it must be regarded as "a tribute" to Eisenhower's leadership. It urged him to "exercise that leadership further to redeem his election pledge for the revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law."

"While the emergency refugee measure may help to regain for our country some of the status we lost abroad through the enactment of the McCarran-Walter bill," the AJC said, "we shall never fully undo the harm wrought by that legislation until its discriminatory provisions, and particularly the racist national origins system on which it rests, are repealed."

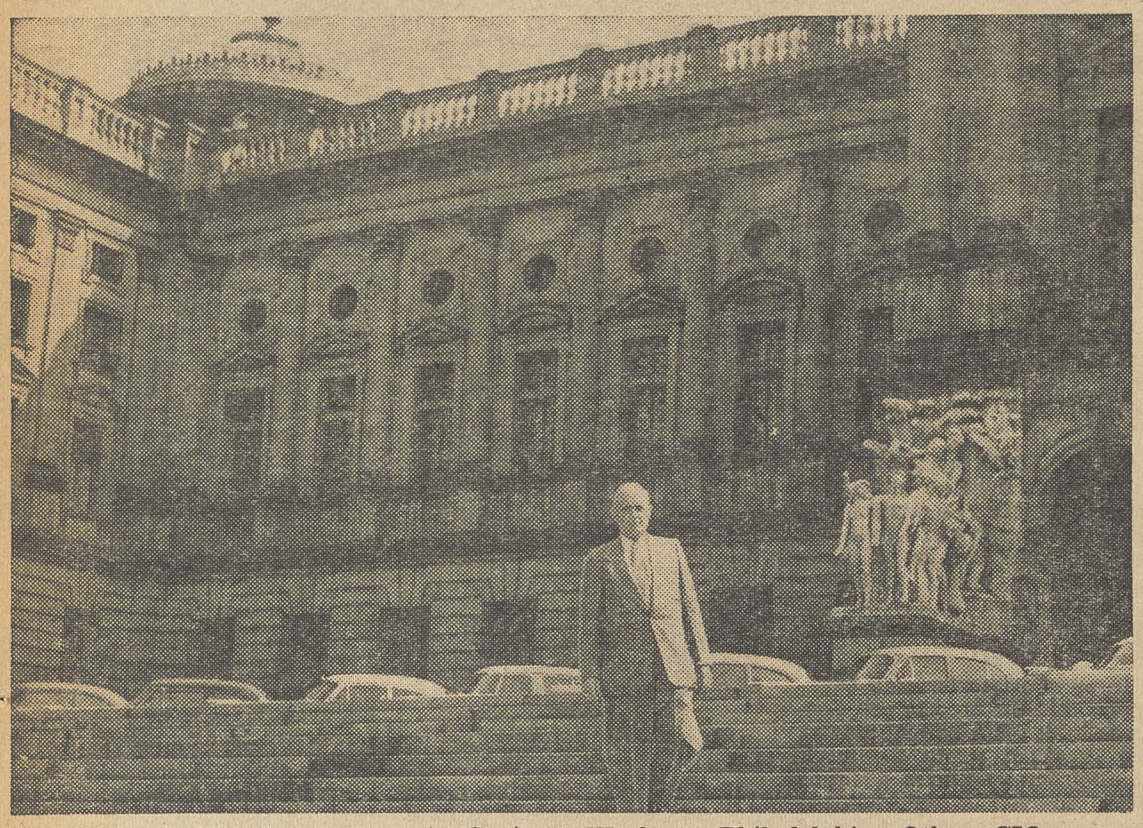
ADMISSION under the new refugee law may be made without reference to the McCarran-Walter Act. Eisenhower had asked Congress to admit 240,000 within two years, but Congress, after much wrangling, barred entrance to 26,000 victims of Communist tyranny included in the President's original request.

Admission is granted to 90,000 persons from Communist countries now in Western Germany, West Berlin and Allied sections of Austria. Another 10,000 from behind the Iron Curtain now living in countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be permitted to enter.

The remainder admitted under the bill include 2000 Poles living in England, 15,000 refugees in Greece and 2000 Greek relatives of Americans, 15,000 refugees in the Netherlands and 2000 Dutch relatives, 45,000 refugees from former Italian colonies and 15,000 Italian relatives of U. S. citizens; 7000 from the Far East, China, Japan and Formosa; 4000 orphans from various countries, and 5000 aliens who previously entered the U. S.

NO WORDS MINCED: Placard on "donkey" indicates CIO Textile Workers had strong feelings about anybody who attempted to cross their picket line at Guelph Yarns, Guelph, Ont., Can. They also convinced the firm it should raise wages 4c an hour instead of cutting them 8.5c.

No Bed Of Roses For CIO State Legislator

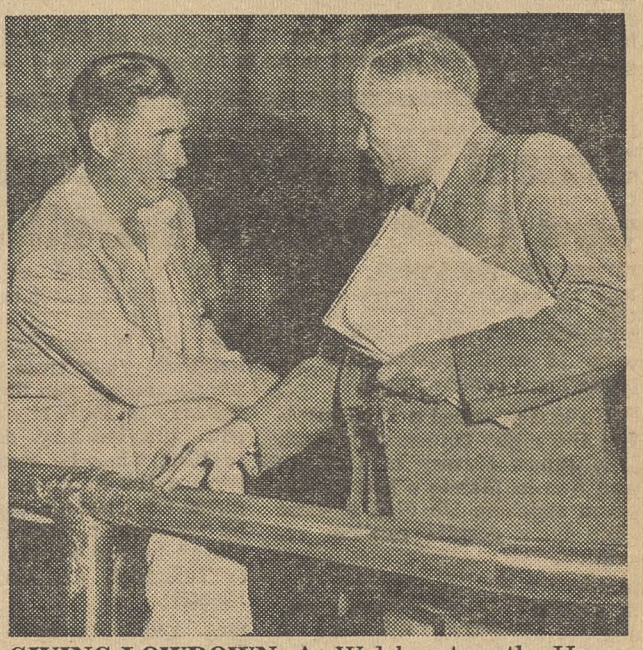


ON THE STEPS of Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg, ready for a busy day is John J. Welsh, House member, who is treasurer of Local 113, CIO Electrical Workers, Philadelphia. Other CIO members in the House are Morris Rosen and Thomas Peta, ACW-CIO, Philadelphia; R. E. McDermit, Steelworkers, Pittsburgh.

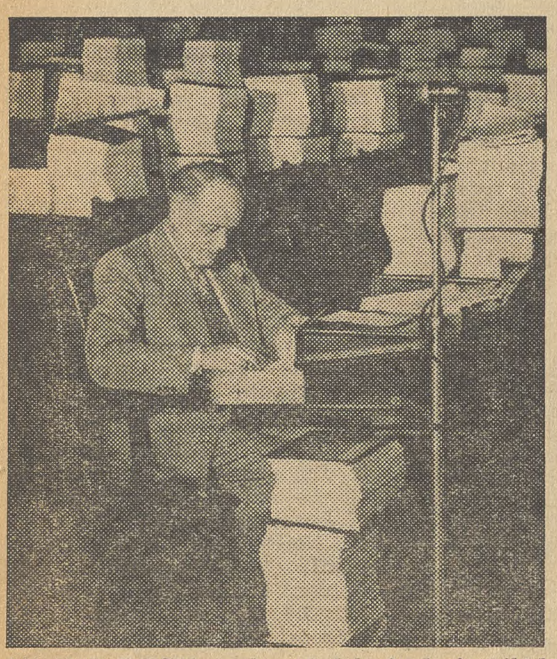
"GOOD MORNING," says the guard as Welsh steps into the Capitol to begin a long day's work. Welsh is serving his third term as Representative of the people of the 24th District in the city of Philadelphia.

WHAT'S UP: Welsh's first stop is at the door of the document room, where he receives the calendar of the day, a booklet of all bills the Legislature will consider during the day.

NEXT STOP is the mail box, where Welsh finds what communications he has received as a member of the State Legislature. Letters from constituents are important to legislator.

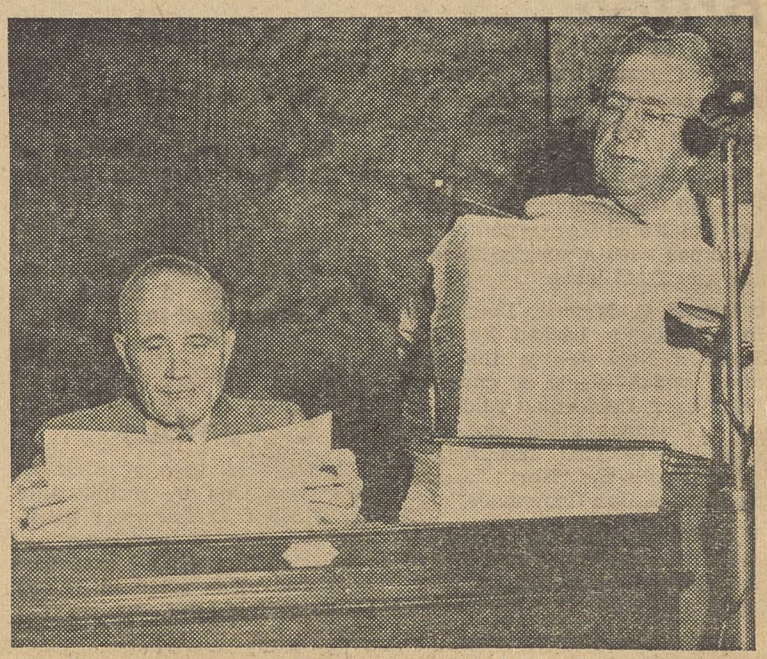


GIVING LOWDOWN: As Welsh enters the House chamber, he meets Charles Ferguson of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, whom he tells what may happen to bills in which CIO is interested.

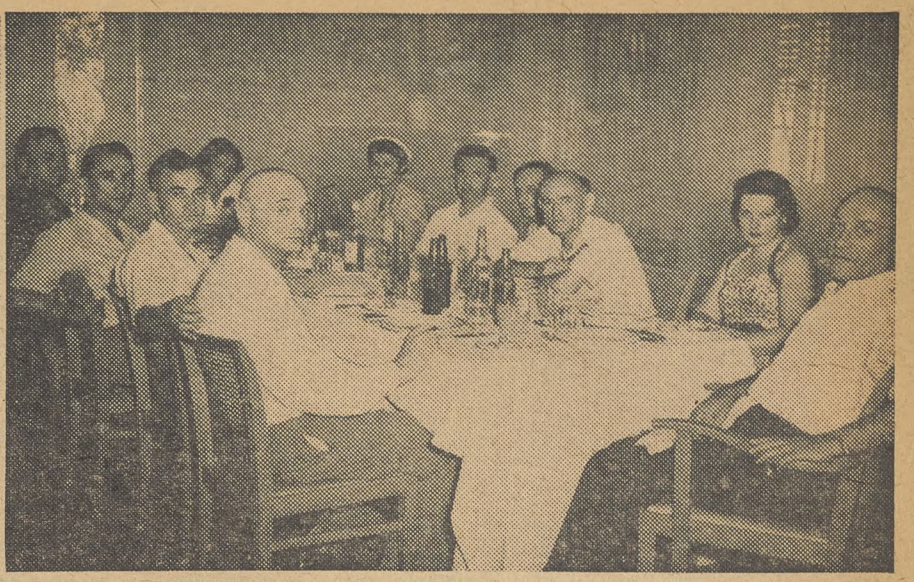


AT HIS DESK early, Welsh finds it piled with bills that have come up so far during legislative session. Note the bills on desks of the other legislators.

MAYBE he will find time for a cup of coffee at the Capitol cafeteria. Legislature starts at 11 o'clock in the morning and never adjourns for lunch.



MORE WORK: As Welsh looks at a bill scheduled to be debated, a clerk (right) fastens additional bills on the tremendous loose-leaf file of the legislative docket. It's all part of a day's work for Welsh.



CIO VISITS ISRAEL: CIO delegation, which has just returned from Israel, spent an intensive 10 days there and concluded that Histadrut, its half-million member trade union organization, is the only one in the Middle East that is genuinely free and democratic. At left: A visit to Sec. of Labor Goldie Meyerson, who lived for many years in the U. S. Left to right, Vice Pres. Michael Quill, Mrs. Meyerson, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. Center: The CIO group, with hosts from unions, pose before a Christian church in Jerusalem. At right: Luncheon guests of Mordehai Namir, secretary of Histadrut, at extreme right. Next to Namir is Mrs. James B. Carey.

World Of Labor—

3 Million Workers Walk Out In France

MORE THAN three million French workers were on strike last week in what amounted to a challenge to the right wing government to enforce its proposed economy program.

There was a possibility that four million workers may be involved in the strike which was started by Socialist and Christian unions, with the Communists falling into line. Premier Joseph Laniel, one of France's richest men, stood defiantly against strikers' demands to retreat from his economy drive. The unions countered with new walkout calls that have paralyzed nearly all government services, nationalized industries and many private enterprises.

Tourists, including 10,000 Americans, left stranded by the strike tried every method to get out of the country. Gas and electricity were cut off, water supplies were low, mail was undelivered and the railroad, buses and subway systems were virtually at a halt.

Laniel proposed "drafting" strikers and threatened legal penalties for those who refused to obey the recall order. He refused to call the National Assembly back from its vacation to discuss the issue—and perhaps vote him out of office.

Germany

Top red leaders in East Germany have been fired for permitting the recent riots that followed Communist refusals to allow hungry Germans to go to West Berlin for free American food parcels. At least 40 of the Soviet puppets were ousted.

West Berlin officials said 2.5 million American food packages were distributed when the first program ended last week. A second program will begin Aug. 27 after a 12-day interim for restocking and reorganization.

Communist police armed with machine pistols held a tight blockade 50 miles from Berlin to halt Germans with food parcels.

CIO Visitors Impressed By Role Of Histadrut in Life Of Israel

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A CIO delegation to the State of Israel has returned home deeply impressed with that little country's progress and with the tremendous role played by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

They were also impressed with the tremendous spirit of welcome and friendship shown to the CIO visitors by the Israeli people, both in public office and in private life.

The CIO committee consisted of Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. Michael Quill and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. Also in the party were Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Goldberg. They went to Israel following the July meeting of the ICFTU in Stockholm, Sweden.

IT WAS the second visit by a CIO group to Israel—two years ago Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union had paid a similar visit.

During their 10-day stay, the group visited virtually every section of the country, and was able to make a thorough study of its government, its labor movement and its institutions.

Histadrut Reflects Spectacular Growth

Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, has increased its membership from 175,000 in 1948 to more than half a million —and with its members' dependents, it includes about half of Israel's population.

In addition to controlling a large number of cooperatives functioning in every aspect of the country's economic life, Histadrut has played a major role in helping to absorb the tremendous immigration into Israel during recent years.

The CIO delegation, whose report will be submitted to the CIO convention next November, found a healthy and growing democratic society; a labor organization that is "the only genuine free trade union movement in the Middle East;" and great social and economic problems that remain to be solved.

Goldberg, now back in Washington, said that the Histadrut officials "made no attempt to conceal these problems from us."

"ON THE contrary, they emphasized that both the country and Histadrut are passing through a difficult and anxious period," he said.

"Our delegation concluded that it is most important to continue our traditional friendship with Histadrut, since this organization typifies the democratic spirit which is essential for the economic and social development of the entire Middle East area."

The CIO group was warmly welcomed at Histadrut's bright new headquarters in Tel Aviv by Mordehai Namir, general secretary and its ranking official. He payed tribute to the help given by CIO to the Israeli people, and he voiced the deep sense of loss felt by Israeli workers at the death of the late Philip Murray.

Namir expressed confidence that these friendly relationships would be continued by the CIO under the leadership of Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

During the 10-day stay, the CIO officials were invited to participate in a meeting of Histadrut's Executive Board.

The delegation visited several immigration camps. It saw at first hand the hardships experienced by the new arrivals—many from backward sections of North Africa and the Middle East. It also saw the housing, feeding and social projects designed to make them an integral part of the Israeli community.

In Rehobeth, serving the Negev area, now being reclaimed from the desert, the CIO group attended the dedication ceremonies at the big new Eliezer Kaplan Hospital, run by Histadrut and built in large part with funds raised by the American Committee for Labor Israel.

Carey, Quill and Goldberg all were invited to speak at these ceremonies, and they expressed the friendship of the CIO for Israel and its working people.

IN ADDITION, they were guests of Israeli government "top brass"—the Speaker of the Knesset, Israel's parliament; Sec. of Labor Goldie Meyerson; Moshe Sharet, the foreign minister; and Acting Sec. of Defense Pinchas Lavon.

They also paid a visit to the Amal Trade School, sponsored by the CIO Clothing Workers; to electrical plants, hydro-electrical power operations and the Port of Haifa. The CIO people reported a very favorable impression of efficiency of operations and union functioning.

The visit to Israel was arranged by Moshe Bitan, member of the Histadrut Executive Board, who has been in the United States for several months. Travel throughout Israel was handled by Histadrut's international department, headed by Nathan Jackson.

The Welcome Sign—

Briton Thinks Americans Have A Funny Way Of Greeting Guests

AMERICANS are a strange and sometimes fascinating people, it seems, to the folks in the rest of the world, who sometimes find equally strange and fascinating ways to tell us things about ourselves.

Take, for instance, this imaginary conversion between an American immigration official and a Britisher who might possibly visit the United States, as dreamed up by the National News-Letter of London.

American Official: Have you ever been to Russia?

British Visitor: Yes.

A. O.: For what purpose?

B. V.: To see Mr. Stalin.

A. O.: Was it a social or political visit?

B. V.: Political.

A. O.: Were you then engaged in a joint activity with Stalin?

B. V.: Yes, I was giving him all the help in my power.

A. O.: Did he need this help?

B. V.: Most urgently.

A. O.: Do you consider that if you had refused to give him assistance his government might have collapsed?

B. V.: Most probably. Have a cigar?

A. O.: Not till this inquiry is over. Have you ever been a radical?

B. V.: Yes, in the early years of the 20th century. Later on, I changed my mind.

A. O.: Do you support any form of government repugnant to the principles of the American way of life?

B. V.: Yes.

A. O.: What form?

B. V.: I am a strong believer in the monarchial principle. I believe in kings and especially queens.

A. O.: You seem to be a very dubious character and you will have to go to Ellis Island while we check your file with MI-5 in London. What is your name and address?

B. V.: Winston Churchill, 10 Downing Street, London.

Canadians Keep Liberal Commons

CANADIAN voters retained the Liberal Party as a majority in the House of Commons in last week's national elections.

With 265 seats at stake, the Liberals won 171, just short of the record majority they held in 1949. The vote insures continuance of the policies of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent for a minimum of four years. The Canadian Congress of Labor has usually opposed them.

CIO Chemical Workers Win Rent Control At Oak Ridge

THE LONG CAMPAIGN of the CIO Chemical Workers to save rent controls at the atomic energy community of Oak Ridge, Tenn., ended in victory last week with the area's designation as a "critical housing area."

Blocked by the move were plans of the Atomic Energy Commission to hike rents there an average of 28%. While some increase is still possible under the "critical" designation, AEC must first petition under rent control regulations. Any large hike is unlikely.

THE designation of Oak Ridge by the Critical Areas Advisory Committee became necessary to save rent controls after House-Senate conferees in the closing days of the session knocked out a Senate-approved amendment sponsored by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) that would have denied funds to the AEC if rents were hiked.

Earlier, the House, at the urging of Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.), had also made clear it wanted rent controls maintained in the area. Both the AEC and the Critical Areas Committee simply ignored these directives.

Baker, however, refused to accept defeat. Cooperating with CIO Chemical Worker delegates

REP. BAKER, (R. Tenn.)

from Oak Ridge Local 288, he carried the fight directly to the White House. As a result, Glenwood Sherrard, head of the critical areas committee, made a hurried trip to Oak Ridge and returned recommending the designation.

Sherrard attached one string to his action: The designation will be in effect only until 500 new houses are built in the area. Exactly 16 are now under construction, however, so that the ending of controls is not imminent.

Meanwhile the effects of Congress' knifing of rent control, which ended July 31, began to be felt throughout the country. Emergency sessions had to be authorized for Chicago's courts to cope with the increase in evictions, which one judge estimated at 1000 cases a day.

Government rent officials predicted that the first round of hikes throughout the country would average at least 10%. But they based this figure on surveys in Detroit, New Orleans, and other cities which have been free of rent control for some time and already suffered earlier boosts.

SOME landlords have handed out 200% increases.

New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Kansas have state laws providing some form of rent protection, mostly on a local option basis. In Pennsylvania, the State CIO Council called on all affiliated unions to notify it how much rents have been increased in their communities.

The San Francisco CIO Council also called on all locals to set up local union rent committees to help tenants present their case before the Mayor's Fair Rent Committee. The latter was established to place evicted families in comparable housing.

Power Growth Seen Booming Both Public, Private Utilities

MANY MODERN homes have electric stoves, are heated and air-conditioned by electricity—and the number so equipped will increase.

For that reason the pamphlet, "More Power At Lower Cost," issued by the America Public Power Association, is timely. The booklet says:

"When we note that the average home used only 2004 kilowatt hours in 1951, we have an indication of the spectacular growth of residential demand that can be anticipated in the future if the standard home of tomorrow is to have the use of 24,000 kilowatt hours.

"The tremendous demands for electric service which can be expected in the future indicate that there is an important role for both the publicly and privately owned utilities in achieving these goals which are so vital to the happiness and prosperity of the American people."

BASED on Federal Power Commission statistics, APPA's pamphlet concludes that publicly owned power companies are superior to privately owned ones in three respects:

1. The average consumer of the publicly owned utility uses more power and pays less for it than the consumer of the privately-owned system.

2. Item for item in transmission, distribution, and purely business operations, publicly-owned utilities operate at a lower per unit cost than privately owned utilities.

3. Far from not paying any taxes, publicly-owned utilities—even though exempt from federal taxation—make substantial tax payments, both directly and in lieu payments.

"This is not to imply, however, that the privately-owned utilities are doing a poor job of providing service for their customers," the pamphlet adds.

"On the contrary, we believe that the private companies, by and large, are rendering an excellent service, and are being managed by honest, conscientious men who generally have the interest of their consumers at heart.

"The facts show, however, that this record of the private utilities—excellent though it be—is surpassed by the publicly-owned utilities."

Top Health Aide Named

DR. CHESTER Scott Keefer, Brookline, Mass., last week took the oath of office as special assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health and Welfare.

Dr. Keefer will be the top staff policy adviser for health and medical affairs. Created at the urging of the American Medical Association, the post was embodied in Pres. Eisenhower's No. 1 Reorganization Plan.

The plan states that the holder of the position "shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate from among persons who are recognized leaders in the medical field with wide non-governmental experience."

Dr. Keefer is on leave as physician-in-chief at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital and as Wade Professor of Medicine at the Boston Univ. School of Medicine. He holds important posts with the National Research Council, but no high position with AMA.

Atom Plant Give-Away Hit By Olds

A FORMER chairman of the Federal Power Commission last week entered the controversy over the ownership of atomic energy production, now held by the government.

Leland Olds, one-time FPC chieftain, attacked the proposal to turn over government atomic facilities to private industry. which CIO earlier had characterized as a "multi-billion dollar give-away of atomic know-how."

OLDS SAID atomic energy should remain "a resource of the people, a part of the public domain."

He made the statement in reply to Rep. Cole (R. N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, who had requested his views on federal policy on industrial atomic power development.

He said public utilities and rural electric cooperatives should be given preference in marketing atomic-generated electricity.

OLDS URGED that there be no surrender to private industry of the present federal control of electric energy created through atomic power. He suggested that A-power be treated in conformity with the federal laws which govern water power. These laws, wrote Olds, furnish "a modern implementation of the acknowledged legal rights of communities to public or cooperative electrical services."

The present Atomic Energy Act, he said, "appears to safeguard the public interest, while leaving the Atomic Energy Commission free to encourage desirable progress in the field of atomic energy."

Give A Buck To PAC

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

YOU CAN SAVE by timing your buying for cut-price sales and clearances, if you know how and when to shop them.

Despite many cases of misrepresentation and exaggeration, a knowing shopper normally can find reductions ranging from 10 to 40% at sales, and an average of 20. I always remember a certain reporter who was working on a paper with me. He paid 60 bucks for an overcoat one day and walked past the store a week later and saw the same coat on sale at $45. He vowed he would thereafter always wait for the sales.

Sales and SALES

This department has compiled a "Sales Calendar" which you'll find with this article. You can clip it as an aid to timing your own buying. Besides the regular sales, it pays to watch for special ones which can occur at any time as a store or manufacturer finds itself overstocked on an item.

You do have to shop sales carefully. For one thing, some installment furniture stores and appliance retailers (especially in the sewing-machine and vacuum-cleaner businesses) have a tendency to advertise "bait bargains." When a salesman deprecates the advertised special and tries to get you to buy a much costlier item, that's the tip-off on such phony sales.

Watch For Phonies

As previously reported here, another type of spurious sale is often found in "special reductions" on jewelry, watches and silverware which carry exaggerated list prices. "Sales" of toiletries are sometimes also based on exaggerated "regular prices." One cosmetics manufacturer prices a lotion at $2 for two or three months and the rest of the year sells it as a "half-price special" at $1.

In one revealing incident, two department stores in the same city advertised in the same newspaper the sale of a silk print dress, identical in every detail. One store offered it at $16.95 with no claim of reduction. The other store headlined its ad: "Sale! . . . $16.95. Regularly $24.95."

Television sets have also been the center of some phony sales. *Some stores advertised popular brands at reduced prices, only to inform people who came to buy that there weren't any more.*

It's always wise to be skeptical of sales which advertise like this: "Men's Suits, formerly up to $65, now $40. Technically there's nothing wrong with that statement. But from the experience of the Better Business Bureaus, who police retail advertising, you might well ask, "How many actually were $65?"

But the thing to watch out most of all, is the temptation to buy poorly-designed goods because they're advertised at a sharply reduced price, or to buy stuff you have no use for, or clothes that don't go with other things in your wardrobe, or that even don't fit well or may require costly alterations.

Types Of Sales

Generally speaking, there are three types of sales:

Clearances occur at the end of a season. They offer the sharpest reductions but require careful shopping to avoid merchandise a store couldn't sell because of poor design or construction. Also beware of buying "high fashion" items at the end of a season; next year they may look out of style. Best buys in clearances are simple, classic styles.

Special purchases offer lesser savings, but have the advantage of being available earlier in the season. These are often manufacturers' remainders or closeouts. In this type of sale, make sure that the manufacturer didn't skimp on vital details such as the seams of a dress or the cut of a shirt.

Annual sales offer smallest reductions but are sometimes the most reliable. Such sales occur at the same time each year, like the semi-annual shoe sales. Stores throughout the country reduce prices 10 to 20% on staple styles and brands.

SALES CALENDAR

	Annual Sales	Clearances
Coats, furs	Jan., Aug.	Feb., after Easter
Dresses	Nov., April	Feb., after Easter, July
Sportswear		Feb., July
Millinery	Aug. (samples)	Feb., after Easter
Hosiery	Jan., July	
Handbags	Jan., May, July	
Shoes	Jan., July	
Men's suits, coats	Dec., April	Jan., July
Men's furnishings	Jan., July	
Furniture	Feb., Aug.	
Summer furniture		July
White sales	Jan., May	
Floor coverings	Feb., Aug.	
Housewares	Feb., Sept.	Jan.
China, glassware	Jan.	Sept.
Appliances	July	Jan.
Toiletries, drugs	Jan., May	
Notions	Feb.	
Soaps, cleaning aids	May	
Tires	Sept.	

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

TWO WEEKS AGO, when I mentioned the great work done by our CIO representatives in the field, there came to mind the story of Anderson, S. C. Great news has just come from Anderson.

Our CIO Brother Ed Geiger reports victory at the Poinsett Lumber & Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., where some 280 workers will now be represented by the CIO Electrical Workers.

All of us who have worked in the South came to think of Anderson as a symbol of bitter, anti-union propaganda, organized and led by a so-called "Citzens' Committee," financed in silence, but dedicated to the loudest and ugliest kind of treachery.

It was this "Citzens' Committee" which helped deny the right to self-organization to hundreds of workers at the Fiberglas plant in that town, only a year ago. In the Poinsett campaign they tried the same tactics. Yet Brother Geiger, assisted by Brother John Clark of IUE-CIO, successfully led the workers to trade union organization.

How was it done? It was done by patience. It was done by careful education. It was done by our representatives setting an example of decent living and fighting for a high moral standard in a hostile community. Every kind of prejudice was leveled against our people. Newspaper advertisements tried to rouse racial and religious bigotry. But the fact that those workers took their stand with CIO is a tribute to their intelligence, and our representatives' perseverance.

A wonderful job!

★

A GOOD FRIEND to all the men who worked in Anderson is the director of community relations for the CIO Organizing Committee, John Ramsay, of the Steelworkers union. Brother Ramsay has given many years to the task of bringing the trade labor message to community leaders.

If he has one pet "peeve" it's the way, he claims, we union fellows hide our light under a bushel, that we don't let our good works be known. That's one reason I was pleased to hear from Dir. of Councils Carl McPeak about an area far away from South Carolina. Brother McPeak has just received a final report on the good works done by the CIO Councils of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont when tragedy struck at Worcester, Mass.

You all recall the tornado that crushed that community. Not only did the councils and local CIO unions contribute money, but immediately after the disaster, CIO council officials, who had been meeting in Boston, rushed to the spot to give personal aid, including their own blood.

North and South, or East and West, it's good to learn the people of our land are getting to know our representatives, our purposes and our practices at their best.

★

HERE ARE SOME MORE election results: CIO's Chemical Workers report victories at Faberge Co., Ridgefield, N. J.; Certain-Teed, Blue Rapids, Kan.; Transparent Package Co., Chicago, Ill., and Carborundum Metals, Akron, N. Y.

The CIO Furniture Workers won out at the Crawford Furniture Co., Jamestown, N. Y. LIU 78 won at the Atwater Fruit Exchange, Atwater, Cal., and at Maggio Farms, King City, Cal.

CIO's Rubber Workers won at the National Seal Co., Van Wert, O.; Tardley Plastics Co., Columbus, O., and Anchor Rubber Products Inc., Cleveland, O. CIO Paperworkers won at Shelby Paper Box Co., Cleveland, O. ACWA-CIO won at Oviatt's Custom Clothiers, Los Angeles, Local 18, CIO Lithographers, at the Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.

Auto Union Asks Wilson For Meeting On K-F Jobs

CIO AUTO WORKERS have asked Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson for a meeting at "the earliest possible date" to discuss the problems of workers laid off at the Willow Run plant of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp.

Some 12,000 workers have been furloughed at Willow Run since late in June, when the Air Force cancelled a contract for C-119s, flying boxcars and C-123s, a new type of assault plane.

When a delegation of union officials headed by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey came to Washington July 9 to protest the cancellation, it became known that the Army was interested in having C-123s made.

IN A LETTER to Wilson, who formerly was General Motors president, Mazey said:

"The human considerations involved in the placement of the contract for the C-123 are obvious. Thousands of workers have been made jobless by cancellation of contracts for plane production at Willow Run. While some of them may be able to find jobs at this time, their new employment will, in most cases, be of short duration.

"Employment in the Detroit area, and in Michigan generally will soon turn down sharply as auto production is curtailed. Some auto producers, as you doubtless know, have already shut down or laid off workers. Others will follow.

"Thus, the laid-off Willow Run workers, who were recruited to perform an essential national defense function and, who, in many cases uprooted themselves from homes and families in distant communities to do so, will be left stranded in an area of job scarcity and unemployment.

"The plight of these workers, for whose welfare the Defense Dept. assumed a moral responsibility, would justify our asking that the Willow Run plant be given preferred consideration in meeting the department's procurement requirements.

"We are not asking for preference, however, but merely for a determination on an objective basis whether the C-123 can be produced at Willow Run at less cost to the government than it can be produced elsewhere.

"IF IT SHOULD be decided not to produce the C-123, the responsibility of the Defense Dept. for the welfare of the Willow Run workers will not be ended.

"These workers, and the plant in which they worked, should be given the fullest consideration for the production of other defense items which they can handle at reasonable cost to the government."

Wilson was reminded by Mazey that Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott, at the July 9 meeting, said that if it should be decided to produce the C-123s, Kaiser-Frazer would be given equal consideration with other manufacturers.

Some Auto Makers Cancel Steel Orders

The falling sales of civilian cars and the cutback in military orders are beginning to hit the steel industry. Steel, the industry trade journal, last week reported:

"Reductions in automotive demand for steel are appearing as outright cancellations of orders by the auto makers for steel and parts and the postponement of ordering steel and parts for the last two months of the year."

The auto industry, which is steel's largest customer, has been using about a fifth of the mills' outputs.

Auto Worker Slain In Battle Honored

A UNION fighter for democracy, Capt. John Kranz, has been honored in Detroit by having one of the city's parks named in his honor. Kranz lost his life in the Philippines and was decorated posthumously. Before going into service he was a member of Dodge Local 3 of the CIO Auto Workers.

UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey was the principal speaker when the local dedicated a flagpole to Kranz' memory. He recalled that Kranz was a veteran of the famous Dodge sitdown strike that won industrial democracy at the plant, and later died in battle overseas to preserve democracy for the world.

Steel Union Pact Provides United Crusade Donations

MEMBERS OF THE CIO Steelworkers Local 1798 will give one and half days' pay to the East Bay United Crusade under the terms of a new contract with the Western Die Casting Co., Emeryville, Calif.

Ray Haeckel, Steelworkers international representative, said that it is the first time in the East Bay that a United Crusade donation has been included in a union contract.

Employes who work on Armistice Day will receive a regular day's pay instead of the usual two-and-half times the regular daily rate paid on the holiday.

The firm will give the rest of the holiday pay, one and half days' pay for each worker, to the agency for its health and welfare services.

GOOD RELATIONS: Shaking hands after reaching agreement on a contract which benefits the East Bay United Crusade are Pres. A. W. Simpson III (left), of the Western Die Casting Co., Emeryville, Calif., and Ray Haeckel, CIO Steelworkers international representative. From left, others are: Edward A. Reese, Beverly Ann Pollard, Dorothy McDaid and Ralph J. Emon, all of USA Local 1798; Grace Iverson, assistant personnel manager, and G. D. Simpson, secretary of the company.

Furniture Workers To Seek Higher Wages, Welfare Plans

SUBSTANTIAL increases in wages and improved working conditions will be sought by the CIO Furniture Workers. Pres. Morris Pizer told the union executive board last week.

He promised that these objections and more adequate welfare programs and pensions will be pushed in negotiations now in progress or forthcoming. The union's Research Dept. told the executive committee session held in Atlantic City, N. J., that furniture manufacturers' shipments this year will reach $2.5 billion this year.

Pizer called the industry "generally prosperous." Profits for 1953 will amount to $265 million as against $227 million last year, an increase of 17%, the board was told.

"Studies made for the Federal Reserve Board indicate that consumer demand for furniture and bedding products will be strong throughout all of 1953, despite high prices and the growing burden of installment debt," said the Research Dept. report.

"There has not been a serious overstocking of inventory. The relatively poor results of the summer furniture shows were largely due to business jitters about possible developments in the Korean truce, and not to an inventory glut, such as existed two years ago."

No Loss For Words

Shop committeemen of CIO Auto Workers Local 1011 in Chicago can present their grievances in six languages. So there won't be any misunderstanding, probably. All can speak English, but in addition union "beefs" can be delivered in Slovenian, Polish, Croatian, Italian and German.

Two CIO Unions Ask Major Revisions In Excise Legislation

NEW LEGISLATION on federal excise taxes was urged on the House Ways and Means Committee last week by the CIO Brewery Workers and Communications Workers.

A reduction in present levies on malt and distilled beverages was sought by the Brewery Workers. Repeal of taxes on local and long distance phone calls was asked by the Communications Workers.

Pres. Karl F. Feller of the BW-CIO warned that "the sky-high tax" on beer and other alcoholic beverages is leading to a return of the moonshining days of the Prohibition era.

"The bootlegger starts off with a price advantage of $10.50 a gallon because he pays no tax," Feller said.

The union asked for a cut in excise levies to pre-war levels. The present tax of $9 per barrel on beer should be set at $7, Feller urged, and the whisky tax slashed to $6 a gallon.

"We are disturbed over the loss of jobs already reflected in the legal plants," Feller said.

Joseph E. Brady, councils coordinator for the BW-CIO, read a statement on behalf of Pres. Harry Sayre of the CIO Paperworkers. Statements were also given the committee by executive secretaries of several BW-CIO state councils including Roland Hiddie, Wisconsin; James O'Neill, Michigan; Lou Boch, Pennsylvania, and Ray Koth, Ohio and Kentucky.

SPEAKING for 300,000 workers in the telephone industry, Sylvia Gottlieb, CWA-CIO research director, told the committee the tax was "becoming unwarranted and (an) economically unsound deterrent to telephone use."

"We are concerned about present and future effects of these taxes on the use of telephone facilities and hence upon employment opportunities in the industry," Mrs. Gottlieb said.

Taxes, as high as 25% on toll calls, date back to 1932 and taxes on local calls to 1941. It is the first time CWA-CIO has sought elimination of the excise taxes on phone calls.

Phone service is taxed at a luxury rate despite the fact that nearly everyone considers it a necessity, Mrs. Gottlieb added.

She said there is no federal tax on other public utilities such as electricity, water, and gas and local transportation. Also, phone taxes are higher than on less essential items.

8-17

Social Security Bills Compared

Two bills to liberalize the Social Security Act have been introduced in Congress. One was sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D.N.Y.), and has the co-sponsorship of 10 other senators and 17 representatives. The other was sponsored by the Eisenhower Administration and was introduced just before adjournment by Reps. Reed (R. N.Y.) and Kean (R. N.J.). This comparision was prepared by the CIO Legislative Dept.

	Lehman Bill (S. 2260)	Eisenhower Bill (H.R. 6812)
Summary	Provides substantial benefit improvements, adds temporary and permanent disability insurance, provides money for rehabilitation, liberalizes the retirement test, and extends coverage.	Deals only with extension of coverage, and, as a by-product, makes possible higher benefits within present maximum limits.
Benefits	Increased substantially for everyone. Maximum limit for family raised to $200 a month (from $169.50); for individual to $135 (from $85). More generous method of calculating all benefits, with increases of $5 to $14 a month for individuals now entitled to benefits.*	Some persons would be aided greatly, many slightly, and some not at all by dropping the three years of lowest earnings in calculating the average monthly wage. No increase provided persons now on benefit rolls.
Long-Term Disability Insurance	New type of protection added to provide similar benefits to individuals and families when breadwinner before sixty-five has been unable to work for over six months.	Nothing
Rehabilitation Services	Increased funds to help disabled workers to again become gainfully employed.	Nothing
Cash Sickness Benefits	New program to replace part of lost wages for 26 weeks when employe is temporarily sick or disabled.	Nothing
Retirement Test	Higher earnings permitted while receiving benefits—$100 a month instead of $75.	Nothing
Coverage	Extended broadly. Main groups added: farmers, many more farm and domestic workers, certain self-employed professional workers; ministers, on a voluntary basis.	Extended broadly. Main groups added are same, plus doctors, and state and local employes under retirement systems on a voluntary group basis.
Financing	Payroll taxes would be collected on $6000 of earnings a year (instead of $3600). The tax would rise more quickly than under present law, and to a slightly higher level (in steps to 4% in 1961).	No change.

* Higher benefits under the Lehman Bill would result from:

Basing the individual's "average monthly wage" on earnings in the 10 best consecutive years (instead of all years) since starting date.

Permitting a new start for everyone in 1954.

Raising the ceiling on earnings credited to $6,000 a year (from $3,600).

Having benefits replace 20% (instead of 15%) of the amount by which the average monthly wage exceeds $100. (55% of the first $100 would be replaced, as at present.)

Adding ½% to benefit for every year of coverage.

Lowdown on Sen. McCarthy Is Given By URW Booklet

"LABOR LOOKS at Joe McCarthy." And it doesn't like what it sees. A new booklet reviewing the activities of Wisconsin's junior Senator has just been issued by the CIO Rubber Workers Education Dept.

Starting with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's comment that McCarthyism is ugly, un-American and immoral," the booklet scans the Senator's labor record (bad), his financial dealings (worse) and his policies (worst).

The booklet is a fact sheet of the McCarthy history. It covers the period from his election to a Wisconsin judgeship to the recent book-burning episode that has cost the U. S. so much prestige overseas.

Even the McCarthy war record comes in for scrutiny and criticism because he left the Marines while war was still in progress to advance his political fortunes.

The bald truth that McCarthy hasn't exposed a single Communist or has caused the conviction of one Communist is brought home.

There are quotes on the subject of McCarthy and McCarthyism from leaders in the field of labor, religion, politics and education.

Copies of the booklet are available by writing to the Rubber Workers Education Dept., URW-CIO Building, Akron 8, O.

USA Students' Win Diplomas

DIPLOMAS were presented to 156 CIO Steelworkers who attended the fifth annual education conference at Ohio State Univ.

Graduates were urged to take back to their locals the knowledge gained and put it to practical use. USA-CIO Dist. Dir. William F. Donovan and Prof. Edison L. Bowers of the OSU Economics Dept. awarded the diplomas.

"This occasion to speak at Ohio State certainly gives me a lot of pleasure," Donovan said, "because only a few years ago the suggestion of a union leader being invited to speak on the college campus would have astounded and amazed practically everyone."

Bowers said the university "grew a lot stronger" through the Steelworkers' stay.

"We are making plans for bigger and better programs of this nature for the future—we have enjoyed having you here—and you have given us far more than we have given you," he added.

CIO Aids Columbus

The Columbus (Ohio) CIO Council is represented on the new Better Columbus Committee. Among the new group's aims are slum clearance, urban redevelopment and expressways with a proper consideration for the role of low-income housing in the picture.

Four Firms Get Big Chunk In Write-Offs

FOUR FIRMS got nearly a third of the almost $181 million in rapid tax write-offs handed out by the Office of Defense Mobilization during the last two weeks in July.

South Carolina Generating Co. got a certificate for $17 million worth of new facilities; and Union Carbide and Carbon, Tyler, W. Va., Sinclair Refining, Trainer, Pa., and Potomac Electric Power Co., Alexandria, Va., each got one for $14 million.

Others on the latest list include Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Public Service Electric & Gas, Pennsylvania Railroad, International Nickel, Sante Fe, Missouri Pacific, Rohm & Haas, Bendix, and Pacific Gas and Electric.

The new list brings the total granted so far to 17,757 certificates, for $27.6 billion. The certificates give firms juicy savings by permitting them to write off depreciation on new facilities in five years instead of over the usual 20 to 25 years.

President Urges Congress To Restudy Resource Plans

CONSERVATION and improvement of the U. S. land and water resources will be studied by the next session of Congress—if it listens to Pres. Eisenhower.

He has called for a "re-examination" of federal policies dealing with western watersheds in a special message to Congress.

"Don't expect these non-union men to stand for you — They can't stand themselves!"

"A better balanced program" is the Chief Executive's aim. He said that water problems are undergoing a change because of increases in urban population, and expansion of mining and industrial activities.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) warned that a bi-partisan "watchdog committee" was necessary to develop sound conservation policies and safeguard the public interest.

"WE HAVE long ago learned the dangers of exploiting and wasting these valuable resources," Humphrey said. "We know they are not unlimited. We know that they must be carefully safeguarded from exhaustion . . ."

A revival of the crusading spirit is needed, he added, "for our vast forests; for protection and proper development of our water resources; for protection of our soil fertility on the farms of America; for the safeguarding of our petroleum and mineral resources."

CIO On The Air! Hear **John W. Vandercook And The News** Each Week Night On ABC . . Beginning Labor Day

See Log On Page 7

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CIO Board Okehs No-Raid Pact; PAC Begins Twin Election Drives

—See Pages 2 & 3

"HOW MUCH IS THAT SCABBIE in the window?"—a parody on a recent hit tune—is what striking CIO Communications Workers and supporters from other CIO unions are singing on the picket line as bitter strike against Indiana Bell entered its second month while 50,000 CWA members struck Southwestern Bell. At left, four-year-old Jimmy Virostoko, son of Mrs. M. Virostoko, a CWA member, manned picket line when GOP Gov. George Craig sent state cops to Clinton exchange. At right, CIO Auto Workers in Lafayette for a summer school gave CWA singing support on the picket line. Police attacks on CWA strikers were marked and a city-wide CIO demonstration was hinted in Indianapolis. (See Page 12.)

CIO Strikers Get Full Backing

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO Executive Board last week voiced unanimous approval of a proposed no-raid agreement with the AFL, and recommended that the Cleveland convention, opening Nov. 16, formally ratify the pact.

Language of the no-raid pact was worked out late last spring by a joint CIO-AFL unity committee, headed by Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George Meany.

In a number of recent speeches, Reuther has hailed the move as a long stride toward elimination of jurisdictional disputes, and as a step toward eventual organic unity.

CIO'S action came at an all-day meeting at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington. The session was marked by a high degree of harmony on the no-raid agreement and on other points on the day's agenda.

During the day, Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers talked with newspaper reporters and denied recent speculation that the powerful steel union might be preparing to leave the CIO, or to enter a third labor federation with such unaffiliated unions as the miners and the carpenters, and the AFL teamsters.

McDonald reiterated sentiments he had expressed last April at the Auto Workers convention in Atlantic City, where he had voiced support for the CIO, its principles and its future.

The no-raid agreement approved by the Executive Board received similar approval from the AFL Executive Council a week ago. It will be acted upon by the AFL convention at St. Louis late next month, and then by the CIO.

With both executive groups approving, ratifications seem almost certain—and the historic agreement will then take effect on Jan. 1, 1954.

In other actions throughout the day, the Executive Board also:

1. Gave strong approval to the strikes of telephone workers employed by the Indiana Bell and Southwestern Bell Telephone firms.

The Board urged working people in Indiana "to aid in the fight against unfair treatment and the marshalling of industry and tax-supported troops against the working men and women of the Communications Workers of America."

2. Voiced support for 225 members of the Seattle-Tacoma (Wash.) Newspaper Guild, who have been on strike since July 22 at the Seattle Times. Such support, from CIO unions and their members, the Board said, would help the Guildsmen to obtain "an equitable contract in the shortest time possible."

3. Urged full support for a strike of several hundred department store workers employed at Hearn's in New York.

The strike, called by the CIO-affiliated Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, is being conducted in the face of strict injunctions by a number of New York judges.

The Board approved the action of the New York State CIO Council in accepting "full responsibility" for the prosecution of the strike to a victorous end.

4. Endorsed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as the voice of labor in the free world, and promised to continue full support to the international organization.

Referring to the recent anti-Communist demonstrations in East Germany, the Board said "the spontaneous demonstration of the German workers against their Soviet-Communist taskmasters and stooges has revealed forever the hollowness and hypocrisy of the Communist claim to identify themselves with the workers."

5. Received detailed reports on current problems from CIO committees in the fields of legislation, housing and safety.

The Executive Board meeting was the last in a series of official get-togethers in the nation's capital. Earlier in the week, the CIO-PAC Executive Board, the CIO Finance Committee and the CIO Executive Comittee had met. On Aug. 19, the CIO-PAC staged an all-day political rally. *(See Page 3.)*

Reuther Talks On Radio, TV Over Labor Day

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on both radio and television over the Labor Day weekend.

Reuther, who will address a Labor Day rally in Akron, O., will make a special Labor Day broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co.'s radio network. Time for this broadcast will be 2:45 to 3:00 p.m., EDT.

On Sunday, Sept. 6, Reuther will be the guest on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television show, "Man of the Week." This telecast, which will originate in Detroit, will be seen from 5:30 to 6 p.m., EDT, on CBS-TV stations.

Third Federation Rumors Repudiated By McDonald

THE CIO Steelworkers have no intention of bolting the CIO and joining with other unions to form a third labor federation, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald said last week.

The steel union leader was quoted in the New York Times following the National CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington. The Times story quoted him as saying he told the Executive Board:

"The United Steelworkers of America are not engaged in negotiations with anybody to establish a third labor movement in America.

"Yes, we want unity with the American Federation of Labor, and I repeat that such unity must be honorable—thoroughly honorable. To the leaders of the smaller unions in this room I guarantee the continued friendship of the United Steelworkers.

"We will do all in our power when this unity comes about to aid you and make you strong. We must lead from strength, and we are going to help everybody in this room lead from more strength."

The Times article, by Joseph A. Loftus, said McDonald "acknowledged that he was taking cognizance of speculation that he was getting ready to walk out of the CIO and make an alliance with other unions."

One of the unions with which the USA-CIO reportedly has been going to "merge" has been the Mine Workers. The Times story said McDonald was asked about his meeting two months ago with UMW Pres. John L. Lewis.

"IN THE WORDS of Chick Federoff (McDonald aide and former CIO regional director in Pittsburgh), we reminisced about the coal mines," it quoted him as replying.

McDonald's statement recalled to many his speech at the convention of the CIO Auto Workers—headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther—last March. At that time he said flatly the USA-CIO fully intended to remain in the CIO.

CIO Urges Help For Phone Union

DECLARING that there is an "obvious" pattern in the strike-breaking activities of the Bell telephone system, the CIO Executive Board last week called on all working people in Indiana to aid the CIO Communications Workers.

Workers were asked to assist in the fight against "unfair treatment and the marshalling of industry and tax-supported troops" against CWA-CIO members. *(Detailed Story, Page 12.)*

The contract expired June 2 but the union "accepted the hardship of working without a contract in the interests of obtaining a satisfactory agreement by peaceful methods." Since the strike began on July 22 there have been fruitless efforts by the union to reach agreement.

THE RESOLUTION charged that Indiana Bell, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the gigantic Bell System monopoly, "has used every conceivable trick to destroy good faith collective bargaining."

The Chamber of Commerce in Indiana entered the dispute, declearing in effect, said the resolution, that the phone company must "bust the strike and the striker. This is a public invitation for union-busting." Gov. Craig was also charged with using state police and alerting the National Guard to break the strike.

The Bell System appears intent on extending their union-busting tactics in other places, including the area served by Southwestern Bell, where 50,000 CWA-CIO members went on strike on the day the CIO Board met. *(Guild story, Page 11.)*

Give A Buck To PAC

No-Raid Pact Is Recommended

Here is the text of the statement recommending approval of the no-raiding agreement between the CIO and the AFL which was adopted at the CIO Executive Board meeting:

DURING the past year, a joint unity committee was created by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor to explore the possibility of achieving organic unity between the CIO and the AFL.

The committee held several meetings. They gave particular consideration to the problem of raiding between the organizations—that is, attempts by unions affiliated with one of the organizations to intrude into established collective bargaining relationships between employers and unions affiliated with the other organization.

The committee concluded that such activities were destructive of the best interests of the unions involved and of the entire trade union movement. The committee unanimously agreed that the elimination of raiding constitutes a necessary first condition to the achievement of unity.

THE COMMITTEE has recommended both to the CIO and to the AFL, and to the national and international unions affiliated with the two organizations, that they conclude a no-raiding agreement in the form drafted by the committee.

The CIO Executive Board commends the Joint Committee on Labor Unity for its report.

We believe that raids between unions endanger the welfare of the workers as well as the public interest. Most raids fail, creating only a residue of unrest, dissatisfaction and disunity among the workers involved. Where raids are successful, they involve a drain of time and money far disproportionate to the number of employes involved; they create unnecessary industrial strain and conflict; and they do nothing to add to the strength and capabilities of the trade union movement as a whole.

THE CIO believes that the interests of the millions of working men and women of America who are organized into unions are best served by the extension of the benefits of such organization and collective bargaining to the other millions of working men and women who are as yet unorganized.

The CIO believes that all unions, whether affiliated with the CIO or the AFL, would benefit if the energies devoted to raiding were instead devoted to the task of organizing those yet unorganized. The CIO further believes that the elimination of raiding between unions affiliated with the CIO and AFL would materially benefit the entire nation by eliminating a potent source of industrial unrest and conflict.

The CIO Executive Board therefore fully accepts the recommendations of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee.

It recommends to the forthcoming convention of the CIO, opening in Cleveland, Nov. 16, that it authorizes the officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to execute, on behalf of the CIO, the No-Raiding Agreement with the American Federation of Labor.

CIO Renews Hearn Strike Backing

THE NATIONAL CIO last week reaffirmed its support of the strike against Hearn's department store in New York as direction of the walkout, now in its fourth month, was taken over by the New York State CIO Council.

The strike was called May 14 by Dist. 65, CIO Distributive, Processing & Office Workers. About 800 employes are affected.

The National CIO Executive Board, in a resolution adopted at last week's meeting, denounced the management for its "calculated campaign to destroy the union" and its "lying campaign to brand the union as Communist."

It also endorsed the State CIO Council's move in taking on responsibility for the strike, stressing that the sole issue is collective bargaining; condemned the AFL Retail Clerks union for "open strike breaking;" asked the National Labor Relations Board to issue a complaint charging the firm with unfair labor practices, and called on all CIO affiliates to support the strike.

The dispute began after wholesale layoffs of workers followed introduction of a self-service system at the two stores in Manhattan and the Bronx. The union said it did not object to self-service but it insisted that seniority be considered in layoffs.

Acting Pres. Jack Paley of Dist. 65, said he welcomed the intervention of the State Council and its pledge to throw its full strength behind the strike.

Pres. Louis Hollander of the State Council appointed a committee of five, representing major CIO unions in the area, to run the walkout until a settlement is reached.

Named to direct the strike activities were Reg. Dir. Charles E. Kerrigan, Auto Workers; Dir. Jack Rubenstein, Textile; Sec.-Treas. Gustave Faber, Transport Workers; Pres. John Lotz, Local 1150, Communications Workers; Vice Pres. Vincent LaCapria, CIO Clothing Workers.

IWA Aide Named

Intl. Rep. Forrest Dickenson of the CIO Woodworkers was named to Tennessee's new Industrial Development Council set up to attract new industries and urge expansion of present ones.

PAC Begins Twin Election Drives

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO Political Action Committee kicked off twin political campaigns at a rally in Washington last week attended by active CIO leaders from all parts of the country.

The rally started the ball rolling for next November, when 600 local community and state elections will be held. And with an eye on southern primary elections, which begin in January, it got a head start on the 1954 congressional elections.

The delegates heard CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also is CIO-PAC chairman, discuss the international situation and the drab role Congress has played in foreign affairs legislation.

They heard CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey detail the failure of Congress to measure up to acceptable standards in domestic legislation on a nationwide scale.

Then they heard David J. McDonald, president of the CIO Steelworkers and CIO-PAC secretary-treasurer, call for a grass roots approach to a better America by more vigorous political action at the community and state levels.

Plans For Action

Leaders of political action in 32 states reported briefly on recent developments in their legislatures and on plans for future action. Some complained about Republican opposition to better laws on such things as workmen's and unemployment compensation, others about Democratic opposition.

Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC national director, who presided, pointed out that their reports showed a widespread pattern—that CIO state political activity had to be concentrated on defense, and that little time was left to work for better laws.

"The most important thing they said," he added, "is that it isn't Democrats we have to fight, and it isn't Republicans. It's just plain reactionaries."

Reuther and Carey both blasted Congress for its legislative record and Pres. Eisenhower for failure to exercise his leadership.

"Too often the executive branch of the government has backed up and compromised under pressure," said Reuther, citing the book burning episode.

"I still feel Pres. Eisenhower is a decent person whose instincts are good. But he is surrounded by people who just don't understand the forces at work in this world."

The CIO president, outlining some of the things he learned during his recent trip abroad, reported that even American embassy people concede the U. S. position in Europe has deteriorated, and that our prestige "is at an all-time low."

European business men and government officials as well as workers, he said, expressed two major fears—that the U. S. economy will collapse without a huge defense program to sustain it, as the Communists claim; and that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) will take over the government.

'We Need More, Not Less'

"I found no one, including American embassy people," he said, "who was not willing to admit privately that McCarthy has more to help the Communists in Europe than any other force in history. Further, he demoralizes, divides and confuses our friends."

In Europe, he said, he found "more respect for the CIO than for any American organization."

After touching briefly on congressional failures in the domestic field, Reuther called for still more vigorous political action.

"The results of the last election mean we need more, not less," he said. "Where the most work was done, the candidates we favored did reasonably well.

"We're going to keep on organizing the unorganized, unionizing the organized, and expanding our political action."

Carey declared that the Administration's program and the record of Congress thus far "have made it clear beyond a fraction of a doubt that we are now witnessing government of big business, by big business and for big business."

He expressed certainty that the Republicans "have set out, blindly and arrogantly, to do the job for us that we failed to do" in convincing the people that the GOP opposes everything the workers want or need.

If the CIO is to continue its support of the Democrats, he said he personally feels the party "must stop taking the liberal movement and the labor movement for granted."

"I am convinced that there must be a realignment—preferably within the Democratic Party," he said. "And if the realignment can't come within the Democratic Party, then perhaps there must be a realignment outside that party."

Work In States

McDonald described the USA-CIO legislative program in the states, with the suggestion that it might be used by other CIO groups as a model.

"We don't want to do it alone," he explained. "We want to work with all CIO unions and with all organized labor in each state—and I see nothing wrong in working with other organized groups for the benefit of all workers."

As an example of grass roots action, he compared failure to win FEPC legislation in Congress with a successful fight for a comparable ordinance in Pittsburgh, where the Steelworkers have their headquarters.

"I'd like to see us all work for local ordinances on FEPC," he said. "If we succeed, we will bring about a norm of thinking that will lead to FEPC in the states. And if we get enough state FEPC laws enacted—and of course it will take some years—it will be a pushover to get a national FEPC."

Drive For PAC Bucks

He urged PAC dollar drive collectors to emphasize, in their approaches, the necessity of raising funds to elect good legislators, governors, councilmen and mayors.

The rally approved two statements. One deplored the record of Congress and the Administration to date, but reaffirmed support of Eisenhower on policies the CIO believes are the best for the country. The other emphasized the importance of state political action and urged widespread participation in this year's elections.

DEPRESSION-MONGERS in business press were denounced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at PAC rally. He holds Business Week story titled "Everybody Expects A Recession."

"GRASS-ROOTS" drives in city and state elections this fall were urged by CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald in preparation for the congressional campaign next year.

GOP Or Dixiecrats, They're Both Giving Us Trouble—

Some of the comment from a few of the 32 CIO state spokesmen who reported on legislation during the PAC rally follows:

Reg. Dir. Gus Scholle, Michigan: "With Congress cutting appropriations for unemployment compensation, state offices must cut staffs and close field offices; this means some workers will have to travel a long distance at their own expense to file a claim."

Pres. Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO Council: "The Legislature had two bills, one good and one bad. The House passed both, the Senate passed only the bad one."

Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll, Connecticut CIO Council: "The Republicans gave us a phony deal on unemployment compensation, pretending to give something but taking away more."

Pres. Cecil A. Robertson, Alabama CIO Council: "I hear complaints here about Republicans blocking our bills. We have one in the House and none in the Senate, and we still have our troubles."

CIO Rep. John Alesia, Illinois: "I'm happy to report we picked up a few crumbs, and lost nothing, with GOP majorities in both houses."

Sec.-Treas. Charles Canton, Arkansas CIO Council: "Republicans? Oh, we've got two or three of them, but we don't count 'em. We've a lot of Dixiecrats, though, and they give us trouble."

Reuther Named By Ike To Anti-Bias Contracts Board

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther has been named by Pres. Eisenhower to membership on the new 15-man committee to prevent discriminatory employment practices by companies with federal contracts.

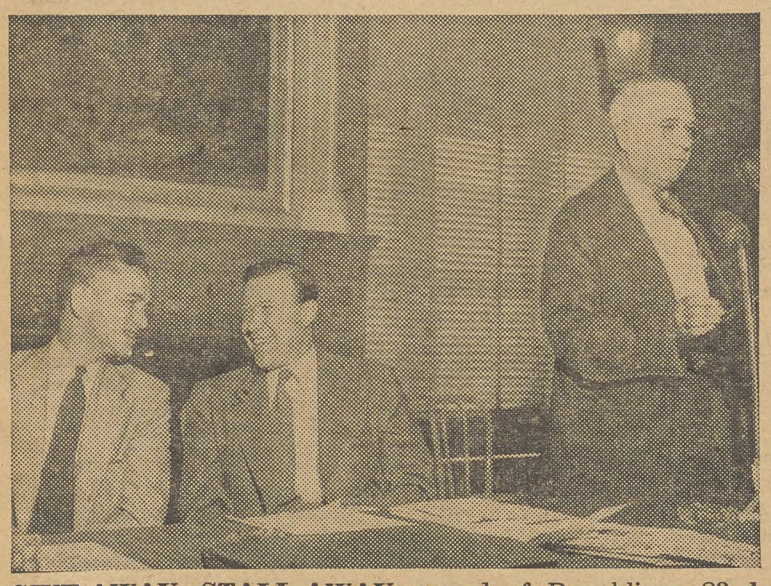
The new group supplants former Pres. Truman's committee on government contract compliance, on which CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey served.

Membership on the new Government Contract Committee includes nine public members and six from government agencies—one each from the Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration and Labor, Justice, Defense and Commerce Depts.

Vice Pres. Nixon was designated as chairman of the committee. J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicago lawyer and the only Negro on the panel, was named vice chairman.

After some members of the committee met with the President in New York last week, Nixon said the first formal meeting of the group will be held Sept. 14 in Washington.

Also appointed by the President were AFL Pres. George Meany; John Roosevelt, son of the former president; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of the New York Herald Tribune; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Cincinnati, O., department store executive; John Lawrence McCaffrey, head of Intl. Harvester Co; and Atty. John Minor Wisdom, GOP national committeeman from Louisiana.



GIVE-AWAY, STALL-AWAY record of Republican 83rd Congress was detailed by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll at rally in preparation for '53 and '54 elections. At left: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

REACTIONARIES in both Democratic and Republican parties were lambasted by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

Looking Ahead

". . . A record of doing too little for the little people and too much for the big boys."

That's how the CIO Executive Board last week summarized the first session of the 83rd Congress.

And it's a summary that applies as well to some developments in the collective bargaining field.

The dismal record of give-away, take-away, stall-away of the GOP Congress was pretty thoroughly worked over by CIO's board and the one-day national rally of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Now ahead for all CIO unionists are twin political action tasks: first, the more than 600 state, county and city elections this fall, and, second, the 1954 congressional election campaign which actually begins with primaries early in the New Year.

"We need more, not less" work for PAC, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the rally. Now is the time to start.

In What Place?

After the votes were counted last year, a lot of big businessmen and a lot of daily newspaper editors with scarcely-concealed glee boasted that "now we'll put labor in its place."

Judging from recent developments in the strike of CIO Communications Workers in Indiana and by the protracted walkout of CIO Distributive Workers at Hearn's stores in New York City, the effort to put us in what some businessmen think is in our place is getting under way.

The pattern is clearest in Indiana. There 7000 CWA members, in the second month of a bitter walkout, find Indiana Bell Telephone, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Republican governor and state police, and the Republican mayor of Indianapolis and city police combining forces in an effort to defeat their fair and just demands.

The pattern of police attacks on picket lines has not been repeated, as yet, in the CWA strike against Southwestern Bell, at Hearn's, or in the Newspaper Guild strike at the Seattle Times. But in all of these, and in many other bargaining situations, there is a pattern of adamant managements—of *"too little for the little people and too much for the big boys."*

With this in mind, CIO's Executive Board pledged fullest possible assistance to CWA, ANG and DPO in their strike situations.

And the Republican governors and mayors, the telephone company executives and the newspaper editors might remember that American labor—CIO, AFL and independent—knows its "place" full well, an honorable place in our nation, and we shall keep it.

The Strikes In France

"Too little for the little people and too much for the big boys" in a nutshell also describes what's been developing ever since World War II in France.

Now the economic pressures have exploded in a general strike in which the Workers' Force (FO) federation has taken the lead. While U. S. labor differs with European federations over the general strike tactic, we sympathize with the French workers.

"When repressed workers cannot get relief from economic injustice at the bargaining table," as Pres. Reuther noted, "that pressure from below is going to boil over into political strikes . . . That's what happened in France."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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On Target!

In Other Words—

A Story Of CIOers On The Job

The following article, "Railroad Redcaps—Investment in Good Will," is reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor. It is one of a series on "People At Work" by Ed Townsend.

By ED TOWNSEND

A CUBAN WOMAN, who could speak no English, became frightened and fainted in Grand Central Terminal in New York one day recently.

Redcap No. 70, John A. Bowers, was carrying her bags. He called to another redcap, who helped revive the woman. A third redcap, able to speak Spanish fluently, questioned her. He found that the woman had a brother in New York. The redcaps located him, and Bowers—once a valet for America's elder statesman Bernard Baruch—stayed with the woman until the brother arrived to take her home.

All this was in an ordinary day's work for the redcaps, a group of workers—about 12,000 nationally—due far more attention than they usually get in the bustle of a big-city depot.

Among railroad redcaps, members of CIO's United Transport Service Employees, are many who have medical or law degrees, are ordained ministers, hold teaching certificates, or are college graduates or students.

Robert Lewin, labor writer for the Chicago Daily News, recently toured the city's nine major railroad stations. He reported afterward that he had found in them redcaps able to help those who need a doctor, the advice of a lawyer, the comfort of a minister, or a quick answer to a scholarly question.

And he commented that he had found that Chicago's redcaps quite obviously are among "the nation's most educated" laborites.

It's More Than A Job

Take Emerson C. Watts, president of the Chicago CIO redcaps' local union, as an example: Seventeen years a redcap, Watts is a graduate of Fisk Univ. at Nashville, where he was a star football fullback.

He later took graduate work at Northwestern Univ. Why is he a redcap, with such a background? To Watts, and to many like him in the nation's terminal, the work of a redcap is not just a job; it's a profession, one that pays reasonably well ($75 to $90 a week, on the average, with many earning considerable more) and that gives a satisfying sense of service.

The situation in Chicago is typical of that throughout the country; redcap jobs are filled substantially from the ranks of graduates of colleges or of students in colleges and professional schools.

The president of the United Transport Service Employees, Willard Saxby Townsend, Sr., of Chicago, is unquestionably one of the best educated union leaders. He studied in a premedical school at the Univ. of Toronto for two years; received a degree in chemistry at the Royal Academy of Science in Canada; and has an honorary doctor of laws degree from Wilberforce Univ.

Townsend likes to cite "alumni" of the redcaps' union, among them: Dr. Joseph Walker, a Winston-Salem, N. C., surgeon who lugged bags in Chicago while studying; James Nabrit, secretary of Howard Univ. in Washington, and an honor graduate (Order of Coif) of Northwestern's Law School; Lester B. Granger, New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League, president of the National Conference of Social Work, and a Dartmouth graduate; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., a New York Democrat; and Dr. James Wilson, now head of a sanitarium in New York's Harlem.

'The Preaching Porter'

Townsend is equally proud of his working redcaps, and likes to tell stories about them. About the "preaching porter of track 13" in New York's Grand Central Terminal, for instance.

Ralston Crosby Young, Redcap No. 42, leads a prayer meeting in a coach inside Gate 13 at noon every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. At first intended only for other railroad employes during their lunch hour, the services now draw bankers, businessmen, stenographers, clerks, and many others.

"There's lots of people you can't get into a church that will slip into a darkened railroad car," Mr. Young says.

The New York Central Railroad long ago took official notice of the redcap's prayer service by setting aside a coach for him.

Railroads say they lose money on redcap service, but they add that it is worth-while loss—a sound investment in good will.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS IS A PRETTY DULL town just now, what with congressmen either junketing abroad or mending political fences back home and with Pres. Eisenhower playing his golf in Denver instead of at Burning Tree Country Club. Still the political cauldron is beginning to bubble now that Adlai E. Stevenson is back from his world tour.

The first major Democratic counter-offensive against Ike will be unlimbered when Harry S. Truman and Stevenson—the big guns of the "loyal opposition"—start shooting in September.

Truman will speak in Detroit on Labor Day under joint auspices of the CIO and AFL. Stevenson, backed up by Truman, will fire for the Democrats on Sept. 15 in Chicago.

A Contradictory Situation

A remarkable political situation shaped up during Mr. Eisenhower's first eight months in the White House. Within this Capital city there was disillusion about the President's "leadership."

To the professionals he seemed confused, ill-informed, overwhelmed by unanticipated problems, and utterly dependent on his advisers. There was evidence—previously reported by this correspondent—to support this viewpoint.

There was plenty of evidence that the country outside Washington felt that Ike was "doing just fine."

A good test group, the half-Dixiecrats from Texas—Democrats who voted for Mr. Eisenhower last November—maintained their enthusiasm for him. Letters to their congressmen denounced the Republican regime for slackness on drouth relief, confusion and delay on a new farm program, but almost unanimously said that Ike was *"doing even better than we expected."*

Prepare Their Shots

Democratic members of Congress launched many attacks on Ike's subordinates but cautiously refrained from assaults on the hero-general himself. Now Truman and Stevenson are preparing their sighting shots.

Mr. Truman, it can be safely predicted, will say nothing that would make direction of foreign policy more difficult for the President. He is intensely patriotic and he despises the tactics of oppositionists who inject partisanship into our worldwide problems.

He is, however, a hard-hitting political warrior. He can smash with devastating effect against a "do-nothing" Congress and a "give-away" GOP regime in domestic affairs.

Gov. Stevenson's gift of wit promises another threat. One does not attack the hero-general—but one may blow the house down on gusts and gales of ridicule. The self-righteous, unregenerated "new team" of pro-business, anti-consumer, anti-labor Republican subordinates has invited it.

Mr. Eisenhower it is reliably reported, has had healing experiences in Denver now that Congress is out of his hair and he can fish and golf far from this city's inferno of heat and humidity—weatherwise as well as in the realm of politics. His tensions have relaxed.

Politics, however, takes only brief holidays. The Truman-Stevenson speeches are a double-barreled threat to the Republican party's peace of mind.

A Policy Against Power

The "new team" in the Interior Dept. finally announced its public power policy: against public power.

Neither Sec. McKay nor Under-Sec. Ralph Tudor would baldly admit this, of course. All Tudor did was to announce, in the absence of McKay, a complete reversal of the Roosevelt-Truman power policies.

The "primary responsibility" for supplying an area's power needs, said Tudor, "rests with the people locally." Also, the Interior Dept. will be cautious hereafter in selling public power direct to big industries. McKay and Tudor prefer to sell to an intermediate private utility and let the private utility make a profit by reselling to big industries. This, they seem to think, is "free enterprise."

The McKay-Tudor doctrine would never have built the Tennessee Valley Authority or the great dams and power grids now in the Bonneville Power Administration. The McKay-Tudor doctrine would have prevented the development of the tremendous Northwestern aluminum industry, dependent on cheap public power sold direct at the lowest possible rates.

McKay and Tudor despise public power, if the truth is to be stated, but they don't like to confess it. They prefer to kill public power expansion without leaving fingerprints.

Brownell Makes A Discovery

Atty. Gen. Brownell flew out to Denver to confer with Pres. Eisenhower on a suddenly discovered "new problem"—the problem of Mexican "wetbacks."

The "problem," of course, has existed for many years. Labor and liberal groups for years have urged that Congress increase appropriations for the Labor Dept. program to bring Mexican "contract" labor into the Southwest and Far West under proper minimum conditions.

The 200,000 annual "contract" workers have protections in guarantees of decent play, decent food and lodging. The "wetbacks"—Mexican workers who swarm across our borders illegally at the rate of more than a million a year—have no protections.

They are victimized by ranchers who use them to undercut the wages of American farm laborers. They have no safeguards against illness, such as tuberculosis and venereal diseases. They get deported back to Mexico each year at the rate of more than half a million—and international relations are strained.

'Flesh, Blood, Muscle'—

U. S. Labor Has Bigger Task In Building Free World's Strength

AMERICAN LABOR can no longer entrust the survival and growth of democracy in Europe solely to government agencies, diplomatic relationships and professional organizations, according to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey's views, based on his recent trip to Europe, were given on the Mutual Broadcasting System's Newsreel of the Air.

"American labor must take a more active interest and play a more active role," he said, "in the struggle of European workers for political and economic democracy and against totalitarianism.

"American labor has already undertaken an active role in the development of a democratic European labor movement. My trip through Europe, however, emphasized to me that trade unionism in the United States must do still more—for the sake not only of European democracy, but also of American democracy."

Carey said he found democratic labor in Europe distrustful or uncertain of U. S. foreign policy.

What The Commies Claim

"On one hand," he continued, "they are told we are turning isolationist. On the other, the Communists tell them that 'Wall Street imperialism' is striving to provoke another world war. These workers and their leaders are puzzled and hurt by the McCarran Immigration Act, excluding as it does many of Europe's greatest fighters against totalitarianism.

"Here is where American labor has a second major job to do. We must help put our own house in order so that the doubts and distrust we find in Europe can be dissolved."

The stakes in the fight between democracy and totalitarianism are the greatest in human history, he declared.

"We are fighting maybe the beginning of a final battle for freedom, decency and human dignity," he explained. "We cannot win that fight unless we have as our allies the working men and women of Europe—and, of course, of Asia, too."

Carey expressed the wish that "every American concerned about his country's future" could have attended meetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Labor in Stockholm, where he was a CIO delegate.

"We shaped a program which we are determined will strengthen democracy in countries around the world where it now has a chance to flourish,"

"What I'm interested in is obtaining a loan to pay off a loan."

he said, "and revitalize democracy in countries where it is now weakened or in danger.

"We will do this by moral support, by direct financial and organizational help, by working through the United Nations and through our own governments in every land.

"The serious demonstrations of unrest in France, the fall of the Italian government, point to problems that can only be solved in these and other countries by economic advances.

ICFTU Program Hailed

"If living standards and economic security are not improved, unrest must inevitably continue, governments will fall, and millions of workers in Europe and Asia may not have either the capacity or the will to resist a new tide of communism.

"There is where the ICFTU, American labor and trade unionism in every free country can play a huge part. Probably more than any other section of the world's population, the democratic labor movement—the ICFTU—knows the real menace of communism, because communism has never and can never come to power without first destroying democratic labor.

"We must not only fight communism with every weapon we can devise in every country where communism threatens. We must also put flesh, blood and muscle into political and economic democracy throughout the world."

Book Review—

A Handbook For CIO-CSC Work

By GENE KELLEY

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY has seen the genius of industrial America take the great discoveries of physical science and apply them to the creation of amazing material products to be enjoyed by all.

"Now on the threshold of the humanitarian genius of America is the opportunity to apply the discoveries of psychiatric, medical and social science in the progressive diminution of age-long causes and community-wide manifestations of human suffering."

This challenging proposition occurs in the foreword to "Let's Work Together in Community Service," which is No. 194 in the series of Public Affairs Pamphlets. It is a study by Eloise Walton of the materials in "Community Planning for Human Services" by Bradley Buell, a work that turned the searchlight of scrutiny on the many-problem families of St. Paul, Minn., and which suggested remedies, mainly the integration of effort by social agencies rather than separate piecemeal action.

The Basic Causes

Buell's monumental work spelled out a developing trend in welfare thinking—that social agencies must focus their concern more sharply on the basic causes of family difficulties rather than the alleviation of the ills of individual members and in so doing must make more effort to pool their resources.

Much of the pamphlet is given over to a case study of the Cummings family, a group that individually and collectively has more problems than any to be heard on a radio soap opera and, incidentally, problems of a type never mentioned even by inference on radio.

Sixteen agencies knew about and served the Cummings family. The study makes the point that if these agencies had a way of getting together at the earliest contact in a family-focused attack on the sources of the family's difficulties, they probably could have helped the parents of this unhappy brood to prevent, understand and control their situation.

10 Million Families

"Each special agency has knowledge and skills which the others cannot duplicate," Miss Walton says. "But in the search for better ways of treatment of the particular ills that threaten an estimated 10 million families today, the fields of service, the agencies within them . . . have tended to proceed separately and piecemeal. Here, perhaps, without united effort, all the King's horses and all the King's men will be unable to make Humpty Dumpty whole again."

The pamphlet rates a place on the reading list of CIO people concerned with community relations. Some of the case studies will be familiar to those who have become union counsellors through CIO-Community Services Committee courses because they are so typical. Perhaps through the growing influence of these people in communities where they are active they may bring about some of the aims the pamphlet makes so desirable.

Let's Work Together in Community Service, by Eloise Walton. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y., 25c.

'Mystic Order Of The Itching Stitch'—

The City Of Hope Gives Faith To Workers

MEET Louise Thorpe, a cheerful, bright-eyed patient in the medical service section of the famed City of Hope medical center near Los Angeles, Calif.

Louise is a member of Local 44, CIO Rubber Workers. She also holds a lifetime certificate in the "Mystic Order of the Itching Stitch." For Louise, hospitalized four years, has won a dramatic victory over tuberculosis.

Several months ago she underwent surgery. A lobe was removed from her left lung. With its excision went the disease.

Louise is a "union maid" with a union man for a mate. Her husband, Frank Thorpe, is a member of Local 519 of the CIO Oil Workers. Their home is in Montebello, Calif.

Louise Dilbeck Thorpe was born in Shawnee, Okla., July 3, 1922, and lived there until 1941 when she moved to California. She found work as a splicer for a tire builder at a U. S. Rubber Co. plant while Frank was in the service.

A Famous Name

The Thorpe name is famous all over the world but in Oklahoma it is spoken with the reverence accorded that of Will Rogers, another famous son. For it was in Oklahoma that Jim Thorpe, characterized as the world's greatest all-around athlete, was born and raised and it was here only a few weeks ago that he was buried.

The exploits of Jim Thorpe are well known to Frank and Louise Thorpe. Frank Thorpe is a member of the Sac and Fox tribe and was a nephew of the great Indian athlete and the apple of his uncle's eye.

Louise knows of the disappointment Jim felt when Frank told him he was getting married, for he sensed this might be the end of Frank's promising athletic career. Jim Thorpe hoped that the Olympic medals he won years before, and which were so rightfully his, might yet go to a Thorpe. But when war came, Jim became reconciled to the marriage of his nephew. Louise last saw Jim in October 1952, when he came to her bedside at the City of Hope.

CURED OF TB at Los Angeles famed City of Hope medical center, Louise Thorpe, member of CIO Rubber Workers, shows photos of her husband to Sec. O'Dell Clayton, and Bob Goss, both of Local 584, OWIU-CIO.

ADMIRING the pussy-cat dolls made by Jasper Sanders, center, CIO Steelworker from Oklahoma City, as occupational therapy project are O'Dell Clayton and Bob Goss, officials of Local 584, CIO Oil Workers, who visited him.

In 1949 Louise was home on a visit to Shawnee and was persuaded by her sister-in-law to accompany her to the Shawnee Indian Sanatorium. There she was talked into having a chest X-ray. The diagnosis — tuberculosis. It was hard for her to believe, she'd never been sick—why, she was the most active member of her family. But she returned at once to Los Angeles and entered a sanatorium there.

Bills Mount Up

It was costing the Thorpes $200 a month, plus doctor's bills. Her union health benefits took care of $160 of this but the Thorpes, being average working people, found that medical bills can mount up fast and savings can melt like ice under the midsummer sun.

After three months, Louise was discharged from this sanatorium. She took things easy at home, cared for by her mother, but she caught a cold. Get back to a hospital at once, the doctors advised.

City of Hope Has CIO Backing

Commendation for the City of Hope "for its free and non-sectarian program of specialized medical service" was contained in a resolution adopted at the National CIO convention. Affiliates of the CIO were urged to give moral and material support to the institution.

Medical service at the City of Hope, the resolution said, "is rendered not on a charity basis but rather in a spirit of brotherhood and humanity in which the dignity of the individual is maintained."

Through the secretary of her husband's Oil Workers local, arrangements were made for Louise to be interviewed for admission to the City of Hope. Her application was accepted. In February 1951, a bed was available and Louise entered the last stage of her battle to regain her health.

The operation a few months ago was the climax. Surgeons worked over her for more than six hours during which she was given 15 blood transfusions. Frank's fellow union members in Local 519 gave the blood for those transfusions. The operation was a complete success.

As part of her occupational therapy, Louise knits. Before she entered the City of Hope she admits she didn't know one end of the needle from another. Now Frank has argyle socks to prove she's an expert knitter and she has made things for other members of her family.

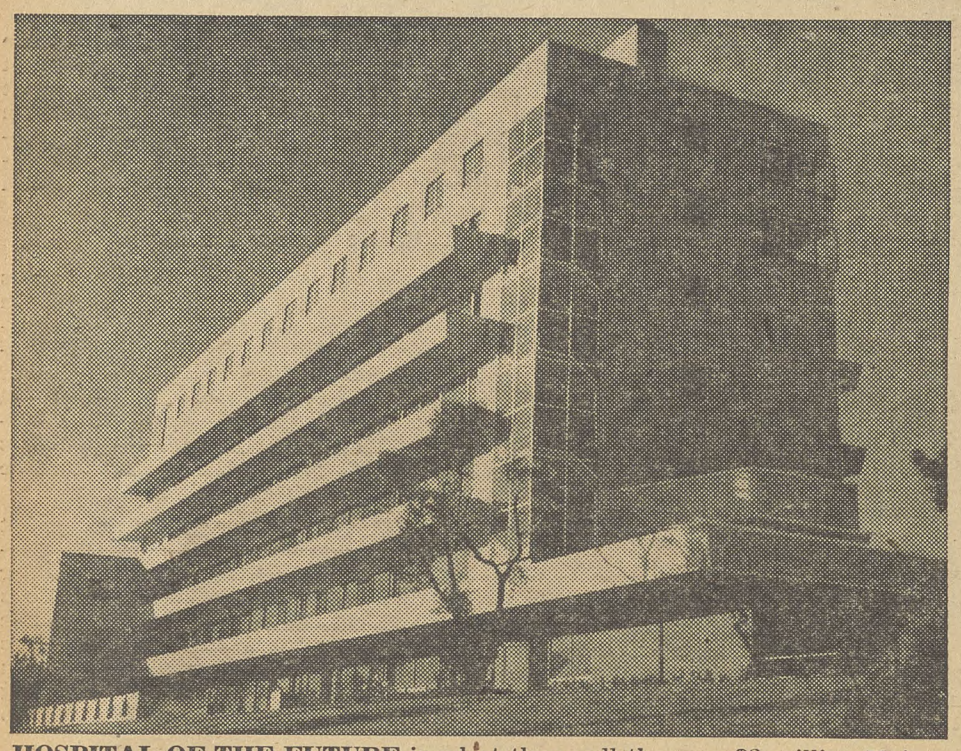
Almost everyone in the family, incidentally, have been union members since they started working. With her husband in the Oil Workers are her brother, L. Z. Dilbeck, a mechanic, and Morris Bud Thorpe who is in the pipeline department with Frank. All work at General Petroleum. Louise's father has been a member of a railroad brotherhood for 32 years.

Louise feels that "more union people should visit the City of Hope because it's hard to believe that such a wonderful place is available to union members unless you see it. Of course," she continues, "you really can't tell just how great the City of Hope is unless you've been a patient—and I don't wish that on anyone."

'Can't Help But Love It'

She is quick to remind her visitors that the City of Hope is a national medical center, not just for chest patients, but also for victims of cancer, leukemia and heart cases amenable to surgery. Louise will tell you of the medical research being carried on there.

"Once you know the work that is being done, you can't help but love the City of Hope," she says. "And knowing that it's free, nonsectarian and national, to me means that the City of Hope is a true follower of American democracy."



HOSPITAL OF THE FUTURE is what they call the new $3 million Kaiser Foundation Medical Center in Los Angeles. CIO Steel and Auto Workers are among the unions which use the ample facilities of the 224-bed institution, a model of its kind.

HOTEL-STYLE LIVING is featured at the Kaiser Foundation Medical Center. The top floors are reserved for convalescents who finish out their stay in cheery surroundings like this, away from the atmosphere of illness. Patients can even sleep late in the morning.

City-By-City Log—

'John W. Vandercook And The News' —Hear Him Starting On Labor Day

Here is a complete list of ABC stations which will carry the new CIO radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News."

The program will be broadcast each week night, beginning on Sept. 7, Labor Day.

The list, alphabetically by states and cities, gives present station listings, dial position and local time of broadcast. Asterisk indicates the time will be announced later. The listing:

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00 p.m.
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15 p.m.
Dothan	WDIG	1450	*
Florence	WJOI	1340	7:00 p.m.
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15 p.m.
Greenville	WGYV	1400	*
Huntsville	WHBS	1490	6:00 p.m.
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00 p.m.
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00 p.m.
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	KGPH	1230	*
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00 p.m.
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00 p.m.
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45 p.m.
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:00 p.m.
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15 p.m.
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00 p.m.
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	8:15 p.m.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
			Monday
Washington	WMAL	630	8:45 p.m.
			Tues.-Fri.
			7:00 p.m.
FLORIDA			
Gainesville	WGGG	1230	*
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15 p.m.
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15 p.m.
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSVN	620	7:00 p.m.
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00 p.m.
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30 p.m.
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00 p.m.
Columbus	WGBA	1460	*
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00 p.m.
Gainesville	WDUN	1400	*
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15 p.m.
Moultrie	WMGA	1400	*
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00 p.m.
Savannah	WFRP	1230	*
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	7:15 p.m.
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15 p.m.
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	6:00 p.m.
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30 p.m.
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30 p.m.
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45 p.m.
Dubuque	WOBQ	1490	7:15 p.m.
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00 p.m.
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00 p.m.
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15 p.m.
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00 p.m.
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00 p.m.
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00 p.m.
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston-Lawrence	WVDA	1260	7:00 p.m.
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00 p.m.
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00 p.m.
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00 p.m.

STARTS ON LABOR DAY.—Veteran radio newscaster John W. Vandercook begins a series of daily CIO-sponsored news programs over ABC Radio beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00 p.m.
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	7:00 p.m.
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00 p.m.
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	*
Lansing	WJIM	1240	7:00 p.m.
Sault Ste. Marie	WSOO	1230	*
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30 p.m.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15 p.m.
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30 p.m.
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15 p.m.
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00 p.m.
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00 p.m.
MISSOURI			
Columbia	KFRU	1400	*
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00 p.m.
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15 p.m.
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30 p.m.
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1540	9:00 p.m.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00 p.m.
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00 p.m.
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15 p.m.
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1450	6:00 p.m.
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00 p.m.
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00 p.m.
Roswell	KSWS	1230	*
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45 p.m.
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00 p.m.
Corning	WCLI	1450	*
Elmira	WELM	1400	*
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00 p.m.
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00 p.m.
New York	WABC	770	7:00 p.m.
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00 p.m.
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00 p.m.
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00 p.m.
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00 p.m.
Goldsboro	WGBR	1150	*
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00 p.m.
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00 p.m.
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15 p.m.
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	*
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00 p.m.

OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	*
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00 p.m.
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:15 p.m.
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00 p.m.
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00 p.m.
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00 p.m.
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00 p.m.
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00 p.m.
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	*
McAlester	KTMC	1400	*
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30 p.m.
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:45 p.m.
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30 p.m.
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30 p.m.
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	8:00 p.m.
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15 p.m.
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00 p.m.
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30 p.m.
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15 p.m.
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00 p.m.
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00 p.m.
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00 p.m.
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00 p.m.
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	WRNO	1450	*
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00 p.m.
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00 p.m.
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	8:15 p.m.
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00 p.m.
Nashville	WSIX	980	*
Pulaski	WKSR	1420	*
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	*
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15 p.m.
Dallas	WFAA	570	6:00 p.m.
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15 p.m.
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00 p.m.
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00 p.m.
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00 p.m.
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15 p.m.
Norfolk	WGH	1310	8:15 p.m.
Roanoke	WROV	1240	*
South Boston	WHLF	1400	*
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	*
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15 p.m.
Pasco	KPKW	1340	*
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30 p.m.
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00 p.m.
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15 p.m.
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00 p.m.
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30 p.m.
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15 p.m.
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00 p.m.
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15 p.m.
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:15 p.m.
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15 p.m.
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15 p.m.
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15 p.m.
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00 p.m.
Riverton	KWRL	1450	*
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15 p.m.
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30 p.m.

Douglas Urges 'Constructive' Labor Law, 10 Basic Changes

CALLING FOR "a constructive program of labor-management relations," Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) last week listed seven major legislative goals, including 10 major revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, on which the 83rd Congress failed to act.

His summary was made in letters to Maurice F. McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois CIO Council, and to the Illinois AFL.

Douglas, who is one of the ranking minority members of the Senate Labor Committee, said the Taft-Hartley revisions deserve "prompt consideration." He listed the amendments he regards "among the most important" as follows:

- Speeding up the procedures of the NLRB so that "justice delayed" does not become "justice denied."
- Restoring to economic strikers the right to vote in NLRB elections, "in order to remove a serious union-busting power."
- Reestablishing the priority of federal provisions governing union security, "to eliminate discriminatory and varying state restrictions."
- "Modifying the unworkable union security provisions generally," and allowing security clauses in prehiring agreements in industries with intermittent employment, such as maritime or building trades.
- Removing the "one-sided character" of the non-Communist affidavit requirement and authorizing more effective steps to combat communism.
- Reducing and simplifying "the costly and time-consuming" filing requirements involving union finances and constitutional data.
- Removing the mandatory requirement that the government seek injunctions against secondary boycotts and permitting such boycotts against struck work moved to the plant of another employer.
- Extending protection to supervisory employes who have no real power to hire, fire, promote or discipline.
- Limiting the definition of union "agents" to those with actual union authorization, and clarifying the "free speech" guarantee so that it cannot be used as "a cover for coercion and intimidation."
- Providing a "more effective procedure" than the present 80-day injunction to encourage settlement of national emergency disputes.

Douglas also listed in his "positive" program for the next session the revision and extension of social security, expansion of rehabilitation services for the handicapped, increased appropriations for enforcement of the wage and hour and child labor laws, enactment of fair employment practices legislation, and establishment of a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor.

He added that "labor and the whole country need a rejection of the give-away tendency and a more forthright projection and administration of our programs for better housing, maximum resource development, fair taxation, and a balanced economy, maintaining jobs and production at their high levels and evening out some of the low points—for instance for the farmers."

Harvey O'Connor Gets Oil Workers' Backing

SUPPORT for Harvey O'Connor, author and former CIO Oil Workers publicity director, in his refusal to testify on his political beliefs before Sen. McCarthy's investigating subcommittee was voiced editorially in the latest issue of the Intl. Oil Worker, the union's official publication.

O'Connor invoked the First Amendment to the Constitution rather than the fifth in refusing to answer McCarthy. The First Amendment guarantees free speech, while the fifth protects the individual against giving self-incriminating testimony.

The editorial called McCarthy's questioning "impudent and impertinent" and said that "we believe more citizens should boldly oppose, as O'Connor has, the McCarthy witchhunt and smear campaign."

O'Connor, who was cited for contempt of the Senate when he refused to tell McCarthy if he were a Communist, was subpoenaed by the committee because some of his books have been placed in overseas information libraries by the U. S. State Dept.

Although he refused to answer McCarthy, O'Connor freely answered questions about his political views by Providence, R. I., reporters who met the train when he was en route home from the hearing.

He told the local newspapermen:

"I am not a Communist.

"I have never been a Communist.

"I am perfectly willing to tell anyone how I stand except on demand from such a legislative group. They have no right to inquire into my politics.

"I'm interested in their politics, as a voter. It's they who are running for office. I'm not."

It was not made clear which of O'Connor's books were involved in what the Oil Worker publication called "McCarthy's latest book-burning effort." Apparently one of them was the official "History of the Oil Workers Intl. Union," written under a commission granted by the OWIU executive council in 1948 and published by the union in 1950.

THE UNION has supplied copies of the book without charge at various times in answer to requests from a number of government agencies for overseas distribution.

O'Connor has also written "Mellon's Millions," a biography of Pittsburgh financier Andrew J. Mellon; biographies of the Guggenheim and Astor families and "Steel Dictator," a study of the steel industry.

The specific question asked by McCarthy was this:

"At the time you wrote the books. . . were you a member of the Communist conspiracy?"

O'Connor's answer was that under the First Amendment to the Constitution "my writings, my books, and my political opinions are of no legitimate concern to this committee." His second objection was that under constitutional limitations of congressional powers the committee had no right to make such an inquiry.

"In the third place," Mr. O'Connor told the committee, "I would object to the authority of the committee (to make such an inquiry) under the statute by which it was created by Congress."

THE CONTEMPT citation came after this refusal and, according to the Oil Worker, the Congressional Record account of the passage of the resolution "shows that there was no debate on the question and no vote."

The editorial in the union paper said "Harvey O'Connor did a good thing in refusing to answer Joe McCarthy. We believe that McCarthy served no good purpose by asking the question. We believe that he had no legal right to do it.

"We hope that when O'Connor stands trial the jury sees fit to endorse his stand. We are on Harvey O'Connor's side of this argument every inch of the way."

Jersey CIO Asks Night Registration

NEW JERSEY CIO Pres. Carl Holderman called on public officials to increase night registration facilities to take care of the 700,000 eligible citizens not yet registered to vote in the Nov. 3 gubernatorial election.

Disclosing the results of a CIO county-by-county survey, Holderman charged that "public officeholders—from Gov. Alfred Driscoll and Sec. of State Lloyd Marsh down to the Republican county election board members—apparently are concerned with increasing registration only in those years when, like 1952, it would benefit Republican candidates."

With the Sept. 24 deadline for registration only a few weeks away and one out of five persons over 21 years of age in New Jersey not yet registered, Holderman said "only the opening of additional facilities and evening hours will make it possible for these people to register."

IUE Wins RCA Office Staff

The CIO Electrical Workers have been recognized as the bargaining agent for salaried office employes of the Radio Corp. of America at its plants in Camden and Elizabeth, N. J.

Recognition came after a two-year organizing drive. The large force of workers are members of IUE-CIO Local 110. About 12,000 RCA employes are members of IUE-CIO.

THERE SHE GOES!—Sec.-Treas. Al Barbour holds flaming mortgage papers as Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council highlighted its recent convention by celebrating paying off loan on big headquarters building. Delegates re-elected Pres. Mike Novak (right), Executive Vice Pres. Alex Fuller (left) and Barbour to their fifth terms by a unanimous vote.

Detroit CIO Supports 7 In City Council Contest

SEVEN candidates have received backing by the Wayne County CIO Council for election to the Detroit Common Council, Pres. Mike Novak of the CIO body announced.

They are: Mary V. Beck, Edward Connor, Louis C. Miriani and Eugene I. Van Antwerp, incumbents; and Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Dr. Orville Linck and Stanley Novak.

Diggs is a Democratic state senator who has compiled what the CIO Council called "an outstanding liberal record in the Michigan Legislature.'" Dr. Linck is a former chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and is active in the Detroit Federation of Teachers, AFL. Novak, who is serving his third term in the Legislature, has been a supporter of the policies of Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

The Wayne County Council also issued a statement calling for a "liberal-labor political coalition that will challenge the inertia and do-nothing attitude of those who would disregard the community's needs."

The CIO in Detroit made no endorsement in the mayoralty race, but made it clear that such atcion "did not mean backhanded support of incumbent Albert E. Cobo."

J. E. Dillon Gets Civil Defense Post

John E. Dillon, chairman of the White Collar and Salaried Workers Conference of the CIO Electrical Workers, has been named CIO representative in the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

A former president of IUE-CIO Local 425, at the Ford Instrument Co. in New York, Dillon was also a long-time leader in the anti-Communist fight within the United Electrical Workers. For the past two years, he has been a labor specialist in the Electronics Div. of the National Production Authority.

Sorry, Name Was Wrong On Drive To Curb Severance Pay

THE CIO News was wrong with a name but correct with the facts on attempts of Hearst newspaper management to curb the unemployment insurance rights of CIO Newspaper Guildsmen in California.

The bill, which would have denied jobless or disability benefits to union members for any period in which they received severance pay, was pocket vetoed by Gov. Earl Warren after the recent session of the California Legislature.

In reporting the veto, The CIO News on Aug. 3 mistakenly identified Robert Bassett, Hearst labor relations counsel, as promoting the bill along with John B. Long, general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers Association.

The Hearst newspaper lobbyist who helped push the bill, according to the Bay Guildsman, San Francisco-Oakland Guild local paper, was Ross Marshall.

Bassett, in correspondence requesting a correction, made emphatic his own support of efforts to deny unemployment benefits to discharged Guildsmen because of benefits they receive under their union contract.

The California case originated with suspension of a Hearst newspaper, the Oakland Post-Enquirer, almost three years ago. After a state agency denied benefits to Guildsmen, the ANG won a lower court decision reversing the order. That decision was appealed by Hearst Corp. attorneys and it is still pending. Then the newspaper publishers tried to get the Legislature to change the law in their favor.

THE BILL was cited at the recent ANG convention and by Sam Eubanks, SFONG executive secretary, in the latest Guild Reporter, as an example of how political action by employers is aimed at labor's gains through economic bargaining.

The jobless pay curb, Eubanks pointed out, "is essentially a means test and should be followed logically by disqualification of those who have savings accounts, automobiles or houses." He predicted renewed efforts to enact the bill in the next Legislature.

SAMPLE TEST to be used by Foreign Operations Administration (formerly MSA) in laying off between 300 and 400 workers is examined by delegation from CIO Government Employees Local 1 after meeting with FOA Dir. Harold Stassen. From left are Jack Beidler, Roger Dougherty, Ted Covey and Pres. James C. Simmons of GCEOC Local 1.

GCEOC Protests, Stassen Stands Pat On Firing Tests

VIGOROUS protests against "intelligence" tests for the 1700 Washington employes of the Foreign Operations Administration got nowhere last week with Harold E. Stassen, head of the agency formerly known as Mutual Security Agency.

Appeals by committees from Local 1 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee to delay the tests were flatly refused.

Stassen, once governor of Minnesota, told GCEOC-CIO leaders that the "aptitude examinations" were necessary to weed out 300 to 400 employes of FOA. He declined to poll employes on their attitude to the test, arbitrate the issue or delay the exams for discussion later.

THE CIO government workers' union claimed the tests are unwarranted and unprecedented. Stassen has absolute authority under the law to determine who shall be laid off. Legal experts say this authority is broad enough to set aside civil service and veterans' preference requirements.

Budget cuts by Congress are blamed for the necessity of dismissing FOA employes. Stassen says results of the tests he has ordered will be only one of the factors in determing who is fired and who will be retained.

Representatives of GCEOC-CIO have termed the tests "degrading in every sense of the word."

They contend that any worker laid off after the test will "never be able to erase the stigma from his name." Stassen said results of the test would not become part of a worker's civil service record.

How Times Have Changed—

Republican Campaign Platform, 1952: "Federal employes shall be selected under a strengthened and extended merit system."

The Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1953: "Civil Service Commission yesterday removed eight additional Interior jobs from the career system and invited political appointments to them. The jobs are:

"The director and three assistant directors of the National Park Service; the administrator and assistant director of the Southwestern Power Administration; the program director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the secretary of Bonneville Power."

Bishop McConnell Is Dead At 82

Francis J. McConnell, retired Methodist Bishop, writer and educator died Aug. 18th at his home at Lucasville, O., on his eighty-second birthday.

Bishop McConnell, a life-long liberal, had continued to preach and write until quite recently on behalf of those causes he felt to be just. During the early Twenties, Bishop McConnell led an interdenominational investigation of the 1919 steel strike and won improvements in working conditions for the then unorganized steelworkers.

GOP Announces New Power Policy 'Reversing' Fair Deal

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week announced a sweeping new Republican policy on public power development.

An Interior Dept. spokesman said the new program is designed to "reverse the trend" of the low-rate policies of the New Deal and Fair Deal eras.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) branded the new policy as "entirely unsatisfactory." He predicted a return to the "power trust" days of 1933 and higher electric rates.

Kefauver said the policy was "a restatement of a program that would be destructive of the Tennessee Valley Authority, The Rural Electrification Administration and other public power operations in the nation."

One high Interior Dept. official said the policy is aimed at "stopping the government invasion of the private utilities power field.

"He added that if local communities want and need power and are unable to get it from private business or their own government they then can get it from the federal government.

THE SAME official said the federal government was not abandoning the program of building multi-purpose dams. He said the new program was part of Pres. Eisenhower's campaign pledge to take the government out of business wherever he could.

In response to a question whether the new policy would provide the country with more and cheaper power, an official stated: "The federal government isn't big enough to get all the power needed in the country today, so that this policy will encourage other bodies to help.

"On cheaper power, we can't continue to get power as cheap as in the past, nor can anyone else. The cost of construction, among other things, has gone up and that has to be recognized."

The new policy provides that preference in the sale of public power shall be given to public bodies, such as municipalities, and cooperatives, such as rural cooperatives.

The spokesman could not see this policy as "shutting the door" on any large industrial users planning to use federal power. Policy under previous administrations, he added, tended to put industrial users higher on the preferred list of consumers.

The Interior Dept. says the new policy is based on the "partnership principles" stressed by the President during his campaign last fall. It said primary responsibility for supplying the power needs of any area will rest with "the people locally." The government will be a "partner" with state and local communities and private enterprise.

In Denver, where he was vacationing, Eisenhower endorsed the policy and claimed "it will serve the best interests of all the people."

HENCEFORTH, electric power and energy will be sold "at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles." No rate controls for power resale will be imposed by the government in contracts with public agencies or cooperatives. In other contracts, resale will be prohibited unless the purchaser is a public utility concerned with serving domestic and rural customers.

No mention was made in the policy statement of possible plans to sell to private interests, or otherwise interfere with, the Tennessee Valley Authority which the President has critized as an evidence of "creeping socialism."

McKay Refuses To Meet With CIOer

Sec. of the Interior McKay flatly refused to go through with a recent meeting with a committee from the National Hells Canyon Association so long as Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater of the Washington State CIO Council was a member.

Slater is an active member of the association fighting to stop the give-away of the Hells Canyon dam site in the Snake River to the Idaho Power Co. He assisted in arranging the meeting, during McKay's recent visit to Seattle, Wash.

PAC Helps CCF Gain In Canada

By HENRY E. WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Political Action Committee
Canadian Congress of Labor

CANADA'S federal election, held on Aug. 10, returned the Liberal Party, the party of big business, again to power.

The new Canadian Parliament will be as one-sided as the last and a strong opposition will still be missing.

The most promising aspect of the election was the gain made by the Cooperative Commonweath Federation (CCF). the "political-arm" of the CCL. Political action was greater than ever, and the successes of the CCF in industrial areas of Western Canada can largely be attributed to the efforts of organized labor.

The Conservative Party, also favored by big business, went into the campaign confident of unseating the Liberal government. Like the Republicans in the United States, George Drew, the Conservative leader, campaigned under the slogan "It's time for a change." Canadian voters, however, thought otherwise.

CCF representation increased from 13 to 23 seats, mostly from Western Canada. In the East, the CCF held what they had before. In the past House of Commons the CCF led the fight for labor's rights against a combination of big business blocks.

Political action work of the CCL was considerably increased over previous years, and thousands of trade unionists were active in the campaign. The CCF was the only party which had a large number of candidates from the ranks of the union movement, thereby indicating that the CCF is labor's party in Canada.

The most encouraging sign was the fact that so many PAC people took an active part in the campaign. Political action has increased steadily because union members realize that many problems cannot be solved across the bargaining table but must be fought for in legislative chambers.

The CCL Political Action Committee has already worked out plans for further activities and will concentrate their efforts on all levels of government—municipal, provincial, as well as federal.

While the Liberal government is taking orders from big business, the CCF, which is the workers' and farmers' party, will press for better social legislation and will carry the fight for labor's program to the floor of the House of Commons.

French Staff Of CIO's Paris Office Gives Pay To Strikers

FRENCH employes of the CIO European Office in Paris stayed on the job last week when they were called out to support French labor's general strike—but they did it with the consent of their leaders.

All office workers were called out for 24 hours by their Force Ouviere (FO) union to show their solidarity with workers staging one of the most widespread general strikes ever to hit any country.

THE CIO office staff suggested working when they were supposed to be picketing, and contributing their wages to the strikers. FO leaders agreed—and now the FO strike fund is 25,000 franc richer.

The FO, which is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, called the walkout — really a series of strikes—in opposition to government economy decrees raising the retirement age for government employes and threatening firings. The Christian unions promptly joined in. The Communists climbed on the bandwagon, but have failed in efforts to control the movement.

More than two million workers were on strike at times. Practically every phase of French life was affected.

13c Pay Hike Won By N.Y. Oil Local

WAGE increases far in excess of the industrywide pattern of 4%, or about 9c, were won by Local 511 of the CIO Oil Workers in negotiations with the Paragon Oil Products Co. of New York.

The union bargaining committee, armed with a strike vote taken after the members had rejected a 4% pattern offer, emerged with a general increase of 13c an hour retroactive to July 1, although the contract did not expire until Aug. 1.

In addition, the company agreed to increase its 4c an hour payment into a welfare fund to 6c, and for the first time consented to joint union-management administration of the fund. The union also won the upgrading of some jobs, an improvement in the fatigue time clause, and a shortened grievance procedure.

2 CIOers Receive Ruskin Awards

Two CIO union members are among four recipients of scholarships providing for a year in Great Britain studying labor problems. They are Milferd Lieberthal, a member of Local 6, CIO Auto Workers in Chicago, and Miss Marjorie Ann Rucker, member of Local 2300, CIO Communications Workers, in Washington, D. C.

Both will study at Ruskin College of Oxford Univ. in England.

It's All In The Family!—

North American Puts On Show But UAW Gets The Applause

THE UNION stole the show when the makers of the Air Force's favorite fighting plane tried to lock it out of a plant Family Day celebration.

The company is North American Aviation, Inc., which pays its employes an average of 22c an hour less to make F-86 Sabre Jets than other aircraft workers get in plane plants owned by auto companies.

The union is Local 887, CIO Auto Workers, which represents 15,000 members at the North American plant in Los Angeles. Other UAW-CIO locals represent employes at Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O.

The company put on a good Family Day exhibit inside the plant—but without any role for its organized workers, whom enlightened managements regard as part of the plant family.

Local 887 was perfectly willing to work with management to make the day more of a success than it was, but management chose to go it alone.

So the union made ITS contribution to the festivities OUTSIDE the plant—right in front of the main gate through which 66,528 employes, their families and their friends entered during the day.

There was a hillbilly band that pounded out gay tunes which set the tempo for the occasion—thoughtfully toned down so as not to interfere with company announcements inside the gates.

First Class Planes, Second Class Pay

A special edition of the Propeller, the Local 887 newspaper, welcoming visitors to North American was distributed.

"Welcome to NAA employes, friends and families," it said, "from the 15,000 members of North American Local 887 UAW-CIO in Los Angeles and Downey, builders of first-class airplanes for second-class pay.

"For the USAF and the U. S. Navy, North American's ships are top-ranked. For the company's 51,000 employes at Los Angeles, Fresno and Columbus, it means 22c an hour less than aircraft workers employed in auto plants."

And to top it off there were balloons, distributed by clowns, for the kids who swarmed in with their parents—not just ordinary balloons, but balloons decorated for the occasion.

"Severance Pay Pensions in '53 Local 887 UAW-CIO," read the slogan on one.

"First class pay," another said.

These and simlar hints to the company were carried right inside the plant in the chubby little fists of the youngsters—to management's horror and dismay.

HOSTILE North American Aviation management at Los Angeles couldn't quite keep UAW-CIO Local 887 out of its Family Day celebration. Union staged a welcome at gate, with clowns distributing balloons, some carrying union slogans, to children.

A Real Family Day

Company supervisory employes tried to break up the union's Family Day program on the ground that it hadn't been cleared by management. Objections were followed by threats, but there were so many union members around no effort was made to carry them out. Wrote Propellor Editor Al Haener in the next issue of the paper:

"Despite the futile efforts of the company to break up our Family Day program we believe everyone had a good time. We enjoyed our part—including the aches, the sunburn, the blistered fingers from tying 16,000 balloons. It was fun.

"Our one hope is that in the future, North American management will plan a 'real' family day with proper consideration to interests of the 'whole' North American Family."

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

SEPTEMBER is a poor month to find bargains anyway, but this September moderate income families who expect to fix up their homes are in for a jolt. Prices of scores of household appliances and equipment have been raised during the summer and the stores will be displaying the higher price tags after Labor Day, Too, boys' fall suits will cost 5 to 7% more as the result of price hikes. Men's suits and topcoats have also been raised. Cut-price sales on men's and boys' clothing usually occur in late fall and early winter.

Best Buys

This is the season to switch from large eggs to pullets, as the latter now cost less per pound. Pork has come down in price, and in many areas fish is seasonally cheap.

But three important types of merchandise have been reduced and represent better value now. Prices on denim work clothes have been cut (see below). One of the largest manufacturers has cut nylon stockings, which will be good news to husbands harried by big stocking bills because their wives buy the fragile 51-15's instead of the more durable 45-30's or 51-30's.

Sheets have also been reduced; you can buy full-size heavyweight muslin (140-thread count) for less than $2.50. Curtains, bedspreads and other household textiles are cheaper, too. But after cut-price sales this summer, carpeting is going up again. Families seeking rugs may still find the tag-end of summer sales, but otherwise, be wary of paying higher prices this fall.

ONE BY ONE manufacturers have raised list prices of household equipment in recent weeks. Some of the boosts are small but others range up to 30% more. List prices are now higher on some of the best-known makes of refrigerators, gas and electric ranges, carpet sweepers, mixers, plumbing fixtures and other household goods.

Many of these price hikes are being blamed by the manufacturers on the recent increase in the cost of steel. This seems like a weak excuse, when actually the steel price boost adds only 69c to the cost of the steel in a range, for example, about one-fifth of 1% of its selling price. In the case of a small appliance like an electric iron, the steel price rise added only 2.5c to its cost.

But while manufacturers are raising list prices, retailers are still price-cutting. Even some of the big appliance chains like Vim in the East are openly chopping prices, especially on refrigerators and freezers.

If you need household equipment at this time, this department recommends double comparison-shopping. Compare both list prices (since some manufacturers have not raised their tags as much as others) and the actual prices offered by different retail dealers.

Prices on small appliances usually stay up until Christmas. Then price-cutting starts all over again.

TELEVISION SETS: In the face of the price rises, as at least one manufacturer has come out with a good reduction. Emerson offers a 17-inch table-model television set at a list price of $150, the lowest price this department knows of for a full-quality set. It has a wood cabinet, which is superior for sound reception to plastic. It has the same chassis as the more expensive Emerson sets. If you can get a discount from the retail price, which many dealers give, the price would come down to about $125, or even less.

WORK CLOTHES: You can now buy union-made nine-ounce denim garments for under $3.50 for overalls or jackets (including the popular Hickory stripes), and denim pants for under $2.75.

In buying denims, compare prices on the basis of the weight of the cloth. Some cheaper denims are only eight-ounce quality, which doesn't give as long wear. Look for double stitching at the seams. The best-made work pants have triple-stitching at the rear seat seam.

TIRES: If your tires are getting worn, this is the time to look for price cuts. Usually dealers put on price-cutting sales about Labor Day, but this year inventories are very big and price reductions have started early.

CIO National Safety Parley Proposed In Quill's Report

A NATIONAL CIO safety conference early next year was proposed last week by Chairman Michael Quill of the CIO Safety and Occupational Health Committee in his report to the CIO Executive Board.

A survey by his committee found rank and file interest in safety very high, reported Quill, who is president of the CIO Transport Workers.

The safety committee unanimously approved calling of a conference early in 1954 to coordinate CIO efforts and those of its affiliates in the field of industrial safety.

Quill said his committee investigated rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and workmen's compensation measures as well as occupational health and safety. He reported they found 95,000 deaths and 10 million crippling accidents incurred each year by the people of the U. S.

He pointed out that the 10 million accident figure did not include those accidents that needed only first aid treatment. The figure cited, he said, was for accidents which caused lost time from work or from normal activities.

"To deal with these problems," Quill told the board, "we find proper legislative and cooperative effort sadly lacking. We are saddled with a crazy quilt of something like 50 different sets of laws, ranging from one state to another and through the territories, with no sense of uniformity as to enforcement, regulation or relief."

FEDERAL legislation is necessary, Quill insisted. CIO conventions in recent years have come out for federal enforcement of safety and occupation health standards and concerted action in related fields.

"We have tried in vain over the years to solve these problems without conflict with so-called state's rights," Quill went on.

"Time and time again we have had representatives of business, of the insurance interests and of the medical and legal professions agree to join us in improving legal and other procedures in the various states. The very same people who have reached these agreements with us have then gone back to their various states and violently opposed any and every proposed improvement in laws, regualtion and voluntary procedure.

"That is why the CIO has now turned to its only source of relief in an orderly society, and that is the Congress of the U. S."

Joint Labor Group In Linden Backs Civic Projects

WITH ITS CHIEF aims the representation of labor on municipal boards and joint aid in community projects, the Linden, N. J., Labor Council has been formed by representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions.

In an unusual step, the organization voted to elect annually three chairmen, each of whom will serve four months. First chairman is Alfred A. Fontana of the CIO Distillery Workers who will serve until November.

Independent unions represented are the Oil Workers and the General Aniline Employees Organization.

More Action On Housing Urged By CIO Group

GREATER activity in the housing field by state and local councils will be encouraged, the CIO Executive Board was told last week.

James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, reported to the board that providing every family with good housing within its financial means is one of the most important parts of CIO's program.

Thimmes, who is also vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, pointed out that "not only does each family have the right to adequate housing but the nation's economy needs a high level of sound housing activity. Our efforts are guided by these dual considerations—the people need good housing and the economy needs a high level of new housing construction."

Thimmes reminded the board that the Republican-controlled Congress had substantially killed rent control, axed the public housing program and weakened the chances for housing co-ops to get help and service.

Rental housing is not being built in significant quantity, the report continued, and where it is being constructed, in most cases the rents put it in the luxury class.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

AT ABOUT THIS TIME of year, many hundreds of our brothers and sisters in CIO go to school. All over the country in schools set up by our international unions, or by our national organization, our CIO people learn the ways and means of doing a better job for their people back home, and a better job for labor as a whole.

Many of these schools are held on the campuses of famous universities. What a wonderful thing that is! The workers from the shop and plant and mill should be able to go to the finest halls of learning to gain the knowledge to improve themselves and their brothers—all of this done through their union.

We of CIO have taken up leadership in many things in the labor movement. Such benefits as pensions and hospitalization plans were first written into contracts for industrial workers by CIO.

Yet perhaps as great an achievement is what CIO has done for the education of its membership. Because we have earnestly believed in democracy and in the ability of the worker to decide his own course and make his own way in the world, we have put that faith into being by training these workers in the methods and responsibilities of leadership.

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IT SEEMS TO ME that a part of our success, and a very great part, comes from the fact that we have always held up more than mere economic standards for men. It is true enough that our economic gains for our workers are amazing, considering that CIO is so young an organization. But we have also held up the dignity of man as a standard and a goal.

We have shown the whole world that the collective strength of working men and women has won not only fatter pay envelopes, but also has won for millions of men and women the opportunity to lead a decent and dignified way of life as God intended they should do.

A few weeks ago, a prominent American clergyman, one whose name has long been known in support of liberal causes, stopped in my office for a brief visit. We talked about the great need in all men, whatever their walk of life, for a spiritual base on which to set up their efforts.

Here was the great CIO with its six million members, men and women, young and old, representing every kind of religious background that goes into the makeup of our nation. It was clear, of course, that CIO could not, and would not want to place any belief, or code or creed before any other. Yet what we were able to do was draw from all the spiritual teachings of our nation one belief that is common to every decent person, and that is a deep belief in the brotherhood of man.

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WE OF LABOR can say that we have established a spiritual standard to which all men can look with hope. We have made the brotherhood of man work for the advancement of our entire nation.

The more I learn about the trade labor movement, the more convinced I become that our spiritual strength is our real strength, and that all our economic blessings flow out of it.

In a way, our people are more teachers than they are students. The whole world can learn from us. We can teach people how to join together, stand together and fight together. Our progress is the living proof of the power of brotherhood, the power of a greater organization and its officers and members working and always seeking what is right. This can be a powerful weapon when used in a dispute between labor unions or with management or politicians.

CIO Rep. W. B. Taylor of Louisville, Ky., informs us of a significant victory scored by the CIO Electrical Workers at the General Electric plant at Appliance Park, Buechel, Ky. The results: IUE-CIO, 1035; no union, 439; AFL "Council of 13," 267; UE, 147. This plant will eventually employ 16,000 to 18,000 workers. Special credit goes to CIO Rep. Carl E. Beck, Publicity Rep. Bob Christofferson and IUE Reps. Larry William sand Richard Hurst.

2 Mills Won By TWUA

A SIGNIFICANT organizing campaign in the New England worsted industry has just been won by CIO Textile Workers.

By a decisive 639 to 398 margin, the TWUA won a combined vote covering the Collins & Aikman Corp. mills at Bristol and West Barrington, R. I.

In the election TWUA defeated an independent organization which included management personnel in its membership.

J. William Belanger, New England TWUA director, reported that with the Collins & Aikman victory, the Textile Workers have gained more than 8200 new members since May.

TWUA joint boards from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, with the help of a CIO Rubber Workers local, joined in the successful campaign.

Among standard textile company maneuvers which failed were rumors—in company letters and foremen's remarks—that the 100-year-old firm would close down if the TWUA won.

Michael Botelho, the union's assistant regional director, reported that "workers told me that while the independent committee showed them the value of organization, it also showed them the uselessness of anything less than a strong international union."

The Rhode Island mills are the first Collins & Aikman plants organized by TWUA. The chain has other plants in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Canada.

Workers At Big New GE Plant Pick IUE-CIO In NLRB Vote

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week rang up their second major triumph in two weeks in the South, scoring a decisive victory in an election at the General Electric Co. Appliance Park plant at Buechel, Ky., near Louisville.

This followed by one week the win at the Poinsett Lumber & Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Anderson, S. C.

CIO Rep. W. B. Taylor hailed the Appliance Park victory as "the most significant in GE history." The plant will employ 18,000 within the next few months turning out heavier appliances, such as dishwashers and disposal units.

With 2043 eligible to vote last week, 93% marked ballots in the National Labor Relations Board election. IUE-CIO was given 1035 votes. There were 439 for no union, 267 for the AFL "Council of 13" and 147 for the United Electrical Workers.

According to the Louisville Courier-Journal, the company had asked for a no-union vote. I. H. Means, manager of employe and plant community relations, was reported to have signed many letters stating no union was necessary. After the vote he said the company would "respect the democratic election."

Taylor directed the organizing campaign, assisted by IUE Reps. Larry Williams and Richard Hurst, and CIO Reps. Carl E. Beck and Bob Chistofferson. Pres. William Snoots of IUE-CIO Dist. 7 worked on the drive as did presidents of a number of GE locals.

IUE-CIO now represents 77,000 GE workers and will have nearly 100,000 under contract when the Buechel plant reaches capacity production. At the same time, CIO membership in the Louisville area will be doubled by the election victory.

THE VICIOUS anti-union campaign conducted at Anderson by the "Citizens' Committee" continued despite the IUE-CIO election victory.

The company has appealed the results, contending that workers were threatened by the union. Union officials replied that the only threats were those made by the committee in the propaganda barrage before the vote and since.

The threats of the committee were thinly disguised in leaflets distributed after the election. Workers were advised to keep their names clear of union affiliation and were told that no other firms would hire union help.

The leaflet also said merchants and business firms would hesitate to extend credit to union members. This charge was promptly exposed by the union as a fake.

QUEEN FOR A DAY—She's Delores Klein, 19-year-old member of Cadillac Local 22 of the CIO Auto Workers and she'll reign as Miss CIO for Detroit's joint Labor Day parade. Wayne County CIO Council sponsored the queen contest.

10c Gained By IUE In DuMont Pact

A GENERAL wage increase of 10c an hour for 3000 employes of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., in three North Jersey cities was won by CIO Electrical Workers Local 420 in the first contract negotiated since it replaced an independent union.

The agreement covers production and maintenance workers at three plants in East Peterson and one each in Clifton and Passaic. The firm makes television and electronics equipment.

Pres. Charles Cave of Local 420 said 2.5c of the increase is retroactive to Mar. 4, and an additional 2.5c to July 4. A further pay boost of 5c an hour will become effective Mar. 4, 1954.

The contract also provides for eight paid holidays, a three-day paid leave in case of a death in the worker's immediate family, and an increase of $500 in each employe's life insurance. The company's rate before the IUE-CIO contract was negotiated was $1.53 an hour.

Office Workers In L. A. Elect

Sylvia Yuster was installed recently as president of CIO Office Workers Local Industrial Union 1729 in Los Angeles at a ceremony presided over by CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler.

Most of the local's members work in offices of CIO unions in the Los Angeles area. Other officers installed were Leah Scott, vice president; Anna Dumas, treasurer; Catherine Prendergast, Goldy Frank and Hildegard Goforth, trustees; Geri Stone and Geraldine Leshin, executive board members, and Luther Finch, sergeant-at-arms.

8.5c Gained On Ore Boats

ORE FLEET sailors, members of Local 5000, CIO Steelworkers, have won an 8.5c wage increase retroactive to June 12.

The seamen work on vessels hauling ore on the Great Lakes for the Inland Steel Co. Their new pact also calls for three weeks vacation after 15 years' service plus 1c an hour to correct certain job relationships.

Great Lakes seamen work seven days a week during a sailing season of 37 weeks. They are paid at time and one-half for all hours in excess of 40. Previous average weekly earnings of $90 now have been boosted to $96.80.

200 Vote To Join Insurance Union

Approximately 200 clerical employes of the National Farmers Union Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo., have voted to affiliate with the CIO Insurance Workers.

The Farmers Union workers have been affiliated with CIO as a local industrial union for the past few years, and voted to move to the Insurance Workers shortly after the union's recent founding convention. They formerly belonged to the now defunct Office & Professional Workers, but have been outside any international union since the UOPWA was expelled from the the CIO in 1950 for Communist domination.

Board Backs Guild Strike In Seattle

THE SIX-WEEK strike of the CIO Newspaper Guild against the Seattle Times received a strong resolution of support this week from the CIO Executive Board.

The Board unanimously endorsed the strike, called upon the Seattle Times to "bargain in fact as well as name" and urged all CIO unions and all members of organized labor to support the strikers "with all their energies and resources."

The resolution pointed out that bad faith was evidenced by the newspaper when the publisher made no offer until three months after the start of negotiations. Management has made only one offer since the strike, and it was inferior to its last pre-strike offer.

The newspaper plant is closed down with mechanical unions respecting Guild picket lines and also generously contributing cash aid.

Management was accused by the 250 strikers of publicizing an offer to arbitrate the issues "to divert attention from its refusal to bargain in good faith." The members of the local also ordered reinstatement of the Guild's own pre-strike demands, cancelling concessions which had been made in the hope of a quick settlement.

The Guild struck for a straight 7.85% wage increase added to minimum figures, full retroactivity to the Mar. 20th contract expiration, and severance payable on death.

The proposal would have raised the top minimum for reporters to from $102 to $110. Management's best offer would have set the top reporter minimum at $108.

'Police State' In Indiana—

50,000 Join Telephone Strike In Southwest

MORE THAN 50,000 CIO Communications Workers began a strike in a six-state area last week to enforce demands for a new contract while an additional 7000 CWA-CIO members in Indiana entered the second month of a strike highlighted by repeated attacks and intimidation by police against picketing telephone workers.

CWA's largest unit, employes of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., struck when negotiations collapsed despite efforts of federal and state conciliators. The walkout was immediately reflected in long distance and manually-operated exchanges in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and parts of Illinois.

FULL support of the CIO to the striking telephone workers was pledged in a resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its meeting in Washington.

The strike against the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. went into its second month with a hint that other CIO affiliates may join with telephone workers in protesting police "discrimination" against strikers.

Indiana's Gov. George N. Craig was charged by local CWA officials with fostering a "police state" and a campaign of "union-busting" after he mobilized state police for duty at picket lines in several cities. The Republican Governor also admitted that he had alerted National Guard troops for action in the strike at key communication centers. Numerous strikers have been arrested.

Sec.-Treas. George Colwell of the Indiana CIO Council, in a special message to unions in that State, asked for help on the CWA picket lines. He charged that the anti-union attitude in Indiana proved that Big Business was fulfilling one of its election campaign promises to put labor "in its place."

The Indiana affiliate of the Bell System offered 4.9c an hour and was turned down by the CWA negotiators.

The Southwestern Co. first offer of 3.5c an hour, termed insulting by the union, was upped one cent during a 20-hour negotiating session that ended when the dawn strike deadline arrived. CWA officials held firm to a demand for an average increase of 7.5c an hour. Southwestern wages now range from $40 a week for beginner operators to $95 for top repairmen.

WHEN 50,000 walked out they joined 3000 others who had "jumped the gun" a day earlier in Kansas City.

On another Bell front, CWA members in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia voted overwhelmingly to strike if their demands for a new contract were not met. This would bring another 20,000 telephone workers onto picket lines across the nation.

The union seeks increases of $2-$3 a week and the best counter offer from Chesapeake & Potomac Co. officials has been a top of $1.50 weekly.

Reuther Asks Full Support For CWA

The following statement was issued by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in support of the CIO Communications Workers strikes during the CIO Executive Board meeting:

"I URGE every CIO member, and the public as a whole, to lend support to the strike of the Communications Workers of America at the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

"These strikes are a direct product of the irresponsibility of the telephone monopoly—irresponsibility to the community, to the stockholders, to the employes.

"This strike was not desired by the workers—it was forced by the Bell System.

"The workers have a right to economic justice. The Bell telephone monopoly has a responsibility to negotiate in good faith, and through collective bargaining to achieve speedy settlement.

"Until Bell does this, the CIO will support the strikers—as will every American who believes in fair play and decent wages and working conditions."

N. Y. Shop Won After 20 Years By Textile Union

IT TOOK 20 YEARS to do it, but the CIO Textile Workers have finally organized the 225 dye workers at the Antispyros Co. in New York City.

The employes voted to disband their company union, established in 1938, and then the firm signed a standard contract with TWUA-CIO.

First efforts were made to organize at Antispyros in 1933. That attempt failed after an unsuccessful strike.

As part of the new agreement the workers are enrolled in TWUA's industry retirement plan which recently started paying pensions. The firm turned over to the union's dyers' and printers' pension fund, covering dye workers in the New York-New Jersey area, funds that had been raised under the old company union. **(LPA)**

FIRE KNIFES AUTO JOBS—This scene of wreckage and devastation, with only a water tower left standing, shows General Motors' big automatic transmission plant in Livonia, Mich., after fire estimated at $50 million damage. Some 9000 workers were laid off. UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said 60,000 more face the same fate.

UAW Asks Jobless Pay Boosts As Big GM Plant Fire Forces Layoffs

A SPECIAL session of the Michigan Legislature to increase unemployment benefits was asked last week by the CIO Auto Workers after a devastating auto plant fire which may force layoffs for as many as 60,000 auto workers.

The fire, estimated to have caused $50 million damage, swept through General Motors big automatic transmission plant in Livonia, near Detroit.

Three workers were killed in the fire, and two others were electrocuted last week during salvage operations.

There were these developments:

1. UAW and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther asked Gov. G. Mennen Williams to call a special legislative session "for the purpose of amending the unemployment compensation law to provide substantial increases in benefit rates and duration of benefit payments."

2. Reuther also asked GM Pres. Harlow Curtice to "use your influence to achieve an immediate increase in the level of benefits . . . in order to minimize the economic hardships of GM workers and their families."

3. Some 9000 UAW members were laid off immediately by the Livonia fire. The plant supplied automatic transmissions not only for GM but also for Ford, Hudson, Kaiser and Nash.

4. GM production divisions began sharp cuts in operations, with Cadillac laying off 8000. Already there are 63,000 unemployed workers in Michigan, and daily press estimates were that as many more may be fired as result of the Livonia fire. Reuther predicted the figure would be higher.

5. GM announed that it has negotiated with Kaiser Motors for use of part of the Willow Run plant to build transmissions. The Air Force recently cancelled a Kaiser cargo plane operation at Willow Run, wiping out 12,000 jobs.

With a warning that additional layoffs caused by the Livonia fire may total 60,000 or more, Reuther pointed out to Gov. Williams:

"The brunt of this unemployment will be borne by Michigan workers. Detroit, Pontiac and Lansing will be particularly hard hit.

"It is imperative that effective action be taken without delay to minimize hardships to the laid-off workers, to protect small businesses dependent on purchases by these workers, and to avoid a substantial increase in the public welfare burdens of the communities in which these workers live."

Then he pointed out that "the economic effects of the Livonia fire will be just as serious" as the recent midwest tornadoes.

THE UAW president said layoffs resulting from the fire climax a developing auto job problem which he blamed on "management's refusal to plan production schedules in order to stabilize employment over the full year."

While GM was fully insured for the Livonia damage, Reuther noted, "GM workers and their families are inadequately and partially covered by insurance through unemployment compensation."

"Perhaps the shock of the Livonia fire will help to remove some of the obstacles which your efforts have hitherto encountered," Reuther wrote the Governor.

"I find it difficult to believe that even those who have long opposed improvement in unemployment compensation will be able to maintain their attitude toward workers dependent on unemployment compensation in the face of the widespread suffering that will result from the Livonia fire if the law is not drastically improved."

Falling Behind

Shortcomings of state unemployment insurance benefits in the present period of record living costs were cited by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther in asking a special session of the Michigan Legislature to increase weekly payments.

Reuther quoted this recent report of the Michigan Employment Security Commission:

"The weekly benefit rate of $31 payable to a worker with two children is $9.31 less than the cost of housing and food for such a family in Detroit, October, 1951."

Optical Workers Solid As Strike Enters Fifth Month

CIO OPTICAL Workers in Roslindale, Mass., a Boston suburb, have entered the fifth month of their strike against the Marine Optical Co. with the same determination they showed when the walkout began.

The firm's management has refused to arbitrate the issues which include a proposed wage cut, changes in seniority provisions and elimination of fringe benefits.

New work standards were established just before the strike and management reserved the right to discharge those who failed to meet them.

More than 100 workers, whose average wage is 92c an hour, are involved in the strike. They are members of Local 208, CIO Optical Workers, of New York, N. Y.

In recent contract talks with management the union made several compromise offers, including a return to work pending arbitration, but all were rejected.

CIO On The Air!

Beginning Labor Day, Hear John W. Vandercook And The News Each Week Night On ABC Radio

See Log On Page 7

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The CIO News

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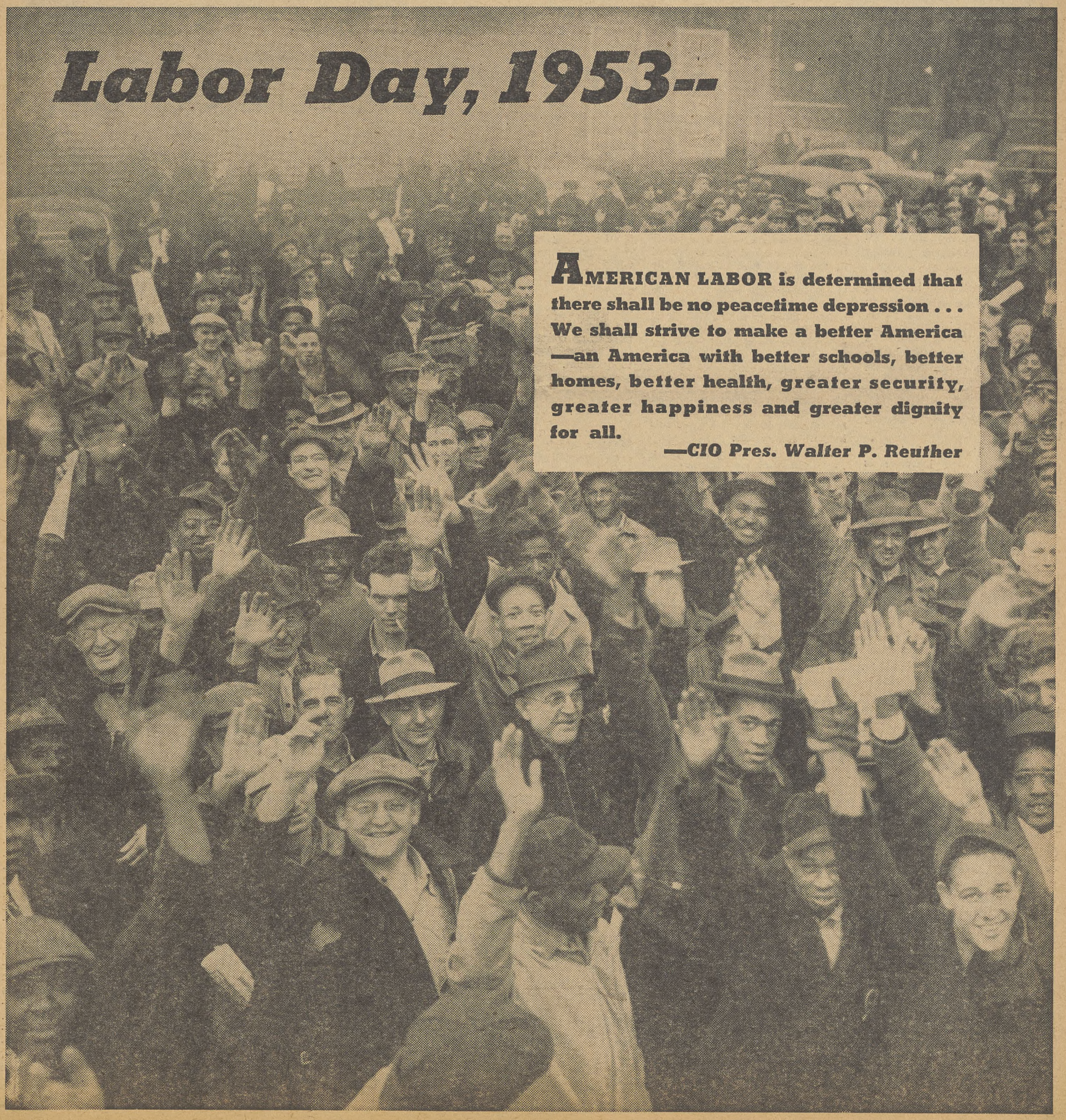
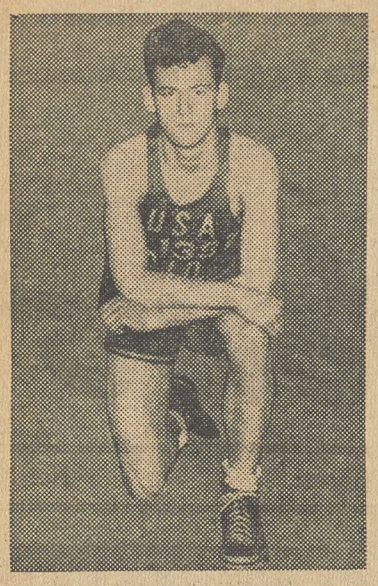
Labor Day, 1953--



AMERICAN LABOR is determined that there shall be no peacetime depression . . . We shall strive to make a better America—an America with better schools, better homes, better health, greater security, greater happiness and greater dignity for all.

—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther

Why Jack Kelly Won't Come Home To Homestead



JACK KELLY won't be coming home from Korea to rejoin his former buddies at U. S. Steel's heat treating plant in Homestead, Pa.

Jack gave his life in Korea and his name to a hill in that unhappy land. But his memory will continue bright among his friends in CIO Steelworkers Local 1397 at Homestead where he played three years on the local's champion basketball team in the USA-CIO league. (Photo on left.)

And his name is engraved on the roster of heroes who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest decoration this country can give its fighting men.

Jack voluntarily charged an enemy position, killing two Chinese Reds with his pistol and throwing grenades when he went down under Chinese rifle fire. His commanding officer wrote his widowed mother: *"His example inspired his comrades to sweep the enemy from the hill."*

The sign on Kelly Hill (right) says in Chinese: *"Soldier of God."*

Congress Spends Pretty Penny As Investigations Gather Steam

By MILTON PLUMB

WHEN THE first session of the 83rd Congress ended, so many investigations had already been voted that the United Press called its record "possibly the investigatingest one ever."

With Congress now in recess, investigations are still going on all over the place.

Last week no one—including even Congress' own officials responsible for keeping tab—could say exactly just how many probes have been authorized, how many are going on, or even approximately what they're costing taxpayers.

The only thing certain is that the total in each instance is something terrific.

IN VIEW of the great stress Republicans have placed on what they call "better budgeting methods," it's surprising that apparently not a single member of the 83rd Congress has made an effort to find out the totals. Neither the Coordinator of Information nor the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, which would make such a study if a congressman asked, has done so.

Democratic committee chairmen in past years customarily filed public reports summing up investigations expenditures at the close of each session. Such an accounting wasn't made this year.

BUT FROM a minority member of the House Administration Committee, The CIO News learned that the total authorized for House probes in the first session alone was $1,797,050. That is only $90,000 less than the new record for an entire Congress which the Republican 80th Congress ran up over a two-year period.

Expenditures for the Senate, which generally spends at least as much on probes of its own, are still unaccounted for. A spokesman for the Senate Rules Committee, which is supposed to check on such matters, said no total has been made but that anyone could find it out by adding the amounts reported approved in the 17,000 pages of the Congressional Record.

He gave some idea of the extent of the job by adding that there are "only about 200" bills dealing with investigations that would have to be totalled.

Congressional Quarterly, a private research agency which is now making such a survey, hasn't yet completed its Senate totals. Through its own independent addition of House figures, however, it arrived at the $1,797,050 total for that body.

Biggest spender of funds in the House, CQ found, was the Government Operations Committee headed by Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.), whose members recently took the almost unprecedented step of voting to curb their chairman's powers. The action came after he had launched a number of "quickie" probes into what he called labor racketeering in a number of industrial centers.

PROBES now going on, or due to be launched during the recess, deal with such subjects as juvenile delinquency, newsprint sources, oil tax rebates, the Post Office Dept., mail rate increases, social security, alleged "labor racketeering" in Kansas City and Detroit, Communists in labor unions, mines in South Africa, foreign shipyards, and many others.

Leading the race for newspaper headlines is Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), whose Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee is skipping all over the place. The Democratic members of the group have all resigned and the Senate voted that he can't issue reports during the recess, but that hasn't kept McCarthy since Congress adjourned from:

1. Disputing with Atomic Energy Commissioners as to whether or not an alleged Communist had access to A-bomb secrets.

2. Quarreling with the State Dept.'s right to issue a passport to an official of the Central Intelligence Agency he wanted to question.

3. Ripping into the security setup of the Government Printing Office.

4. Announcing in San Diego last week that he is considering an inquiry into "fantastic" stockpiling of strategic materials.

Another big show looms as Congress and the Ford Foundation begin shaping up their plans to investigate each other.

Rep. Case (R. N.J.), who resigned from Congress this month to head the $15 million foundation inquiry into American freedoms and civil rights, announced that $50,000 of that amount has been set aside to study congressional investigations.

Congress, not to be outdone, promptly voted a special House Committee under Rep. Reece (R. Tenn.) $100,000 to investigate foundations.

Reece's group will hold its first meeting about the middle of September.

Ring Around The Rosy . . .

One congressman who tried last week to find out how many investigations had been approved in the recent session called the Coordinator of Information, who is supposed to be able to provide answers to congressional inquiries. He was told no study of the subject had been made and referred to the staff of the Daily Digest, another congressionally-run research outfit.

The Daily Digest first referred him back to the Coordinator and then, upon being told that he had already been tried, gave this helpful suggestion:

"The only place I can think of where you might get it is the House or Senate Press Gallery."

Boss Tosses A Fast Ball But UFW Bats It Over The Fence

THE BOSS tossed a fast curve, but striking CIO Furniture Workers hit a homer over the fence.

Sixty employes of the T. M. Miller Casket Co. in Scranton, Pa., had been picketing the plant for a week when Henry J. Butler, Jr., president of the firm, remembered he had tickets for the workers to attend an Eastern League game between Scranton and Reading.

Strikers held a curbstone meeting and voted "why not?" Union officials went in to the plant to convey the word to Butler. Then, according to the Associated Press, "one word led to another and by the time the officials emerged the strike had been settled."

The final score which most papers didn't mention: 11.5c an hour increase for the furniture workers—0 for the boss. **(LPA)**

New Westinghouse Pact—

IUE Gains On Wages, Pensions For 50,000

WAGE RAISES of 3c to 11c an hour and higher pension benefits will be paid to 50,000 Westinghouse Corp. employes under a new contract signed last week by the CIO Electrical Workers.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey said the union's Westinghouse Conference Board approved the contract provisions on the recommendation of the negotiating committee.

All increases are retroactive to July 1. The contract extends to July 1, 1954, replacing one due to expire Oct. 1, 1953.

CAREY said that Westinghouse workers under IUE have received more than 40c an hour in wage increases in the past three years plus an additional 10c in fringe benefits. The average weekly wage now is $2.07 an hour.

Less than 40 workers are affected by the 3c an hour basic increase. Employes earning $1.21 and over, and those with higher skills, will get increases ranging from 4c to a top of 11c for those making over $2.15 an hour.

CLERICAL salaried employes represented by IUE will get equivalent pay raises ranging from $5.20 to $19 a month.

Pension increases of as high as $23 a month in employer payments were won by the Electrical Workers after they rejected an earlier Westinghouse proposal. The minimum pension now will be $125 a month, including Social Security benefits.

The new agreement also protects the right of locals to negotiate separate supplements where such bargaining has been in progress.

Discussions on the salaried help problem and on disciplinary action measures will be carried out. The company at first declined to arrange such meetings.

The new agreement affects 12,000 IUE members in Pittsburgh, 5000 in Sharon, Pa., 4500 in Buffalo, N. Y., 4000 in Springfield, Mass., 3200 in Bloomfield, N. J., 6500 in Mansfield, O., and others in cities where Westinghouse has smaller plant units.

Ike Appoints McDonald To Trade Study

APPOINTMENT of Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers to the government's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy was announced last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

McDonald was one of seven public members and the only labor representative on the 17-member panel appointed by the President. Ten members of Congress serve on the commission which will study U. S. foreign policy and aims and report its findings before next Mar. 6.

Clarence B. Randall, board chairman of the Inland Steel Co., is the commission's chairman.

First item on the new commission's agenda is a study of a report by Lewis W. Douglas, former U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, sharply criticizing U. S. foreign trade policies. The report was referred to it by the President.

Douglas said bluntly that U. S. policy blocks international economic stability and may threaten the unity of the free world. As the world's greatest creditor nation, he maintained, the U. S. can "no longer pursue the protectionist policies of a debtor nation and hope to escape . . . discrimination against American products" in world markets.

OUCH, MY ACHING FOOT.—Ann Kussman, CIO Communications Workers picket outside the main office of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in St. Louis, takes time out from the line to rub her shoeless right foot. It's hard work picketing.

CWA Gains For 50,000 In South; Strikes Extended To Capital Area

CIO COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS won wage increases ranging from $1 to $3 a week for 50,000 members in the South last week while another 72,000 members were on strike against units of the Bell System. The agreement signed with Southern Bell Telephone Co. was the twentieth settlement with Bell units employing almost 200,000. Eleven contracts covering 125,000 phone workers are still under negotiation.

This was the picture across the country at the end of the week:

Southern Bell: Basic wage increases in the contract signed by CWA-CIO called for $2 to $3 jumps for plant workers, $1 to $2 in the traffic department.

Service assistant differentials were upped and there was upgrading of linemen and several other jobs. A total of 43 towns in the company's area were reclassified.

Schedules were shortened to six years. The wage increases in the commercial department for men will follow the pattern of plant increases generally. Traffic and other women clerical employes will get the same general raises given to traffic operators.

Settlement came after four months of negotiations. The contract will run for one year, covering CWA members in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Chesapeake & Potomac: Some 12,000 CWA members struck units in the District of Columbia, Maryland and West Virginia after negotiators rejected a $1.50 to $2 offer as inadequate. Negotiations were still in progress in Virginia.

Southwestern Bell: Now in its second week, the strike of 53,000 CWA members against Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in a six-state area was close to settlement except for a "no-strike" agreement which the union refused to sign.

Basic wage increases ranged from $2 to $3 for plant workers, $1 to $2.50 in traffic. A number of cities were re-classified. Town reclassifications combined with basic increases will yield as much as $6.50.

The "no strike" clause was injected into negotiations by the company after agreement had been reached on most other items. The union rejected the clause, claiming that under the Taft-Hartley Act it would "place the union at the company's mercy, making it responsible for the individual acts of members and stewards."

LEARNING early about unionism is 14-months-old Irita Williams as she walks with her mother, Mrs. Grover Williams, on the CWA-CIO picket line outside the phone exchange at Overland, Mo.

The strike has affected phone service in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and parts of Missouri.

Indiana Bell: Indiana CWA officals are enthusiastic about the help they have been getting from other branches of organized labor in supoprt of their strike, now in its second month, against the Indiana Bell Telephone Co.

"It's not just one group," Mae Mann, CWA State director said, "everybody in the CIO, the AFL and the Miners—all have helped us immensely."

Long Lines: CWA officals said that machinery was set up for a strike of 22,000 long distance and overseas operators but said there would be no unauthorized walkout without international union sanction while negotiations were in progress.

25,000 URW Members Out At Firestone

APPROXIMATELY 25,000 members of the CIO Rubber Workers went on strike in eight cities last week when negotiations for a new wage agreement with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. failed to yield a settlement before the old contract expired.

The walkout was voted overwhelmingly by each of the eight locals and approved by the URW-CIO international executive board.

Negotiators, meeting in Cleveland, continued bargaining sessions past the midnight deadline on Aug. 26, when the old agreement expired, but were unable to agree on new rates. The sessions were resumed the following day and were continuing.

THE STRIKE closed Firestone plants in Akron, O., the firm's headquarters; Los Angeles, Des Moines, Ia.; Fall River, Mass.; Pottstown, Pa.; Memphis, Tenn., and Noblesville and Newcastle, Ind. Picket lines were established by the strikers as they left the factories.

Only wages are involved in the negotiations, which began June 23 and have continued steadily.

The union also is negotiating for pay boosts with the other members of the industry's Big Four.

The agreement covering 18,000 members employed by the B. F. Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co. expires at midnight Aug. 31, with union negotiators empowered by the members to call a strike if there is no settlement.

Contracts with the U. S. Rubber Co. and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. expire at midnight Sept. 8.

Reuther Warns Of Reactionary GOP Drive

THE MEN and women who make up American trade unions can take pride in the strength, responsibility and patriotism of their organizations, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his Labor Day statement.

The CIO chieftain used the occasion both to glance back briefly and to look into the future.

The past year has not been easy for American unions or for the country, he said.

"Great leaders, like Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood and William Green—whose toil and sacrifice helped build our labor movement—have gone to their great reward," he said.

"Our young men have continued to sacrifice their promising lives on the battlefields of Korea.

"At home, following the election of a distinguished general to the presidency, a host of special interest groups have moved into Washington with a bitter zeal to reverse a 20-year trend of government FOR the people."

A digest of the statement follows:

POLITICS: "The turn of political fortunes has unleashed powerful reactionary forces represented by men of restricted vision and small faith who have gained access to high places in political counsels. They would reshape our future in the image of an outlived and discredited past.

"They hold out false promises of easy security and isolated prosperity within our borders in order to separate us from the worldwide struggle for human freedom . . ."

ECONOMICS: "On this labor Day, American labor draws inspiration from the struggles and achievements of the past and we rededicate ourselves to the ideals of service to the working people of our nation and to a continuing program of progress for all the people.

"We renew our belief in the proposition that the common good and the well-being of all the people transcends the question of special privileges for the few.

"In full recognition that all basic human and democratic values are indivisible, we shall join with people of good will from all groups to preserve our common civil liberties and rights.

"American labor is determined that there shall be no peacetime depression, for we have the technical know-how and the economic resources to provide full and continuous employment for every citizen able and willing to work . . .

"We, of labor, are determined to win a guaranteed annual wage that will help remove the fear of insecurity from the life of every worker's family. This is more than a matter of economic justice; it is a matter of economic necessity if we are to provide the democratic tools for the achievement and maintenance of full employment and full production in peacetime.

"We, of labor, shall strive to make a better America—an America with better schools, better homes, better health, greater security, greater happiness, and greater dignity for all.

"Through such a program, we can best fight communism in our land."

WORLD SCENE: "American labor salutes the workers in East Berlin and other satellite nations for their historic resistance to Communist oppression. Their courage and determination —despite all the brutality of Communist dictatorship — prove that the quest for freedom and justice burns strong and bright even behind the Iron Curtain . . .

"An intelligent and realistic evaluation of the world situation should compel us to abandon the false idea that peace and freedom can be made secure by a program of negative anti-communism.

"The free world must develop its strategy based upon a positive program. We must build and fight for the positive values we believe in as hard as we fight against those things we oppose."

Reuther On Air, TV Labor Day Week End

Appearances on both television and radio have been scheduled by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for the Labor Day week end.

He will address a Labor Day rally in Akron, O., and will make a special broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co., radio network from 2:45 to 3 p.m. (EDT).

The day before, on Sunday, Sept. 6, he will appear on the "Man of the Week" show on the Columbia Broadcasting Co. television network from 5:30 to 6 p.m. (EDT).

The "Man of the Week" show also will be heard on CBS Radio at 10:30 p.m. (EST) on Sept. 6.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and CIO Electrical Workers president, will be heard on the NBC Radio "Viewpoint USA" program at 11:15 a.m. EDT on Sunday, Sept. 6.

Truman Labor Day Speech On Air, TV

Former Pres. Truman, who will be chief speaker at a joint CIO-AFL Labor Day rally in Detroit, will also be heard on both radio and television on Labor Day.

ABC radio will carry the ex-President's speech over its radio network from 3:30 to 4 p.m. (EDT).

NBC television will carry the Truman speech on its television network from 1:30 to 2 p.m. (EDT). The Mutual Radio network will air it from 1:30 to 2 p.m. (EDT).

NBC radio will carry a delayed broadcast of the Detroit talk from 10 to 10:30 p.m. (EDT).

Mid-Summer Madness

Harold Stassen, the head of the Foreign Operations Administration—formerly Mutual Security—has been giving "intelligence tests" to the staff of that government agency.

In effect, Stassen has been inquiring whether his employes are smart enough to do their job. It might be well to ask Mr. Stassen how stupid you can get.

The tests, we learn from the papers, have shown that many employes got far better scores on the I.Q. test than Stassen himself. This surprised almost no one.

The papers also report that Stassen and C. D. Jackson, the Administration's psychological warfare boss, made a 2c bet as to which would get the higher score.

It seems poor psychology for our psychological warfare man to be making cheap bets on a test like this. It seems poor administration for a top government administrator like Stassen to subject his staff to tests like this.

And it makes no sense at all to down-grade or fire FOA employes who got far better marks than boss Stassen himself. The only result can be demoralization of the personnel of an agency that is vital to America and the free world.

Whispering Voice

Almost every ship and plane returning from Europe and the Far East brings travelers with a common impression: never since World War II has America's moral and spiritual status been so low among our friends in the free world.

And never, apparently, have the Republicans in Congress cared less.

The Voice of America, for instance, had its appropriation cut by nearly one-third. The cuts show up in the lowered effectiveness of the Voice programs. Our programs are being broadcast in 34 languages—as compared to 45 a few months ago.

We're not saying "let them eat cake"—just, "go listen to Radio Moscow instead of the Voice of America."

Suggestion: Ask your congressman if we can afford that sort of economy.

A Dull, Dull Summer

For a lot of news and editorial writers, it's been a dull, dull summer.

Some of them whiled away the time predicting that the CIO would be falling apart right in front of your eyes, folks, while you wait. Hasn't happened, and no prospect that it will.

Others have been lamenting that "working folks don't want unions no more—and that unions have lost their zip, anyway."

We'd suggest that if you're ready to fall for that line, you scan these recent issues of The CIO News. Some pretty interesting stories about strikes to protect old advances and register new gains—in department stores, the phone company, Firestone Rubber, and others. And some pretty sensational Labor Board election victories—in textiles, in electrical, in furniture, in some of the tough parts of the South.

As the summer draws toward a close, it looks to us, as it did to Mark Twain, that the news of our decease was greatly exaggerated, indeed.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Happy Holiday

In Other Words—

The Rape Of The People's Resources

The proposed give-away of the power rights at Niagara Falls to five private power companies was denounced recently by Rep. Roosevelt (D-Lib. N.Y.) at a picnic of CIO Chemical Workers at Niagara Falls.

By REP. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR.

NIAGARA FALLS is the peoples' resource. It does not belong to any private power companies and it should not be given to any monopolistic combination of five power companies.

The private power monopoly has been trying to take this great natural asset away from the people for many years. They claim it would be socialism for the Congress not to give away Niagara Falls.

I am against this monopolistic rape of the peoples' resource, and if this is socialism, then I am glad to say that I am allied with such eminent "socialists" as Charles Evans Hughes, Theodore Roosevelt and Tom Dewey.

Each of these "socialists" in their capacity as governor of the State of New York, as well as Governors Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman, have at one time or another asserted the right of the people to develop the hydro-electric potential of Niagara Falls, and each of them has fought the attempts of the private-utility monopoly to make Niagara Falls their own private preserve for personal profit.

A 50-Year Program

Public ownership and development of Niagara Falls has been part of the program of every governor of our State for the last 50 years, with the exception of one Republican governor (Miller), whose opposition to this concept resulted in his crushing defeat at the polls by Al Smith after he was in office only two years. It has been an essential part of the platform of the Democratic party of this State since 1900 and a part of the Republican platform for the last 30 years.

Congressman Miller's (R. N.Y.) sponsorship of legislation to turn over Niagara Falls to the private utility companies brings to mind a speech that my revered great-uncle Theodore Roosevelt, made when he was governor of this State when he said at Watertown, N. Y.:

'You have elected too many men in the past who have taken what belongs to the nation. Coal and oil barons cannot compare to water power barons. Do not let them get a monopoly on what belongs to this State. . . . Do not give up your water power for a promise of quick development. We are poor citizens if we allow the things worth most to get into the hands of the few.'

Cong. Miller and his power monopoly cohorts have flooded this area as they have the Congress with propaganda which tries to convince you of the advantages of private development of Niagara. But it isn't what they tell you that counts, it's what they don't tell you.

They don't tell you that you and I in New York pay more for electricity than do the citizens of almost every other state in this Union. They don't tell you that the monthly electric bill for a family living in the Tennessee Valley is almost half the amount of the electric bill which you and I pay as residents of New York.

What Utilities Don't Say

They don't tell you that the northwestern, the southwestern and the southeastern parts of the U. S. each have public power projects which you and I as taxpayers helped pay for while the northeastern region in which we live has no public power project.

They don't tell you that in each of the public power areas a family cannot only have electric light and small electric appliances but can heat their homes and heat their hot water electrically the year around and still pay no more by way of monthly electric charges than we in New York pay only for lighting our homes, heating our electric irons and operating our toaster for breakfast.

Because across the river in Niagara Falls, Canada, the Canadian government is developing its share of the hydro-electric potential of Niagara's waters, electricity on the Canadian side of the Falls will cost only one-third of what it would cost on the American side of the Falls if the Miller plan for the private utility grab goes through.

The attempt of the Republican cabinet in the Harding Administration to grab the oil resources of Teapot Dome begins to look like mere child's play when compared with the steal which these utility companies contemplate.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THIS REPORTER cannot join the general rejoicing over the alleged "surrender" of Commerce Sec. Weeks in agreeing that Dr. Allen V. Astin can remain as head of the Bureau of Standards.

Weeks *"surrendered,"* all right, so far as Astin himself was concerned. A distinguished committee of scientists was all prepared to blast the Commerce chief, to sustain Astin as a highly competent professional, and to give the Bureau of Standards top marks as a scientific research agency of national importance.

But Weeks successfully engineered a "deal." His original complaint was that the Bureau of Standards had reported that a battery additive, AD-X2, was practically worthless, and that the company marketing it was trying to sell to consumers for a high price ingredients that cost a few pennies.

Weeks doesn't think the federal government should protect consumers against products that don't actually harm them; the Bureau of Standards, he muttered, didn't give sufficient emphasis to *"the play of the market place."*

The "deal" was this: Astin, fired, can now remain as chief of the Bureau of Standards. But the bureau can no longer be used by government agencies to handle "non-technical policy and procedural matters on commercial product evaluation." This power will be reserved to the Secretary of Commerce.

Consequences

The GOP and Ike promised in the campaign to "restore" the badly-battered Labor Dept. and to enlarge its functions.

Actuality: The 83rd Congress slashed appropriations so sharply that the staff of inspectors to visit factories and report wage-hour violations was cut 20%. The Office of the Solicitor's staff, which handles wage questions on government contracts and and court cases on wage-hour violations, was cut 25%.

Sec. Durkin says he hopes to get more work from each inspector but admits the staff can no longer handle the previous workload of 6% of all "covered" factory operations.

So Weeks will be fully equipped to protect the operations of the business community under the old law of caveat emptor—"let the buyer beware.

A product may be no good, but if it doesn't poison you, or really harm you or your possessions (except your pocketbook), he can tell the Bureau of Standards to mind its own affairs and let the sale of the product be left to "the play of the market place."

A GOP Inaction Pattern

One of the action patterns of this Administration is now pretty clear. The technique is to appoint separate commissions on a large variety of separate issues—*but then, if some commission fails to bring in the "right" answers, appoint a new one to give you the verdict you want.*

Three successive secret committees reported that we needed a major national effort—psychological and financial—to build our defenses against Soviet air striking power. But these reports didn't fit the campaign promises of lower taxes and a balanced budget. So a fourth secret study was planned.

The White House is deeply disturbed by the wheat farmers' 87% vote in favor of 90% (of parity) price loans. Benson has had an "interim" advisory committee powerfully influenced by Allen B. Kline, head of the Farm Bureau Federation, who despises "high, rigid" price supports. Give the farmers "freedom," Kline argued, and Benson, who felt that way himself, gratefully accepted the advice.

But the nation's wheat farmers, faced with a threatened drop in prices, voted almost nine to one in favor of "high, rigid" government supports—and willingly accepted the penalty of acreage controls and marketing quotas.

Mr. Kline may speak for the big wheat farmers, the White House now thinks, but he obviously doesn't speak for the majority of little farmers.

The new advisory commission has been planned for some time, but it is now unlikely that Kline will be as influential as in the past. More dirt farmers will be members.

The Verdict On Tariffs

On American trade policy (this means tariffs) Mr. Eisenhower is moving to get the verdict he wants even before the jury has met.

There is a brand new 17-member Commission on Foreign Economic Policy headed by Clarence B. Randall of Inland Steel. Some of its members, appointed by Vice-Pres. Nixon and Speaker Martin, are old-line high-tariff Republicans. Others, appointed by Ike, are practically free-trade men.

The President promptly sent Randall—and enthusiastically endorsed—a special report by Lewis W. Douglas arguing for lower tariffs. Unless we "import more," said Douglas, by removing tariff barriers, the British pound sterling will never recover its health and the "dollar gap" troubling Western Europe will never be closed.

Ike may have a lot of trouble peddling this idea next year to cannibalistic high-tariff GOP members of Congress. But he has taken the elemental precaution of telling the Randall commission the ideas he would like it to endorse.

Willard Shelton is on vacation. "It's Your Washington" will be resumed in The CIO News on Sept. 21.

Book Review—

A Look At Labor's Beginnings And A Report On U. S. Union Gains

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SUCH VAST CHANGES in the position of organized labor have taken place in recent years that theory has fallen far behind practice, and writers in the field of labor often are either out of date in their general philosophy of labor or else avoid the subject altogether.

"The gaps and inadequacies of the older theories," as a result, "have remained largely unchallenged," says the introduction to a series of studies published by the Industrial Relations Research Association under the title "Interpreting the Labor Movement."

The IRRA is a learned organization formed several years ago to encourage impartial research in all aspects of the field of labor. The 10 essays in the 207-page volume, all by different authors—some of them well known in CIO ranks—are a step toward filling the gaps in theories about labor as it is today.

Helpful To Union People

Few trade unionists have much time or inclination to think about the philosophy or theories of the labor movement. Labor leaders may act in accordance with certain basic ideas that they feel to be true or workable, but seldom stop to think what went into making their ideas or where they came from.

Yet it is interesting and sometimes important to know about the ideas and theories that labor economists and historians have evolved and often squabbled about, for they can throw light on labor's problems today.

The IRRA hopes that the discussions in its recent publication, which are presented with emphasis on theory and analysis, will be helpful to union people and others interested with labor problems.

In the opening essay, Prof. Philip Taft of Brown Univ. examines theories on the origin and behavior of the labor movement and concludes with a discussion of the various views in the light of today's developments. In brief, he discusses the ideas of:

• **Lujo Brentano,** a German economist and historian writing in the 1870's, was one of the first non-Socialist writers to take up the question of the origin of the labor movement. Brentano believed that trade unions were the successors of the old guilds, and arose to protect the customary rights of workers threatened by the break-up of the old system. His idea was that they were formed as a defense against the aggression of the rising manufacturing class.

The Conservative Aspect

His view that the guild was the forebear of the trade union has been challenged, but his notion that "the trade union arose because of the disturbance of an established custom shows that Brentano well understood one of the essential causes of the origin of trade unions," says Taft. His emphasis upon "the conservative traditional nature of unions," Taft writes, "caught a significant aspect of early trade unionism."

• **Sidney and Beatrice Webb,** the famous British laborite economists whose classic History of Trade Unionism and other writings have long been heavily used as source material by later writers, disagreed with Brentano's idea that trade unions were an outgrowth of the old guilds. They held that the basic cause for their rise lay "in the separation of classes, or in the separation of the worker from the means of production," which took place with the rise of the factory system.

Taft believes that the Webbs were right in considering this a basic cause, but thinks that they failed to explain why the first unions were formed, not by low-paid, unskilled workers, but by skilled journeymen. "It was not the propertyless proletariat of Marx," Taft says, "but the labor aristocrat who was the pioneer of trade unionism."

• **Catholic clergymen** and writers on trade unionism early had an important influence in the United States. The question before Roman Catholic students of labor, Taft says, "was whether the unions arose to defend the workers against superior economic force or were a section of a movement challenging religion and existing governments."

As early as the 1880's during a controversy over the Knights of Labor, James Cardinal Gibbons—then ranking Catholic prelate of the United States—defended the right of workers to organize to protect themselves from the oppression of their employers. Then in 1891, Pope Leo XIII

"It's her own fault. Her new boy friend swallows all that NAM propaganda, then feeds it to her."

gave full endorsement to trade unions seeking to protect the worker in industry and declared that unions arose to redress the advantage held by the employer and to form voluntary associations, as was the natural right of man. This view was later reiterated by Pope Pius XI in Quadragesimo Anno, the Encyclical Letter issued in 1931.

"The Catholic doctrine of trade unionism," Taft says in summing up Catholic views, "regards the organization of labor as a natural right, and the unions as the means for defending the just claims of the individual . . . "

• **Robert Hoxie,** whose "Trade Unionism in the United States" is widely used, believed that no one cause was responsible for the origin of trade unions, but that they arose out of group need. He thought, says Taft, that "union organization was the resultant of many variables, and the combination they took in any instance was dependent upon the weight exercised by each in a particular situation."

The Intellectual Approach

• **John R. Commons,** one of the pioneer investigators of labor in the U. S., Taft says, "attributed the rise of labor organizations to the differentation of classes, which was in turn due to the expansion of the market." He maintained that unions arose "to overcome the workers' inferior bargaining position. Moreover, he saw in labor organization the culmination of an age-long process of extending freedom."

The dispute which has long gone on in the labor movement between the approach of the intellectual and the practical man of labor is touched upon by Taft in his discussion of Prof. Selig Perlman's book, "A Theory of the Labor Movement." Perlman "attempts to deduce a philosophy of labor from the conduct of the worker and from the nature of the institutions labor has created," writes Taft.

Perlman believes that the rank and file worker of everyday life differs from labor as an abstract entity as treated by the intellectual. He argues that an understanding of labor and unionism must come from the study of its institutions and practices rather than from historical theorizing.

"Interpreting The Labor Movement," a symposium; Industrial Relations Research Association, Madison 5, Wis.

U. S. Unions Called 'Tolerant And Flexible'

The absence of a "beautiful intellectual system" has helped make the American labor movement "democratic, tolerant and flexible," Prof. Philip Taft of Brown Univ. maintains.

"Trade unionism in the United States is a means of protecting the individual against arbitrary rule and raising his standard of living," he writes. "While it may not rank high for philosophy, it deserves high score on the latter count."

Those who criticize American labor because it "lacks a philosophy" are "unduly disturbed," he adds, stating it has done "quite well, both absolutely and comparatively," in defending the interests of members, giving them protection and winning concessions from employers.

CIO Commentator Has Long Experience As Writer, Traveler

JOHN W. VANDERCOOK, whose daily 15-minute ABC radio news program goes on the air under CIO sponsorship on Labor Day, started traveling when he was three weeks old and has been to 81 countries in his 51 years.

Although he was born in London where his father, a founding official of the United Press, was on assignment, Vandercook's family has been living in this country for more than 150 years.

The family home is in Delhi, N. Y., about 120 miles northwest of New York City, where Vandercook still lives with his wife and two children in a house his great grandfather built in 1823.

He attended a number of public and private schools before spending a year at Yale Univ., where he left to try his hand at an acting career.

After two lean years during which he managed to get a few parts he described as "microscopically small," Vandercook decided it was important to eat regularly and got a job on the Columbus, O. Citizen. Later he held down a variety of newspaper jobs in Washington, Baltimore and New York, doing editorials, features and straight reporting.

It was in 1939 at the start of World War II, while he was in Germany, that Vandercook joined the NBC news staff. He was later transferred to New York where until 1946, he wrote and broadcast more than 2000 news programs which were highlighted by his personal recollections of places unfamiliar to most Americans.

Most of Vandercook's books—which now number 10, including the tremendously successful "Black Majesty" published in 1928—have been based on his extensive travels.

In 1925, Vandercook and his wife began a 12-year series of trips with a jungle exploration in Dutch Guiana. Along with other travels to Haiti, Liberia, the French Cameroons and various islands of the South Pacific, these journeys provided material for books, magazine articles, lecture tours, news reporting and comment.

In addition, Vandercook was able to advise military authorities on conditions to be found in unfamiliar spots in the South Pacific which were to become scenes of important campaigns in the war. As NBC staff commentator his broadcasts describing the places in the news after Pearl Harbor were both exclusive and authentic.

In 1944, he served as a war correspondent in North Africa, Italy and France, witnessing the Anzio and Cassino operations as well as getting in on the Normandy offensive three days after D-Day.

Vandercook resigned from NBC in 1946 to resume his writing and lecturing career. His latest book, "Great Sailor," a life of the 18th century explorer Capt. Cook, was published in 1950.

IWA-CIO Pickets Plod Pioneer Trails In California Foothills

By **HENRY SANTIESTEVAN**

Everywhere you go, you find the CIO.

Back into the tall-tree country of the "foothills" of the high Sierras in northern California, back into the historical Gold Rush mountains, where modern-day "gold" is in lumbering, we found the CIO—on the picket line.

It was CIO Woodworkers Local 1386. In the small, isolated, pine-tree covered community of Forest Hill, reached by a winding mountain road which may once have been a covered wagon trail for pioneers, IWA-CIO Local 1386 was manning its picket line, going into the fourth week.

INSIDE the logging mill grounds, large buildings were silent, deserted. A line of huge trucks, used to haul newly-fallen logs out of the forest, stood unmanned, motors dead.

"Cats" and other idled pieces of equipment were spotted here and there. Nowhere across the broad expanse of the mill grounds was there movement. The mill was closed. But good.

At two ends of the mill property, alongside the only road, sat the pickets. And from them, we heard the story.

"We went out on July 29," said John DeMaria, head powderman. "We're asking 12.5c an hour, and travelling time for the boys in the woods, who spend about three hours a day going back and forth from the mill to where they work."

And what's the company's offer?

"Nothing."

At the other picket-post, we ran into John Laird, financial secretary of the local. A little later, Cass Kolasinsky, president, came up. From them we got some more of the background.

"WE'VE GOT about 130 men out," Laird said, "and they're out solid. Morale is high, and staying there. The company here is the American River Pine and Forest Hill Logging Co. Practically all the logging they do is in the National Forest—they're buying timber from the government."

Two other IWA-CIO locals are also out, said Kolasinsky. One is in Anderson, where about 650 men struck the Ralph L. Smith Co. about one week before Local 1386 went out, and the other in Portola, where about 150 members closed down the Tarter-Webster & Johnson Co. about a week after the Forest Hill local struck.

Much of IWA-CIO Dist. 6, in Southeast Oregon, has reached contract settlements for 5c an hour and fringe benefits, Laird explained, but no move by the company in Forest Hill to meet the pattern has been made.

Kolasinsky, former member of CIO Auto Workers Local 174, Detroit—home local of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther—charged the company was refusing to negotiate in good faith.

"THEY'LL sit down with us, but they won't make any offer at all," he said. "A top company official told our negotiating committee in so many words that the company can afford to pay, but won't."

And what's the result?

"It's making our union tougher, more united, and more determined. Our men put it this way—as long as they (he motioned toward the mill) sit in there, we'll sit out here."

IWA Gains In Canada

WITH NEARLY 30,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers affected, more than 125 employers in the coastal fir area of British Columbia have agreed to abide by the British Columbia Conciliation Board's unanimous recommendation of a pay boost of 5c an hour.

This is atop their present 9c cost of living bonus and brings the base rate to $1.49 an hour. **(LPA)**

Kids Show The Way—

L. A. Unions Support No-Prejudice Day Camp

KIDS HAVE more fun than anybody, when given the chance. And kids are more democratic than anybody—when given the chance.

Some 140 children from all races, creeds and cultures exuberantly demonstrated this at the prejudice-free Friendship Day Camp in Los Angeles this summer.

Operating this year for the first time, the camp bulged with a capacity enrollment of 70 six-to-12 year olds at each of two four-week sessions. The kids gleefully enjoyed swimming, hiking, boating, horseback riding, folk-dancing, singing, learning handicrafts — and genuine democracy.

ORGANIZATION of the camp began only last February, when several community, labor and civic leaders became interested in the project. Among the founder-supporters of it were several CIO unions in the Los Angeles area. Cost of the camp is from one-half to one-third average charges made by other day camps.

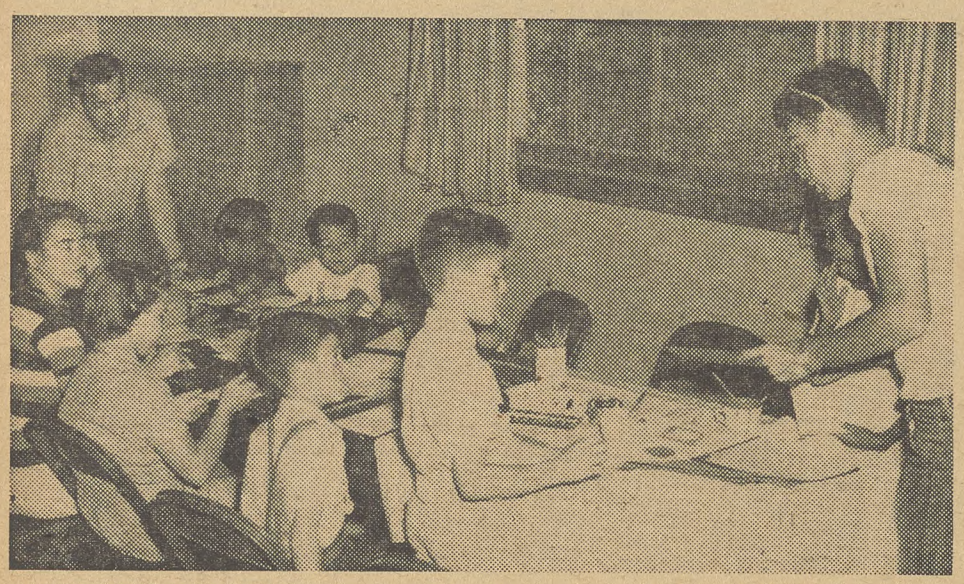
Primary emphasis of the camp is to give the children camping experience and provide them with a joyful summer time. But underlying objective is the learning of democracy in action.

The kids learn how democracy runs by organizing their own camp. From among their group they elect a mayor and representatives to a camp "council." The council makes camp rules, but they don't become "law" until they are "ratified" by a democratic vote of all the young campers.

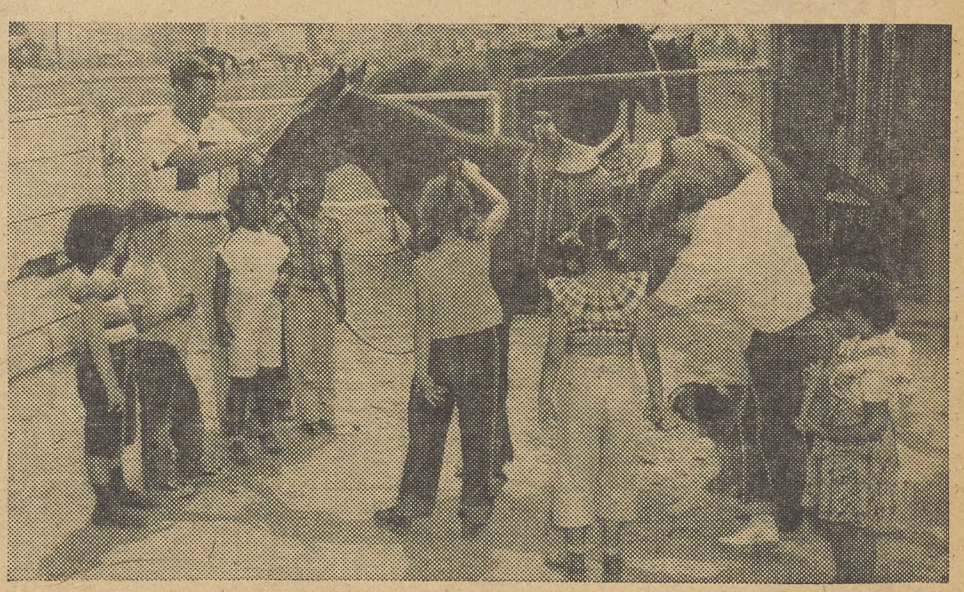
ZESTFULLY — sometimes uproariously—the children learn songs, dances, stories, games and skits of various cultures—Negro, Mexican, South American, Jewish, Japanese, and others—that form their history-rich backgrounds.

"The children are encouraged to develop pride in their own cultures, and learn about others," said Ezra Weintraub, the camp's youthful director. "When they have a feeling of security about their own culture, they can better understand and respect that of other persons."

Gil Anaya, human relations director of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 38, is a member of the seven-man executive board, while serving on the over-all board are Anaya, Rep. John H. Dial, Jr., of the CIO Clothing Workers; E. J. Franklin, CIO Auto Workers Region 6 fair practices chairman; Tony Rios, chairman of the Community Services Organization, and CIO Electrical Workers representative; and Balt Yanez, former USA-CIO local union officer.



ARTS AND CRAFTS are part of the day camp activity. CIO Steelworkers Rep. Gilbert C. Anaya, left, supervises a leaf-painting class at this prejudice-free vacation spot. Ezra Weintraub and Corrinne Ashby head the staff of 13 at the camp which opened this summer.



DEMOCRACY in action is learned by these youngsters at Friendship Day Camp in Los Angeles which gets support from several CIO unions in the area. Costs are less than at similar camps and the counselors are trained in a variety of fields and cultures.

City-By-City Log—

'John W. Vandercook And The News' —Hear Him Starting On Labor Day

Here is a revised and complete list of ABC stations which will carry the new CIO radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News."

The program will be broadcast each week night, beginning on Sept. 7, Labor Day.

The list, alphabetically by states and cities, gives present station listings, dial position and local time of broadcast. Asterisk indicates the time will be announced later. The listing:

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	*
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15 p.m.
Dothan	WDIG	1450	*
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:15 p.m.
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15 p.m.
Greenville	WGYV	1400	*
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:15 p.m.
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00 p.m.
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00 p.m.
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	KGPH	1230	*
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00 p.m.
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00 p.m.
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45 p.m.
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45 p.m.
Fresno	KARM	1430	*
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15 p.m.
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00 p.m.
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00 p.m.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
			Monday
Washington	WMAL	630	8:45 p.m.
			Tues.-Fri.
			7:00 p.m.
FLORIDA			
Gainesville	WGGG	1230	*
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15 p.m.
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15 p.m.
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00 p.m.
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00 p.m.
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30 p.m.
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00 p.m.
Columbus	WGBA	1460	*
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00 p.m.
Gainesville	WDUN	1400	*
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15 p.m.
Moultrie	WMGA	1400	*
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00 p.m.
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	7:15 p.m.
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15 p.m.
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	6:00 p.m.
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15 p.m.
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30 p.m.
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30 p.m.
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45 p.m.
Dubuque	WDBQ	1490	7:15 p.m.
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00 p.m.
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00 p.m.
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15 p.m.
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00 p.m.
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00 p.m.
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00 p.m.
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston-Lawrence	WVDA	1260	7:00 p.m.
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00 p.m.
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00 p.m.
Worcester	WORC	1310	*

STARTS ON LABOR DAY.—Veteran radio newscaster John W. Vandercook begins a series of daily CIO-sponsored news programs over ABC Radio beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00 p.m.
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	7:00 p.m.
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00 p.m.
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	*
Lansing	WJIM	1240	7:00 p.m.
Sault Ste. Marie	WSOO	1230	*
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30 p.m.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15 p.m.
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30 p.m.
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15 p.m.
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00 p.m.
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00 p.m.
MISSOURI			
Columbia	KFRU	1400	*
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00 p.m.
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15 p.m.
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30 p.m.
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00 p.m.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00 p.m.
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00 p.m.
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15 p.m.
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00 p.m.
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00 p.m.
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00 p.m.
Roswell	KSWS	1230	*
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45 p.m.
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00 p.m.
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00 p.m.
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00 p.m.
New York	WABC	770	7:00 p.m.
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00 p.m.
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00 p.m.
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00 p.m.
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00 p.m.
Goldsboro	WGBR	1150	*
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00 p.m.
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00 p.m.
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15 p.m.
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	*
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00 p.m.

OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30 p.m.
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00 p.m.
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30 p.m.
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00 p.m.
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00 p.m.
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00 p.m.
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00 p.m.
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00 p.m.
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	*
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00 p.m.
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30 p.m.
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15 p.m.
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30 p.m.
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30 p.m.
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	8:00 p.m.
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15 p.m.
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00 p.m.
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30 p.m.
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15 p.m.
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00 p.m.
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00 p.m.
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00 p.m.
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00 p.m.
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	WRNO	1450	7:30 p.m.
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00 p.m.
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00 p.m.
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	8:15 p.m.
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00 p.m.
Pulaski	WKSR	1420	*
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45 p.m.
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15 p.m.
Dallas	WFAA	570	6:00 p.m.
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15 p.m.
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00 p.m.
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00 p.m.
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00 p.m.
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15 p.m.
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:00 p.m.
Roanoke	WROV	1240	*
South Boston	WHLF	1400	*
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	*
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15 p.m.
Pasco	KPKW	1340	*
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30 p.m.
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00 p.m.
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15 p.m.
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00 p.m.
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30 p.m.
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15 p.m.
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00 p.m.
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15 p.m.
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:15 p.m.
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15 p.m.
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15 p.m.
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15 p.m.
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00 p.m.
Riverton	KWRL	1450	*
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15 p.m.
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30 p.m.

Local FEPC Backed At Steel Parley

PASSAGE of fair employment practice measures on a municipal and state level was set as one of the goals of a recent CIO Steelworkers District 29 conference in Detroit.

Dist. Dir. Thomas Shane, who is chairman of USA-CIO's committee on civil rights, urged that delegates press for adoption of FEPC laws on the city level in view of the failure of the Michigan Legislature to establish such legislation.

He quoted USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald's statement that diligent efforts in areas where the union has substantial membership should help in establishing fair employment practices.

A ROUNDUP by the CIO-PAC on the state legislatures showed that FEP faired badly. Kansas passed a so-called "educational bill" that sets up a five-man commission and stresses education rather than compulsion to curb racial or religious discrimination in employment. Indiana passed a watered-down bill that somewhat strengthened its FEPC law.

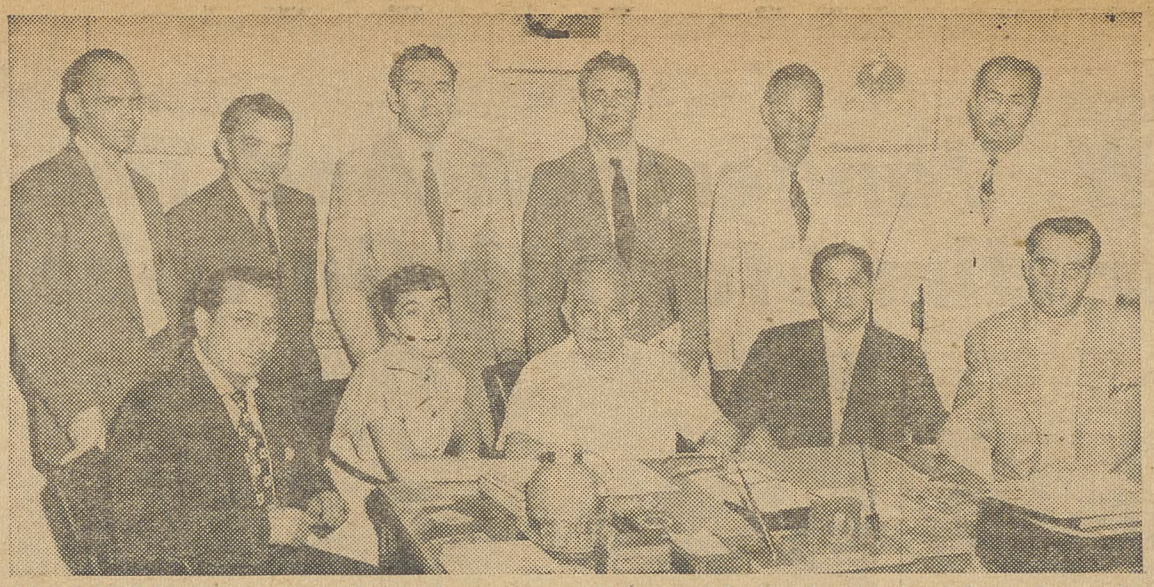
Bills proposing new or stronger FEPC laws were rejected by the legislatures of 16 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

ENACTMENT of the Kansas law brought to 12 the number of states with some form of fair employment practices statutes. Five of these lack enforcement provisions or machinery.

A survey made by the American Jewish Congress found that only 23 laws pertaining to civil rights were enacted by state legislatures during the 1953 sessions just ended.

Boys At Camp Through Steelworkers' Gift

A Boy Scout troop sponsored by Local 1208, CIO Steelworkers, at Duluth, Minn., spent a week in camp this summer at the expense of the local.



GOOD NEIGHBORS from Latin American labor movements visited CIO Latin American Affairs Committee office in headquarters of Clothing Workers in New York during two-month U. S. tour. Shown from left to right are (seated) A. Bermudez, Nicaragua; Barbara Wertheimer, ACWA acting education director; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, Latin American Affairs Committee executive secretary; O. J. Aguilar, Nicaragua; D. A. Sangioranni, Uruguay; (standing) H. R. Slusser, U. S. Labor Dept. interpreter; C. A. Pinheiro da Silva, Brazil; C. Alvarenga, Paraguay; L. J. B. Guimaraes, Brazil; D. Brown, Panama Canal Zone, and J. A. Gomez, Nicaragua.

Point Four, UN Aid Helps Haiti's Economy And Growth Of Unions

The following article on trade unionism in an underdeveloped area was prepared by Ruth J. Hoffman, who has been active in the labor education field, after an extended stay in Haiti.

By RUTH J. HOFFMAN

IT IS SAID that the strength of free trade unions is a measure of the development of a country. This is certainly true of Haiti, whose economic advancement began at the same time as the birth of the labor movement. Both are in infancy. Both, like infants, are growing by leaps and bounds.

Economically, Point Four funds are helping to develop irrigation and electrification. The United Nations is eradicating illiteracy, disease and soil erosion. New industries are being developed, aided by better ports and highways, new equipment and more skilled and healthier workers. Vitality resulting from these changes is naturally diverted into the development of unions.

Unions were first organized in 1949 with the encouragement of labor legislation by a new regime. Most are located in the capital, Port-au-Prince, since little industry exists elsewhere. In less than four years, over 15% of the potential membership is organized. Unions are divided into five confederations:

1. The General Confederation of Haitian Workers, with 1200 members in the Customs House, Construction and General Workers Unions. Closely tied to government employment, it is considered less independent than might be desired.

2. The Confederation of Haitian Workers, a very small union of artists affiliated with Peron's Latin American Trade Union Unity Committee and more concerned with Argentine labor politics than legitimate trade unionism. Its inroads have been negligible.

3. The Union of Christian Workers, with 90 members chiefly employed in a sisal plant. It is affiliated with the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

4. The Taxi Drivers Union, one of the most militant. It remains independent since the president is persona non grata with the present regime.

5. The National Union of Haitian Workers (UNOH) has about 3000 members in 11 industrial unions. It is associated with ORIT, Western Hemisphere branch of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and is by far the best organized and strongest. It does not enter into politics.

Unions have difficult problems in an underdeveloped country like Haiti.

FIRST, 80% of the people are agricultural. Second, the population is largely illiterate, particularly workers and peasants. Third, poverty and disease so enervate them that there is little vitality to expend on trade union activities. Last, but not least, is the very strong economic power of the employers, which has traditionally dominated and intimidated the working class.

The government has provided some help and encouragement, though it falls far short of needs. Yet a minimum wage and maximum hours law, a new accident and health plan, low-cost housing, mediation and arbitration services and a workers education program are steps in the right direction.

Since 1949, minimum wages in industry have risen from 40c to 70c a day, and though not always enforced, do set a new standard. In agriculture, however, day or piece work earnings are often as low as 60c a week.

MEDIATION and arbitration services have been successful in settling disputes and enforcing work standards. Unfortunately, labor leaders tend to rely too heavily on them, thus weakening internal union strength.

Union leaders generally support the government and its programs, but without enthusiasm. They feel that while it does not fight labor, it does not give any significant help.

The present regime is basically a benevolent military dictatorship whose paternalism is not always in the best interests of trade unions. Ostensibly it permits freedom of speech and the right to strike, but these privileges are rarely exercised.

'Hard Money' Policies Hit Farmers, CIO Learns At Fairs

ADMINISTRATION "hard money" policies are giving the nation's farmers such a beating that last November's election results would be reversed if the presidential election were held today.

That's the opinion of two Michigan CIO representatives after a week of observation at the Ionia Free Fair in charge of the State CIO Council's farm-labor relations program.

Bob Dingwell and Dick Kendziorski reported that farmers are unhappy because the Eisenhower policies have cut their share of the dollars paid by consumers for farm goods.

While farm income has slumped, the same Republican policies have helped push the cost of living to the highest point in history.

The Michigan CIO display is slated for eight county and regional fairs this season, stressing that city workers get pinched in the pocketbook whenever farm income takes a nosedive.

At Ionia, Pres. Bernard Sible of the Ionia-Montcalm CIO Council and Bernard Griffin of Local 420, CIO Furniture Workers, helped to man the display. The Council purchased the space for the tent and made Sible available. Griffin gave up his vacation to help. Also assisting was Mickey Meltzer of the State Committee for Human Rights.

Food Processors Are Making Hay

Here's why the farmers are burning:

The National Dairy Products Corp. has reported a substantial increase in its profits for the first six months of 1953. Profits rose to more than $15.2 million after ample deductions to cover taxes.

Plans For Scandinavia School Told

THE SECOND CIO-Scandinavian Labor Education Workshop, which will take a group of CIO members to Denmark and Norway for two weeks of study, will be held in October, the CIO Depts. of Intl. Affairs and Education & Research announced last week.

Nominations are restricted to full-time workers in shops, offices and mines, and are to be made by international unions and state and local councils. They should be made promptly, so as to give a selection committee of education directors of international unions and the National CIO time to make choices.

THE students selected will meet in New York on Oct. 4 for briefing sessions with CIO officers and staff members. The week of Oct. 7 will be spent in Denmark, where they will be guests of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions. The following week they will go to Norway as guests of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

The two host federations will provide for living and travel expenses abroad. The sponsoring union or council must arrange for travel from New York to Denmark and return at a cost of $450, plus travel expenses between New York and the student's home, as well as New York and incidental expenses.

As was the case last year, the journey will be a "life-seeing" trip, the Scandinavian way of saying that the CIO students will see how people live, rather than just go sightseeing, and exchange ideas and opinions with them.

FTC Polishes Up Import Label On Sewing Machine

FAILURE TO disclose that their sewing machines are made in Japan has brought a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission against a Chicago concern.

The Nation-Wide Sewing Machine & Supply Co. also was charged with quoting a fictitious price on its electric portable machine. When the sewing machines are received by the respondents, the FTC charges, the words "Japan" or "Made In Japan" appear on the back of the vertical arm but are covered when the motor is attached.

Mazey Asks FCC Hearing On Extending TV Licenses

EMIL MAZEY, CIO Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, called for public hearings on the proposed Federal Communication Commission ruling extending television licenses from one to three years.

Mazey asked that individuals and organizations be given an opportunity to present testimony both on the time extension and on the responsibility of the Commission to assess program quality of television stations. He charged that the FCC's unilateral action on a matter of such great public importance was "undemocratic."

Mazey said that the UAW "would oppose government censorship of television programs," but asserted that periodic review of television programming "helps insure that all types of programs are available to the television audience."

"There are times," Mazey pointed out, "when labor organizations are unable even to buy time and when Commission intercession has been necessary in order that the views of labor can be made known to the inhabitants of a given area.

"The interchange of ideas at a public hearing should help the Commission arrive at policies on program review which will be in the public interest."

PICKETS from New York City Air Transport Div. of CIO Transport Workers picketed office of Puerto Rican Economic Development Administration in support of striking members in San Juan, P. R. EDA has offered 2c to 3c an hour to 15 of 50 strikers, nothing to rest, in five-year contract.

Private Power Lobby Is Top Spender This Year

THE POWER lobby was the biggest spender in Washington during the first half of 1953, according to its own figures filed with the clerk of the House.

The private-power lobbyists spent more that a quarter of a million dollars to win friends and influence people in the right places.

The National Association of Electric Companies, heaviest spender among the 500 registered lobbyists reporting, laid out $268,937 during the first six months of this year. In the same period last year the group reported spending $232,877. The power lobbyists oppose public ownership of generating and transmission facilities.

(Recently the Eisenhower Administration announced a sweeping new policy on public power development "reversing the trend" of the low-rate policies of the New Deal and Fair Deal eras.)

The Association of American Railroads was the runner-up in total expenditures for both years. It has spent $119,338 so far this year, as against $129,843 during the first six months of 1952.

THE DOCTORS did some fancy lobbying too, according to the expense sheet filed by the American Medical Association. The AMA reported it spent $88,765 this year, a big drop from the $134,560 it spent for 1952.

Big outlays like these made labor lobbyists look like small potatoes indeed. The CIO reported expenditures of $18,340 for the first half of 1953, compared to $20,680 for the same period a year ago.

The AFL said it spent $48,558 this year against $51,800 in 1952.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce reported lobbying outlays of $67,257 during the first six months, and $69,018 in the same period a year ago.

Other organizations and the amounts they spent in the first six months of both years included: American Farm Bureau Federation, $48,558 this year, $43,100 last; American Dental Association, $16,303 this year, no report for 1952; American Hospital Association, $22,182 and $21,277; Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, $41,929 this year, nothing last year; National St. Lawrence Project Conference, $25,328 and $34,615; National Milk Producers Federation, $90,402 and $86,018; National Housing Conference, $35,189 and $34,833.

Here's Where That Old Mink Went

Evidence of how the new Republican economy is being geared to the average American's needs is reported by union leaders in Palmyra, N. J. They say that a liquor store in that community advertised "Ice buckets for champagne, trimmed with white mink—$100 and up!" (LPA)

Penny-Pinchers Slap Workers—

CIO Maritime Unit Hits Drive To End Seamen's Medical Care

MERCHANT seamen may be denied the medical care they have received for 155 years as the result of slashes in next year's budget now being considered by the Administration.

Officials of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., which administers marine hospitals through the U. S. Public Health Service, have been told by the Bureau of the Budget to consider eliminating the program from their appropriations request for the next fiscal year.

Ways of blocking the proposed cut were discussed last week at an emergency meeting of the CIO Maritime Committee.

IF THE omission is finally approved, Congress presumably would have to repeal the law providing free care for seamen, which dates back to 1798. The Public Health Service itself was founded at that time to care for seamen and to prevent the introduction of plagues and other communicable diseases.

Special care for seamen was found necessary as a public health measure. Seafarers brought in cholera, smallpox and other contagious diseases, yet had no regular residences where authorities would be responsible for their quarantine.

Since responsibility for medical care was recognized, Congress in 1906 repealed the tax on tonnage which had been levied to pay for the service and made it free to the seamen. The program thus became an indirect subsidy to the shipping industry, which has long had government financial support as part of the national policy to develop a strong merchant marine.

TEN out of 25 merchant marine hospitals have been closed during the last four years, chiefly because the Budget Bureau denied the Veterans Administration funds to keep some of its patients in them. Only two of the 10 did not have a sufficient patient load to warrant their continued operation.

Hospitals are now located at Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Carville, La., Chicago, Detroit, Fort Worth, Galveston, Lexington, Ky., Memphis, New Orleans, Norfolk, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle and Staten Island, N. Y.

All have been subject to the general cut in hospital funds which the "economy" bloc in Congress has imposed on the Public Health Service in recent years.

A USPHS official said that if the government discontinued its care of merchant seamen, nearly all the hospitals would have to be closed, since about half of the patients are seafarers. During the early days of the last war, these hospitals provided the bulk of doctors qualified to deal with rare tropical and oriental diseases.

Should they be closed, the nation in time might find itself without even a basic medical staff equipped to deal with the plagues and epidemics troops encounter on overseas assignments.

Closing of the marine hospitals would also be a severe blow to USPHS operations in general, since they form an important part of the government's medical research program.

Congress Started Hospitals In 1798

Marine hospitals, latest target in the Administration's "economy" moves, are known today officially as U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals.

They were originally set up under a law passed in 1798 to provide free care for merchant seamen. Today, however, seamen account for only about half of their patients.

They are also being used for hospitalization of injured federal employes in compensation cases, as well as for the care of Coast Guard personnel.

Murray's Widow, Sister Hurt In Auto Accident

MRS. ELIZABETH Murray, widow of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and Mrs. Mary Thompson, his sister, were injured along with a woman friend when their car crashed and burned near Washington, Pa., last week.

Mrs. Murray, in serious condition, was taken to Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh. She was suffering from fractures of both arms, a broken ankle, a deep cut on the forehead and severe cuts and bruises. She was reported improved later in the week.

Mrs. Thompson was in Washington Hospital, Washington, in fair condition with internal injuries and a possible broken hip. Her home is in Canonsburg, Pa.

The third woman, Mrs. Marie Block, a neighbor of Mrs. Murray in Pittsburgh, was in Washington Hospital in undetermined condition with internal injuries.

The car went out of control while rounding a curve on U. S. 30, plunged over a 10-ft. embankment, hit a tree and burst into flames. A passing motorist pulled one of the women from the wreckage, and with the aid of other drivers removed the remaining two just as it was swept by fire.

MRS. ELIZABETH MURRAY

Contract Aid Is Proposed

A DEMAND that the Office of Defense Mobilization reinstate its policy of giving preferential contract treatment to firms in areas of heavy unemployment has been voiced by Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.).

A similar request was made by Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.).

Kennedy wrote ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming that he was "shocked" at suspension of the policy. He said the preference policy which allowed companies in surplus labor areas to match lower bids on defense contracts "can mean the difference between economic life and death for many firms and communities."

The Senator demanded an explanation of the ODM move, saying it was "in complete contradiction to the pledges made by Pres. Eisenhower in his campaign speeches at Lawrence, Mass., and elsewhere."

ODM suspended the policy Aug. 13 while revisions are considered. Meanwhile, an ODM spokesman indicated, it was unlikely that the bid-matching feature would be restored.

'For Adults Only'— And This New Booklet Is Not About Kinsey

"FOR ADULTS ONLY" is the title of a booklet published last week by the New Jersey CIO Political Action Committee. Although publication was coincident with appearance of the Kinsey report, the PAC booklet has nothing to do with sex education, despite its title.

About 90,000 copies are being mailed to CIO members in the State's 21 counties.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council says "For Adults Only" tells people over 21 in frank terms the why, what, who, where and when of registration so they can vote in the November election. New Jersey is the only State to elect a governor this year.

"The future of our children depends on what kind of an education they receive, on what kind of a home they're brought up in, and the loving care and hard work of their parents," the booklet says.

Then it points out that a governor, 60 assemblymen and eleven State senators will be elected Nov. 3 and that these officials will decide "what kind of schools, homes and jobs we have in New Jersey—and the future of our children."

The booklet stresses that only those registered before the Sept. 24 deadline can vote.

"Even if you're already properly registered, you can help yourself . . . by making sure that every adult citizen in your family, your place of employment and your neighborhood is also registered," the booklet says."

Warning From PAC—

It's Your Money, But Not If The Sales Tax Boys Have Their Way

DIRECTIONS for a saving of up to $228 a year for an average family are spelled out in a new pamphlet just issued by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Here they are:

"Give a buck to PAC to help fight the sales tax! To help elect a Congress that will vote fair tax laws!"

The pamphlet shows what an average family in each of six cities would find added to its cost of living if the sales tax proposals of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and a lot of Administration bigwigs from the top drawer of big business have their way.

IN NEW YORK, it points out, the average family consists of 3.2 persons and spends $4282 a year. A 2% sales tax would cost it $84.96, a 5% levy $212.40.

The average Chicago family of 3.3 persons spends $4575 a year. A 2% sales tax would add $91.50 to its cost of living, a 5% sales tax would boost it by $228.75.

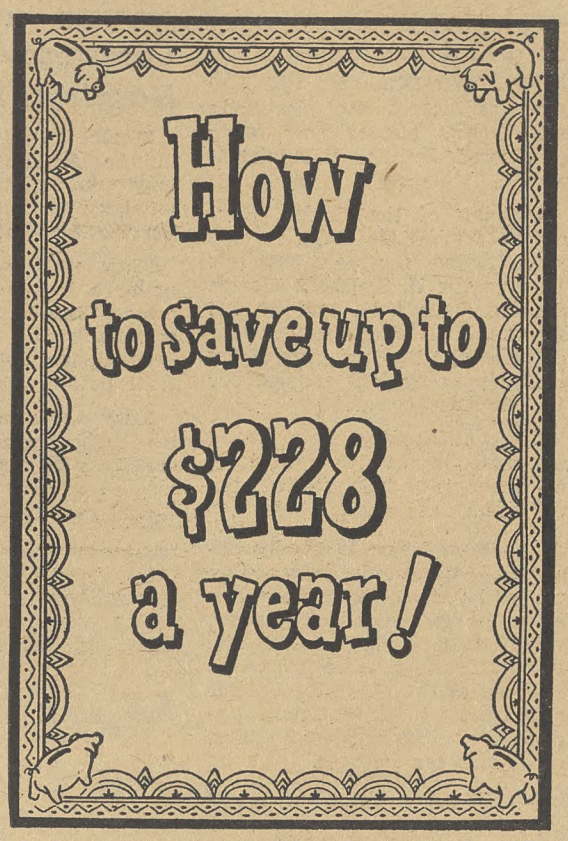
If you live in Los Angeles, where the average family of 3.2 persons spends $4452 a year, a sales tax would cost you $89.04 on the 2% basis, or $222.60 at the rate of 5%.

Other average family cost of living increases listed in the pamphlet were: Minneapolis, $80.58 under a 2% sales tax, $201.45 at 5%; Kansas City, Mo., $75.94 at 2%, or $189.85 at 5%; and Portland, Ore., $81.94 with a 2% tax or $205.85 with a 5% levy.

THE PAMPHLET also quotes newspaper articles, etc., showing that big business' big push for the sales tax—which will hurt bitterly those families least able to afford it—is gathering momentum.

It lists an excerpt from the Associated Press file for Aug. 3 telling about the NAM serving notice on Congress that it wants such an impost.

It cites a sentence called from testimony of a C. of C. spokesman before the House Ways & Means Committee making the same demand. *(And*



last week Treasury Sec. Humphrey voiced another hint that the GOP Administration may ask for a national sales tax.)

Other quotes all point to the same big business-GOP goal: a federal sales tax, preferably sugar-coated so the people won't know what hit their pocketbooks, so the income tax on corporations can be killed and a flat ceiling put on personal income tax rates.

The CIO-PAC pamphlet, with an eye on that dollar, concludes:

"See your shop steward NOW."

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

IT'S COSTING MORE to borrow money or buy on installments (one of New York's largest chain banks has just boosted its rates for small loans from a yearly 7% to 9%). At the same time, Federal Reserve Board figures show that family debts have increased 20% in just one year.

Money paid out in interest fees brings home no new furniture.

Not long ago I interviewed a "typical" wage-earner picked by his union local because his pay hits the U. S. average right on the nose, he has the average family of two children, etc. In fact, he's a flesh-and-blood statistic. His name is John, he's a husky, friendly guy and an active union man who has worked in the same big hardware factory in Stamford, Conn., for the past 12 years.

Can You Hear This?

Dictograph Products has promised the Federal Trade Commission to stop advertising that its hearing aid, Acousticon, has government approval that is withheld from any other brand or that booklets published by the company are put out by the government.

Frances, John's wife, told me that every payday, John deposits $10 in the credit union at the factory. And every Wednesday, just as regularly, he has to draw it out to help pay the bills for the rest of the week. Like many other industrial workers, John has a terrific urge to save a little money. But that 10 bucks won't stick to his account more than a few days.

For one thing he got into debt with a series of medical bills. Frances was pretty sick a while back, and only repeated doses of penicillin pulled her through. *At that time penicillin cost the murderous price of $7 for each little box. A "typical" wage-earner's envelope simply isn't built to stand that kind of assault.*

Having gotten into debt, John and Frances continue to pay a toll of interest which drains their funds so they can't get on a cash basis. They are paying for their furniture and refrigerator on the installment plan. They pay for their insurance that way too; 25 or 50c a week or month on a lot of little policies. They're not unique; still being typical.

ONE OF THE COUNTRY's leading family-budget authorities, Sylvia Shiras, says she finds the chief reason wage-earning families get into debt is because they fail to anticipate inevitable large replacements—the big purchases that can't be met out of one paycheck.

To get on a cash basis you need a system for anticipating large replacement needs like refrigerators and cars, and for paying your insurance on an annual basis so you save 11% of its cost.

Here is a simple system to use:

WEEKLY CASH which the wife handles for food, dry cleaning, drugs, etc., goes into envelopes or a budget box.

WEEKLY CASH which the children get for carfare, lunches, spending, etc., goes into an envelope for each one.

ALLOTMENTS for medical reserve, car, vacation, insurance, fuel, are deposited in a special savings account, or broken up into additional accounts if desired.

LONG-RANGE FUNDS for education, emergencies, special goals, go into another savings account.

RETIREMENT FUNDS can go into another account, or as they accumulate, part may be invested in government or other safe bonds or securities.

But don't try to budget through installment buying, even though merchants call it the "budget plan." Very often you will find an auto or furniture salesman suggests that you use the dealer's "budget plan" rather than draw out your own funds, and take the chance of not replacing them.

This is an accepted selling technique in the merchandising trades. It simply means that the dealer wants to make an additional profit on the financing as well as on the goods itself.

Wild Blue Yonder Is Just Where Price Index Is Going

THE COST OF LIVING, soaring into the wild blue yonder on its Republican wings, in mid-July hit the second all-time high in as many months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The bureau's Consumer Price Index jumped two-tenths of 1% between mid-June and mid-July, from 114.5 to 114.7. The increase raised the index level to 1.1% more than it was in February, just after the new Administration took over and when the upward spiral began.

The jump means that about one million members of the CIO Auto Workers will get a cost of living pay increase of 1c an hour beginning with the first payday after Sept. 1.

Raises in housing and medical care costs were the main contributors to the over-all increase, the BLS said, jumping three-tenths of 1%. Transportation costs, reflecting general price increases in gasoline, went up two-tenths of 1%, food costs one-tenth of 1% despite the continued decline in prices at the farm.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.6
1953 monthly average	189.2 (old index)
1953 monthly average	113.9 (new index)

Period	Old Index	New Index
1950: June 15	170.2	
1951: June 15	185.5	
1952: June 15	191.1	
1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
May 15	188.8	114.0
June 15	190.9	114.5
July 15		114.7

Free Labor Grants Asked By Reuther

A SPECIAL Labor Day appeal for CIO members to support the CIO Free World Labor Fund and its "Trade Union Point Four Program" was issued last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The fund is being used to help build free, democratic labor unions in countries where they are fighting against Communist domination, and in underdeveloped nations on the threshold of the industrial age.

Part of the money is being spent on CARE equipment kits aimed at helping the free unions in countries like France, Italy and Germany. Each kit contains a typewriter, a mimeograph machine with paper and stencils, a stapler and other equipment.

Lack of just such articles and lack of the means to buy them has often kept local unions in other countries from organizing and propagandizing as effectively as they might, Reuther found on his recent European trip.

Contributions to the fund, which may be earmarked for the purchase of CARE kits if desired, may be sent to John Brophy, Coordinator, CIO Free World Labor Fund, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Give A Buck To PAC

FTC Cracks Down On Rubber Firms

The Federal Trade Commission has won consent agreements from four rubber companies promising not to discriminate in price in the sale of rubber heels, soles and other products used in shoe repairing.

The four are B. F. Goodrich, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, American Mitrite Rubber, and O'Sullivan Rubber. They all refrained from either admitting or denying they had violated the law.

20 Tons Of Filthy Foods Seized By U. S. In Month

TWENTY-FOUR seizures of products alleged to be in violation of the pure food laws were made in July by the Food and Drug Administration.

More than 20 tons of the food seized consisted of filthy or decomposed cereals and cereal products, eggs, seafood, poultry and berries.

Eight actions were brought against firms for foods misbranded as to quality or vitamin content. Drugs and devices said to be substandard or with misleading health claims brought five actions.

Every section of the country was represented in the violations. There were several cases where "enriched" bread was found to be deficient in enrichment. Dairy products containing filth were reported and owners of the businesses drew heavy fines and court costs.

The items inspected and condemned by FDA agents included cocoa to which flour had been added, short-weight stuffed olives and butter and oleomargarine sold as butter.

A number of druggists were fined for selling drugs without physicians' prescriptions or refilling prescriptions without a doctor's okeh.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

Here's another personal note: It's good to be able to tell all of my friends who have inquired that I am feeling fit and chipper and expect to get back to my desk shortly.

BROTHER R. J. THOMAS, who recently did me a service by sitting in on the Executive Committee meeting in my stead, has returned from a brief visit to the West Coast.

While he was there, he talked to a North American Conference on the problems of apprenticeship, held in San Diego, Calif. For some time now, R. J. has acted for CIO on the National Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, a division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, where he has been able to contribute out of the vast experience he has gained in such matters in the sheet metal trades, under the jurisdiction of the CIO Auto Workers.

The title of R. J.'s address was Safety, which most of us think of in personal terms—how to keep from having accidents. The major point that he made was a larger interpretation of the word "safety." He spoke of safety to the entire nation, the safety of having a sound apprentice program which would help keep American industry strong and powerful against the threat of totalitarian aggression.

Brother Thomas pointed out that the great bulk of our supply of highly skilled labor has come through immigration from Western Europe, and that these workers set up the patterns of high skills which have enabled us to exceed the world with our industrial plant.

He told the assembled industry and labor representatives that our national safety depends in large part on our ability to supply the demand for more and more skilled trades workers.

R. J. ALSO EXPRESSED the CIO viewpoint on this vital matter. Industry tends to take a short-sighted look at the picture. All too often it is willing to "dilute" the skilled trades. Where we know of our certain experience that it takes from four to five years to turn out a journeyman, industry is willing to set up programs which push workers into skilled capacities in one to two years. It is a case where trying to turn a quick profit, an old habit of American industry, can hurt our long-range planning for keeping our nation at its height of strength.

R. J. pointed out that some things can't be hurried. The safety of the nation demands that we keep on developing the best craftsmen in the world.

It is also a task, as he commented, which calls for close cooperation between labor and management.

CIO has certainly taken its stand. We favor the development of genuine journeymen in the skilled trades. We are told, almost every day, by representatives of management that they, too, want to do the things that will build America. Here is a chance for them to show it, by getting behind a realistic program to develop, increase, and improve our supply of top-notch skilled trades workingmen and women.

BROTHER ORAL GARRISON reports a sidelight to the recent meetings of our Executive Board, where he and Brother Carl McPeak, director of councils, had a luncheon meeting with our CIO regional directors to talk over mutual problems.

We have carried through a great reorganization in CIO. One of the best things that can be said of it is that it was accomplished with so little fuss and strain. In an organization as vast as ours, we can well be proud that we have men competent and willing to take up new ideas and put them into effective action.

Speaking of the new set-up, Brother Walter Carson of the CIO Furniture Workers, reports on the first election held after the reorganization. This was at the American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., where 1000 workers voted three-to-one for the CIO.

The next day he reported another victory at the Little Rock Furniture Co. Little Rock, Ark., where with 216 eligible, a five-to-one vote was cast for CIO. Cheering news.

Jersey CIO Praises, Damns Governor For Veto Actions

NEW JERSEY'S Gov. Alfred Driscoll has drawn mixed reactions from the State CIO Council for his handling of legislative matters.

He got cheers for his veto of three measures opposed by the CIO. These bills would have allowed bus companies to get fare increases on the basis of their own cost figures, reduced the size of "skimmed" milk labels on containers and transferred $50 million in working contributions from the State temporary disability benefit fund to the unemployment compensation fund.

On the other hand, State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman handed the Governor a rap on the knuckles for his "phony" conditional veto of a bill to permit retroactive payment for the waiting week in temporary disability benefits to those disabled four weeks or more in a row.

Amendments suggested to the Legislature by the Governor would postpone the measure's effectiveness from July 1, 1953 to Jan. 1, 1954, and would change "four weeks" to "28 days."

Holderman said if the bill had been signed by the Governor promptly after it was passed in June "it could have been effective July 1, thereby increasing benefits about 10% to the sick and disabled."

Auto Union, IAM Prepare For Joint Aircraft Wage Drive

THE CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists took steps this week to coordinate wage demands and bargaining activities in the aircraft industry, where they together represent some 95% of all workers.

The meetings, which took place in the office of IAM Pres. Al Hayes in Washington, were the first step toward carrying out the terms of a new and expanded no-raiding and mutual assistance agreement signed by the unions in June. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther was represented by Vice Pres. John W. Livingston.

Chief item on the agenda, according to Hayes, was "substandard wages and working conditions" at United Aircraft. The two unions represent all workers at the company's four major divisions—Pratt & Whitney at Hartford, Southington and New Haven, Conn.; Sikorsky, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chance Vought, Dallas, Tex., and Hamilton Standard Propeller, Windsor Locks, Conn.

UAW and IAM will seek a thorough overhauling of Pratt & Whitney's labor policies, and at the same time will launch simultaneous membership campaigns to increase bargaining strength of union members.

Details of the Pratt & Whitney drive will be mapped at a special called meeting in New York Sept. 3.

Attending the meeting of the Joint Aircraft Coordinating Committee were: for the UAW—Livingston, who is director of the union's national aircraft department; Regional Directors C. V. O'Halloran, Los Angeles; Russell Letner, St. Louis, and Charles Kerrigan, New York, and Assistant Dir. Paul M. Russo, Detroit. For the IAM—General Vice Presidents P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, Chicago; Jesse McGlon, Atlanta, and Fred Coonley, New York, and Grand Lodge Rep. Charles F. West, Washington.

UFW Wins Big Plant In Virginia

THE CIO has scored another decisive election victory in the South. This time it's the CIO Furniture Workers who are taking the bows for their organizing gain at Martinsville, Va.

Close on the heels of two significant victories by the CIO Electrical Workers was an election at the American Furniture Co. plant in Martinsville. UFW-CIO triumphed in the poll, 719 to 255.

UFW Pres. Morris Pizer commented that "this victory for the United Furniture Workers, CIO, is additional proof that the furniture workers of the South want a union. And we shall see to it that everything possible is done to help them get it, in the Martinsville, Va., area and in all other areas of the South in which there are unorganized furniture workers."

The organizing drive at American Furniture was directed by Intl. Vice Pres. Walter Carson, southern regional director, and UFW Dist. Dir. Floyd Buckner.

Recently, IUE-CIO scored major victories in elections at a General Electric plant at Buechel, Ky., near Louisville, and at a Singer Sewing Machine Co. subsidiary in Anderson, S. C., to roll on the impressive string of CIO voting wins.

Strike Closes Big Gold Mine

About 1600 members of the CIO Steelworkers went on strike last week at the fabuously rich Noranda Mine in the gold fields of northwestern Quebec. Other mines in the area were expected to close, as Noranda processes their ore.

The strikers joined 750 USA-CIO members who walked out of three gold mines at Timmins, Ont., about 150 miles away, several weeks ago. Both strikes followed the breakdown of union efforts to negotiate a cut in the work week from 48 to 44 hours with no loss in pay, a general wage increase, and the checkoff.

Lloyd Vaughan Named CIO Panama Director

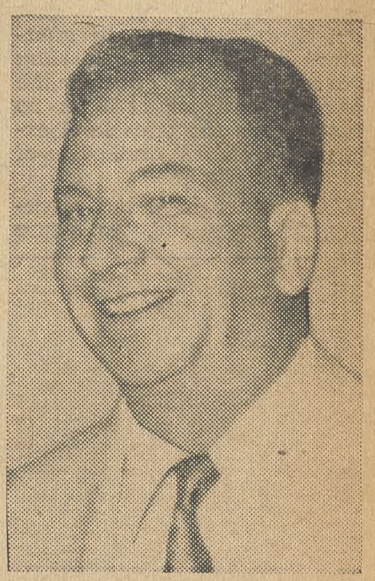
APPOINTMENT of Lloyd P. Vaughan as CIO director in the Panama Canal Zone was announced last week by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Vaughan, who is a member of the CIO Textile Workers, organized the first CIO local union south of the Mason and Dixon Line in 1937 at the Richmond Piece Dye Works in Richmond, Va.

He recently was assistant to Lorne H. Nelles, CIO Southern director. Vaughan's previous assignments have been as South Carolina director for the Southern Organizing Committee and as assistant to Virginia CIO Dir. Ernest B. Pugh.

Vaughan, who will leave for his new assignment Labor Day week end, replaces CIO Rep. Ed Welsh who is returning for a new assignment.

He will assist the large Government & Civic Employees Local 900 which has Panama Canal employes as members. Vaughan's headquarters will be in Panama City.



LLOYD P. VAUGHAN
Assigned to Panama

10,000 Mourn DPO Picket Line Victim

DEATH on the picket line was described as a "bitter and unnecessary tragedy" as an estimated 10,000 CIO members viewed the body of one of their number killed by a runaway car in New York.

Josef Monk, member of District 65, CIO Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, was walking the picket line outside Hearn's department store in the Bronx when a passing car went out of control, climbed the sidewalk and killed Monk.

A thousand CIO members attended Monk's funeral in St. Anthony of Padua church, among them 800 of his fellow strikers from Hearn's two New York stores.

Acting Pres. Jack Paley of Dist. 65 pointed out that Monk's death was "unnecessary" and said picket lines would have been removed long since if Hearn's management had accepted union proposals to settle the strike by impartial arbitration or public mediation.

UWUA Gets 5.5% Hike At Ohio Edison

CIO UTILITY Workers have won a 5.5% wage increase in a new contract with Ohio Edison Co.

Agreement was reached just before the zero hour set for a strike deadline. Marathon negotiations several days after the old contract expired brought the settlement which averages 10.5c an hour. The company's previous top offer was 6c an hour.

UWUA-CIO members in Connecticut struck against the Greenwich Gas Co. when negotiations broke down after four months. A four-weeks strike brought a 12c across the board increase, a $5 per month raise in salesmen's car allowances, hospitalization and surgical costs to be paid up to 60% by the company and other fringe benefits.

A GENERAL wage increase of 10c an hour and extension of insurance benefits was gained by the UWUA members in contracts with 11 water companies in Western Pennsylvania.

More gains were registered in contracts signed by UWUA with water companies in Greenwich and Portchester, N. Y. A 12.5c wage boost and elimination of some job inequities feature the pact which runs until Dec. 1, 1954.

CIO Urges U. S. To Ease Rules On Home Loans

MORE liberal financing of home purchases "where mortgages are underwritten by the Federal Housing Administration and do not exceed $12,000" was urged on Pres. Eisenhower last week by the CIO.

The President's attention was called to the "broad discretionary power" Congress gave him by CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, who also is chairman of the CIO Housing Committee.

Power to liberalize financing terms on mortgages up to $12,000 "was specifically granted to you to be used when conditions warranted," by Congress during its last session, Thimmes wrote the President.

THE CIO official recommended that Eisenhower "direct that such liberalized loans be guaranteed by FHA only if a finding is made that the price of the home is lower or at least no greater than the price level existing before the liberalization of the mortgage terms."

CIO recommended this procedure, Thimmes said, "to assure that such liberalization (of financing terms) will not lose its benefit to the consumer and the national welfare."

In explaining the CIO's views, he wrote:

"The building industry needs added impetus in the moderate-price field. A disproportionate amount of new housing is in the high-period field. This condition is not in the interests of the consumer and builds an unsound economic structure. Luxury homes tend to most rapidly lose value in the face of economic adversity.

"With some signs of the softening in the over-all economic picture and specifically in the real estate and home building fields, action to encourage sound growth of sound activity in the housing field can prove useful and involves no danger to any interest."

UNDERSCORING the CIO's recommendation that the liberalization of loans be qualified by a finding that the home value has not been inflated, "because such price increases would defeat and distort the purposes of the mortgage liberalization," Thimmes said:

"If the consumer cannot benefit by lower amounts of required down payment and by significantly lower monthly payments, the demand for housing will not increase.

"The ability of moderate-income families to become home owners or to purchase more desirable homes will not be enhanced. The shortage of homes for middle-income families will not be alleviated."

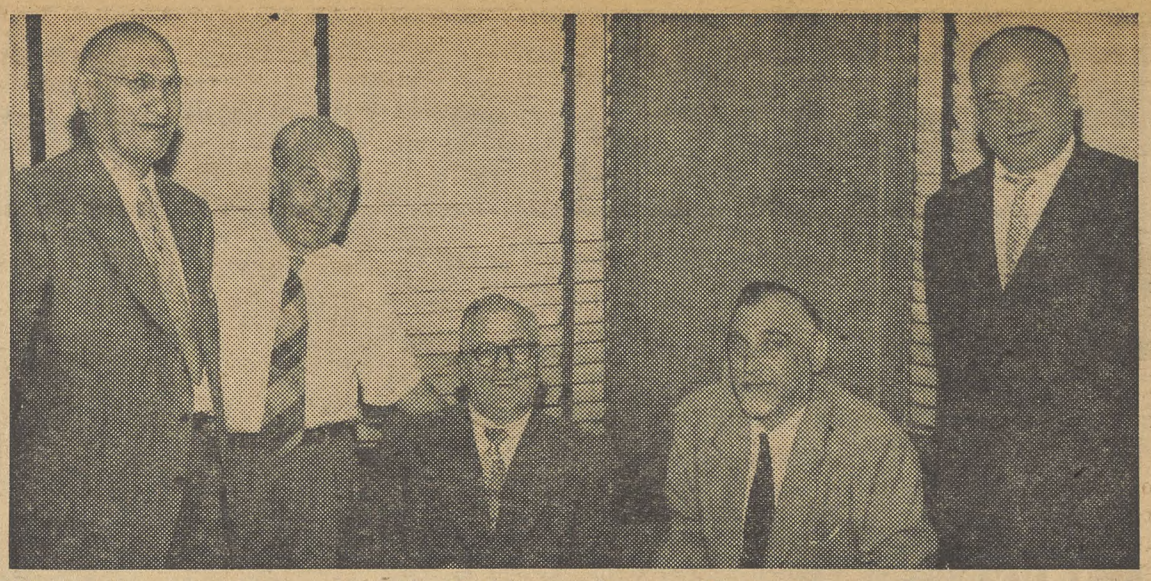
'Don't Buy Cudahy' Drive Launched

CIO Packinghouse Workers have launched a nation-wide "Don't Buy Cudahy" campaign with distribution of 500,000 leaflets, posters and stickers. Union members have been asked to refuse to buy meat and other products of the Cudahy Packing Co.

The UPWA-CIO drive was initiated as the answer to a union-busting campaign by the company, one of the Big Four packers. Union officials claimed that since last year's national elections, Cudahy has been refusing to settle legitimate grievances,

Jacoby Named As Economic Aide

Neil H. Jacoby, dean of the Univ. of California business administration school in Los Angeles, was named last week by Pres. Eisenhower as a member of his three-man Council of Economic Advisers.



VISITING with officers of CIO Clothing Workers in New York headquarters is Sec. Arthur Deakin of British Transport & General Workers Union, England's largest. Shown (l. to r.) are Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, Deakin, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Vice Pres. Louis Hollander.

'New' Red Policy Meaningless, British Union Leader Reports

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

CHANGES in Soviet foreign policy, if any, have as yet shown little significance so far as free labor is concerned, according to Arthur Deakin, secretary of England's largest trade union, the Transport & General Workers, and vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Deakin visited the United States for consultations with American labor leaders on his way back to England after serving as a fraternal delegate to the convention of the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress.

"THE POLICY of international communism to use trade unions, to infiltrate and to secure the influence and control of the trade union movement appears unchanged," said the leader of 1.3 million British transport workers when he stopped in New York.

"If there have been any significant changes in Soviet policy, their purpose is still unclear."

As chairman of the British Trade Union Congress Intl. Committee, Deakin declared that his visit to the U. S. was "of great value because it had been possible to discuss some of the problems of the ICFTU at this time."

"Such contacts," he said, "are always helpful and prevent any possibility of misunderstanding. At all times, we are ready to discuss mutual problems with the American trade union movement."

Commenting on the uprisings in East Germany since June 17, Deakin declared that "the Trades Union Congress had admired the action of the East German people in attempting to free themselves from oppression by Soviet communism."

"However, we must be certain that whatever the ICFTU does that it will contribute to the maximum benefit of the German people," he added.

Asked about reports of differences between American and British labor, Deakin asserted that "we are only concerned in cooperating with the American unions."

"IF THERE appear to be differences of opinion," he said, "it is our job to create a common understanding so that we can do all the things that we believe to be in the interests of the free trade union world."

"I believe the ICFTU is progressing in harmony and with full unity of purpose in the general interests of workers throughout the world whom it represents."

British labor is now in the throes of a debate, among other issues, over the question of nationalization—which will come to a head at the coming TUC convention.

"Before we proceed to extend the principle of nationalization, we must assure the success of those industries already nationalized," Deakin maintained.

HE POINTED out that his union was convinced that re-nationalization of truck transport, denationalized by the Churchill government, must be supported if the Labor Party is returned to power "because it is in the interests of the economy of the country."

Turning to the ICFTU of which Deakin, a former TUC president, was one of the founders, the British labor spokesman asserted that "in its short life, the ICFTU has accomplished much more than those of us responsible for its foundation believed possible."

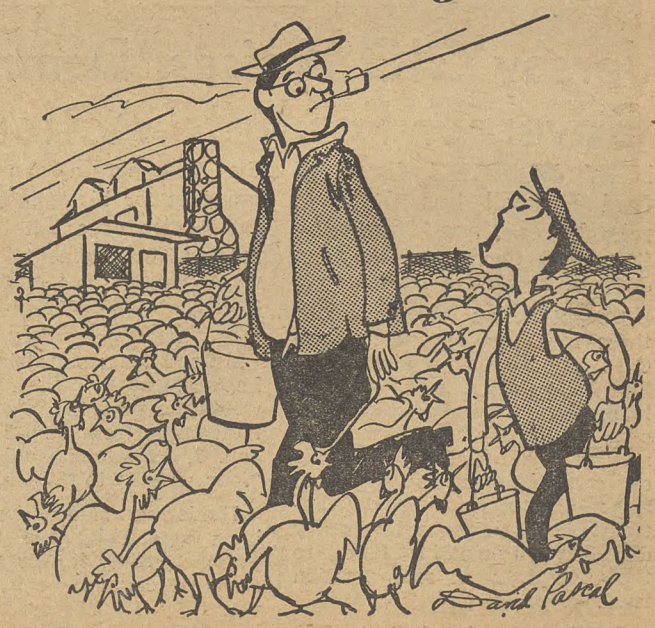
"Its main and immediate responsibility," he said, "is to bring assistance to the people in the less developed areas of the world, to help them build good and free trade union organizations and to give practical help through educational work and material aid, all this through the medium of the regional organizations of the ICFTU.

Labor Day

. . . By Pascal

"Okeh, Mr. Relax-on-Labor Day, breakfast is ready. But how about a Labor Day for wives?

"Here's your paper, Mr. Compton. I didn't like your slurring remarks about Labor Day."



"If mom dishes up roast chicken again for Labor Day, I'll scream."

Something New In The News . . . All Of It!
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See Log, Page 7

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The CIO News

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BACK TO SCHOOL—The nation's youngsters now are trekking down the school path that shapes America's future. For millions of youngsters—full of hope and enthusiasm like those above—schooling will come from the 1953 equivalent of the little red schoolhouse: Unsafe buildings (which will cost thousands of lives); overcrowded, inadequate school plants; lack of classrooms; and a critical teacher shortage. (Picture-story on the nation's mounting school crisis, Page 12.)

CIO Aide Beaten Up In South

—See Page 3

U. S. Action On Civil Rights Cases Backed

—See Page 3

CWA Gains In 4 New Phone Pacts

—See Page 3

White Collar Drive Pushed By Steel Union

—See Page 2

Steel Union Expands Drive To Sign Office Workers

SWEEPING WAGE gains of more than $200 a month since the CIO Steelworkers signed its first contract covering white collar workers in the steel industry and an intensified drive to organize this group were announced last week by USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald.

There now are 30,000 white-collar people in the steel union's total membership of approximately 1.2 million.

McDonald said the survey revealed that USA-CIO office and clerical membership comprised the largest organized group of its kind in a single industry, except for railroad workers and teachers. A strong effort will be made to swell the figure for the group.

THE $200 figure cited by the survey represents wage gains only, McDonald said, and does not include "a substantial but unestimated amount of money" that went to pay for fringe benefits such as pensions, insurance, improved vacations, shift premiums, overtime and holidays.

The Steelworkers signed their first contract covering a white-collar group with National Tube in August 1941. This firm and other subsidiaries of U. S. Steel formed the basis for the USA-CIO survey. The resulting picture, McDonald reported, is typical of most of basic steel and much of the fabricating industry.

USA-CIO points to establishment of 17 salary classifications covering all jobs in the steel industry's white-collar field, and bi-weekly guarantees for workers in each classification, as one of the major achievements it has won.

THIS SALARY classification setup parallels one covering production and maintenance workers employed by every basic steel company under contract to USA and under which every job in the mills is listed under one of 32 job classes.

The survey pointed out that the monthly salary of messengers, a typical job at the lower end of the job class schedule, is now $241. That's an increase of $183 over the $58 messengers were paid in 1941.

In the next classification are such jobs as file clerks with a monthly salary of $261 compared to the $63 paid in 1941. Typists in Class 2 are listed at $281; stenographers in Class 3 at $301; payroll clerks, Class 4, $312, and so on up through machine operators, cost clerks, engineers and design draftsmen with a top guarantee of $562.

White-collar workers got higher wages and better conditions because they joined the union, the survey said.

"Those who were in the steel offices before 1940 will recall the raises won by the men in the mills while white collar workers collected not one penny," it stated.

SINCE THEN, wages and fringe benefits enjoyed by office and clerical personnel have kept pace with provisions written into production and maintenance contracts. These include a $100 minimum monthly pension for 25 years' service at age 65; social insurance for employes and dependents; paid vacations (three weeks for 15 years' service); overtime pay; extra pay plus time off for holidays worked and premium pay for afternoon and night shift work.

On the non-economic side, the survey said, "of utmost importance to people who had worked . . . with no job security has been the five-step grievance procedure set up in union contracts to settle all types of disputes. "No longer is the risk of unfair discharge one of the prices to be paid for wearing a white shirt to work."

USA Office Contracts Cover 120 Firms

More than 120 companies have agreements with the CIO Steelworkers covering white collar workers. Many others deal with office locals through special sections written into producton and maintenance contracts.

USA-CIO bargains for its 30,000 white collar membership employed by virtually every basic steel firm in the nation including U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible, Wheeling, Pittsburgh Steel, Colorado Fuel & Iron and Kaiser Steel.

Included in the 120 are such fabricators and related firms as American Can, Continental Can, American Radiator, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton, Walworth, Blawnox Steel, Thew Shovel, American Locomotive and Elliott Co.

As Mr. Dooley Said—

For Sure, They're For Unions... But Hardly Iny Wages

Famous for years in the American labor movement are the observations of "Mr. Dooley on the Closed Shop," by Finley Peter Dunne. On this Labor Day, they're worth recalling.

By FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"WHAT'S ALL THIS that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is the open shop? *Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min that has th' jobs.*

"'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Supposed wan av these free-born citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r the princely wage ave wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along come anither son-av-a-gun and he sez t' th' boss. *'Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.'"*

"Sure," sez th' boss, "and th' wan dollar man gets out into the' crool worruld t'exercise his inalienable roights as a free-born American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thrue, is saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money than he does f'r his right eye.

"It's all principle wid him. He hate t' see min robbed av their indipindence. They must have their indipindence, regardless av anything else."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are: an' how would they have thim conducted? **No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' damn few members."**

Wage, PAC Goals Set In Labor Day Statements

Statements calling on organized labor in the U. S. and Canada to continue its fights to improve the lot of members and organize the unorganize were issued on Labor Day by union leaders, while government spokesmen extended their greetings. Excerpts from several follow:

Walter P. Reuther, CIO president and president of the CIO Auto Workers.

"We, of labor, shall strive to make a better America—an America with better schools, better homes, better health, greater security, greater happiness and greater dignity for all. Through such a program, we can best fight Communism in our land."

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers:

"Unions brought the workers of this continent out of economic slavery into a land of hope and decency . . .

"Unions have accomplished a lot, but there are millions still unorganized in this country. They can and must be organized for their own sakes, and for the same of those already organized . . . There is a lot to be done.

"Wages are still out of line in many places. Some areas are economically still back in the McKinley days . . . The runaway shop must be organized . . . There must be improvements in pensions and health plans and holidays and vacations, and all the other good things that make up a union contract. There must be an end to discrimination."

Nat. Dir. Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee:

"There are four major tasks that confront us as we celebrate Labor Day. They are:

"The launching of the most intensive registration and poll tax payment drive in the history of labor's political activities.

"The start of an equally intensive and productive campaign to produce the voluntary dollars which we in the CIO need to finance our political activities.

"To continue our campaign of education among CIO members and their families on the importance of the issues which confront us as Americans.

"To perfect further our political organization on the ward and precinct level."

Pres. Eisenhower: "The workers of America are witnesses, before the world, of the strength, the pride and the prosperity that alone can be won by free labor. They are strong in their independent unions. They are proud beyond the temptation of political subservience. They are an indestructible bulwark of free government.

". . . They mock the false insinuation that economic well-being can be purchased only at the cost of political freedom. They are the final answer to those who prate freedom and practice slavery."

Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin: "American free labor has grown along with the American nation and its people, and it has used its strength to help the cause of freedom around the world.

"On this first Monday in September, 1953's Labor Day, it is fitting and proper that American working people, those in white collars as well as those in overalls, extend again their thoughts and their greetings and well-wishes to their brother workers in foreign lands."

Sec. George Middleton, Scottish Trades Union Congress: "Warm fraternal greetings to CIO on the occasion of Labor Day celebrations. The trade union movement in Scotland feels a strong affinity with CIO, belonging as they do to the country which gave birth to your late and much revered president, Philip Murray.

"American Labor Day 1953 is another signpost in the march of freedom and democracy throughout the world and the spread of free trade unionism in all countries."

Carey Suggests Big Business Celebrate Thanksgiving Early

AFTER 20 years of government for the people, the country has now turned to "government for profit," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey declared in an appearance on the National Broadcasting Co., "Viewpoint USA" radio program set for Sept. 6.

"Perhaps if we belonged to that small, very special, very select group of wealthy Americans who run our giant industries, our viewpoint would be different," he added.

"In fact, I am sure, that if we belonged to that group we would spend this Labor Day weekend in wild rejoicing."

Carey bitterly attacked the Republican Administration for the give-away program it has initiated for the benefit of the wealthy and for its utter lack of concern for the average American worker, farmer or consumer.

He put on the give-away program the offshore oil lands given to Texas, California and Louisiana so wealthy oil companies can obtain them more readily, and the 28 synthetic rubber plants sold to the rubber industry at a fraction of their cost.

Coming up, he predicted, are give-aways of Niagara Falls power rights, atomic energy, the national parks, public grazing lands and other natural resources.

"Is it any wonder, then, that we in the CIO suggest big business have a private 'Thanksgiving Day' to demonstrate properly its appreciation for all that it has been given by the 83d Congress?" he asked.

"Maybe the rest of us could spend the day in mourning—or more effectively in making sure we are registered so we can vote on Election Day 1954."

Oldenbroek Calls For War On Poverty And Disease

THE END of hostilities in Korea presents a summons to free labor to attack "the hereditary enemies of suffering mankind—poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance," Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declared in a Labor Day message.

"We owe it to the memory of those who have fallen in defense of peace and freedom," he said in greetings to the ICFTU's North American affiliates.

"This is the task which beckons us and which will only be fulfilled if the democratic labor movement provides the will and the driving power to make all the peoples and the governments of the free world face up to their responsibilities.

"The call which went out from the founding congress of the ICFTU has now acquired new meaning and new urgency:

"'To mobilize the tools of abundance possessed by the industrially advanced nations of the world to assure full employment, security against want, old-age and sickness and to provide ever-rising standards of living and a richer and fuller life for the peoples everywhere.'"

The claims of dictators who offered to provide these things in exchange for workers' hard-won political and union rights, Oldenbroek continued, have been exposed "as a hollow mockery by the courageous uprisings of the workers of Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere against intolerable conditions."

HANDSHAKES are exchanged as federal and state mediators helped settle the 11-day strike by CIO Communication Workers against Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. At right are CWA-CIO Reps. Carl Majors and Albert Bowles.

CWA Gains For 95,000 In New Wage Pacts

STRIKEBREAKING aid by the National Guard for one operational subsidiary of the giant Bell System was vigorously denounced last week by CIO and CIO Communications Workers, as the telephone workers won important contract gains in new settlements in several sections of the country.

CWA signed contracts with four more units of the Bell System, one ending a 12-day strike in six southwestern states and the others terminating extended negotiations. All settlements, which cover 95,000 workers, are consistent with the $2 to $3 weekly wage increase pattern set in earlier negotiations.

Contract settlements with Bell units now total 25 affecting more than a quarter of a million workers. Yet to be signed are seven agreements covering over 35,000 workers.

THE DENUNCIATION of use of the National Guard "as the armed servant of tight-fisted employers" came from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne during a one-day pressure strike by CWA members in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

During the walkout, the Maryland National Guard turned over 300 U. S. Army cots and blankets to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for use by scabs in Maryland exchanges.

The deal was arranged by J. P. Cooper, C. & P. general plant manager who also is a guard colonel, and Brig. Gen. Harry C. Ruhl, executive officer of the Maryland Military Dept.

REUTHER sent telegrams to Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) and Rep. Short (R. Mo.) of the Senate and House armed services committee saying:

"The National Guard for many years gained an odorous reputation as a strike-breaking agency. It had been assumed that that unhappy phase of the National Guard's history was over. The Maryland incident suggests that that National Guard is reverting to its former status as the armed servant of tight-fisted employers."

Beirne called on Defense Sec. Wilson to see that a similar incident did not occur again.

Saltonstall replied to Reuther that he had requested the Defense Dept. to investigate the question of whether a State governor has full control over federal property turned over to National Guard units.

This was the CWA bargaining picture last week:

SOUTHWESTERN BELL: A 12-day strike was ended with wage gains of $2 to $3 weekly for an average of 7c an hour for 53,000 workers in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and parts of Missouri. Differential increases, upgrading of some towns and job reclassifications were worked out in addition to a compromise "no-strike" clause.

LONG LINES: Marathon negotiations averted a possible strike of 22,000 long distance and overseas operators in 40 States, winning increases of $1.50 to $3 weekly. Settlement terms also include shortening the period to reach maximum pay and grants increased vacations.

PACIFIC TEL. & TEL.: Settlement was reached with this company in the Southern California area covering over 11,300 workers. In the Washington-Idaho area served by the same Bell unit affecting 6700 workers a new contract has been signed.

CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC: Wage offers by these companies remain the lowest in the Bell system. Negotiations continued covering the Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia area.

INDIANA BELL: A strike that began against the company July 22 was on its way to establishing a CWA record for length and militancy.

Judge Cites CWA Officer For Contempt

Vice Pres. A. T. Jones of the CIO Communications Workers faces charges of "indirect contempt" of the Indiana courts for a statement made during the strike against the Indiana Bell Telephone Co.

Jones had told newspapermen that Bell had "given the citizens . . . more than one glimpse of its weight and power with the courts."

Clothing Organizer Beaten In South

AN ORGANIZER for the CIO Clothing Workers was brutally beaten with a pistol last week by a gang of strong-arm thugs who kidnapped him from a prospective union member's home in Ashland, Miss.

The victim, James Jackson, 26, of Hattiesburg, Miss., was taken in an auto some four miles from Ashland and dragged into a cornfield. There he was pistol-whipped and kicked so viciously that one ear was deafened, an arm broken and his body left a mass of cuts and bruises.

Fellow organizers took him to a hospital in Columbus, Miss., where he was treated before being transferred to a Hattiesburg hospital.

GOV. HUGH WHITE was immediately informed of the beating by the union and promptly directed the State Highway Patrol to investigate. The union also began an investigation.

ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky conferred in Washington with Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel. They were following the two investigations carefully to determine if the attack on Jackson involved a violation of the federal civil rights statutes.

Potofsky denounced the cowardly assault as only the latest in a series of outbreaks of terror and lawlessness directed against both CIO and AFL organizers in parts of the South.

Ed Blair, an ACWA national representative, blamed "a professional goon squad of seven hired thugs" for the attack. Union officials said the attacked climaxed a "week of terrorism" against organizers.

UNION OFFICALS said Jackson was in Ashland as the result of requests from more than 100 employes of the Ashland-Benton Corp., a manufacturer of U. S. Army shirts, for the services of an organizer.

The ACWA-CIO has already organized several thousand shirt and clothing workers in Mississippi communities without strikes or work stoppages.

Jackson was explaining the union program to an Ashland-Benton employe in the latter's home when the house was surrounded by men who had driven up in four autos. He was forced at pistol point into a car with seven of the men.

He said his assailants demanded that he reveal the whereabouts of other ACWA-CIO organizers in that part of the State, and the names of members of the union organizing committee at the Ashland-Benton plant.

They warned him, he said, that his beating constituted a notice to other union organizers to get out and stay out, and they threatened to kill him if he reported the beating to police.

The Benton-Ashland firm has been operating about three months. Its plant was built under the State's "Balance-Agriculture-With-Industry" (BAWI) program, under which factories have been constructed for long-term lease at low rents to industrial employers who also are given tax advantages.

Alabama governor signs "right to work" ban, Page 9. Editoral comment, Page 4.

Keep Enforcing Civil Rights Laws, CIO Tells Brownell

HOPE that the Dept. of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation will continue to investigate violations of U. S. civil rights laws regardless of how some governors feel was expressed last week by the CIO.

Some state executives, notably Gov. John S. Fine (R.) of Pennsylvania and Gov. John S. Battle (D.) of Virginia, complained at the recent Governors' Conference in Seattle that such activities are an invasion of states' rights. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.) of New York apparently agreed.

In a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., setting forth the CIO's views, CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg accused the governors of "in effect urging that the Justice Dept. should, by non-enforcement, destroy parts of our Constitution and the legislation designed to implement it."

"THESE GENTLEMEN," he wrote, "do not seem to realize that the Civil Rights Acts, which have been on the statute books for almost three-quarters of a century, affirmatively place on the federal government the responsibility for implementing, specifically as against state and local officials, the constitutional guarantees set forth in the 13th, 14th and 15 Amendments.

"I am sure that you, as Attorney General, will . . . vigorously investigate and prosecute state and local officials, and all others acting under color of law, who deliberately infringe upon the basic constitutional rights of citizens of the United States."

(In a copyrighted interview with the magazine U. S. News & World Report, Brownell pledged that there will be no let-up in the enforcement of civil rights laws.)

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
Asks civil rights enforcement

Goldberg pointed out that Brownell would be remiss in his duty if he failed to continue to enforce civil rights legislation, "since the Civil Rights Acts are part of the law of the land."

"The trouble in the past has not been excessive enforcement, but a lack of adequate enforcement," he noted.

"As you know, the CIO has always taken a strong position with respect to the protection of civil rights. We have urged legislation which would expand and strengthen the function of the federal government in protecting civil rights.

"AS RECENTLY as May 1, 1953, the CIO, together with representatives of numerous other organizations interested in the protection of civil rights, met with you to urge more vigorous enforcement of existing legislation and of the non-discrimination provisions in government contracts.

"We welcome the creation by Pres. Eisenhower of a committee to coordinate and supervise the enforcement of the latter provisions.

"We hope you will urge legislation which will strengthen our existing civil rights laws."

CIO Gives $2500 For Court Fight Against School Bias

A CONTRIBUTION of $2500 has been made by CIO to help finance the legal fight to outlaw racial segregation in public schools.

The check for $2500 was presented by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also civil rights committee chairman, to Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Marshall, NAACP counsel, has taken a leading role in the lengthy court arguments on school segregation. The U. S. Supreme Court has put the cases over for further argument during the coming session.

Carey also said the "fullest cooperation and assistance" of the CIO Legal Dept., headed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, will be available in the case.

Contributions for the NAACP's "Fighting Fund for Freedom" were asked, meantime, by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther said he "could not think of an organization in America which has put its limited supply of dollars to better use than has the NAACP.

"Too often the NAACP's battles for the right have been fought without sufficient ammunition. It will do America good if we fill NAACP's ammunition chests to overflowing."

Old South And The New

Two aspects of the South that's passing—naked physical attacks upon the efforts of Southern workers to form their own unions, and indirect legal efforts to hamstring labor—were revealed in parallel news stories the last few days.

In Ashland, Miss., the old, old story of vigilante attacks was repeated again. A "professional goon squad" cowardly attacked and pistol-whipped James Jackson, a young Mississippian and an organizer for the CIO Clothing Workers.

And in neighboring Alabama, Gov. Gordon Persons signed into law the only so-called "right-to-work" bill voted by any of the recent state legislative sessions. This is the measure which outlaws any form of union security, and again seeks to reduce the free American labor movement to the status of a "conspiracy."

Neither pistol-whipping in Mississippi nor "right-to-work" laws in Alabama, we're ready to predict, will stop the New South of decent wages and better living which Southern workers in CIO unions are building with ever-increasing success.

School Headaches

Each year about this time, The CIO News examines the situation in our schools, a situation which, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has said, "has deteriorated from a national scandal to a national tragedy."

The latest report (see Page 12) is even grimmer than before. For example, our schools lack 345,000 classrooms to do their job. They are short 72,000 teachers. And one-fifth of our youngsters will go to class in buildings so old that there is a daily danger of fires.

Congress has demonstrated a myopic lack of foresight on our growing school needs. For example, the Hill "oil-for-the-lamps-of-learning" bill—to channel some federal oil-lands revenue to school purposes—was knifed in the House. The last session whacked federal grants-in-aid for schools in defense areas. More cuts may be ahead.

This is a good time for parents, for CIO unions, for all Americans interested in our youngsters to tell the congressmen and senators to think again, reverse their votes and build up our schools.

Bishop Haas

There are few men outside the union movement whose passing would bring more genuine sorrow to the organized workers of the United States than that of Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bishop Haas was a firm friend of the working man and the minority group member. The warmth of his great spirit embraced all who needed help, and his deep sense of compassion moved him to give that help. As the CIO executive officers said in their statement mourning his death, he was "not content merely to preach God's word as he saw it, but to practice it in the harsh and sometimes brutal industrial arena."

The CIO and the rest of the nation's workers, organized and unorganized, as well as all who suffer because of their race or color, have lost one of their best friends. The country has lost one of its most able and inspiring citizens.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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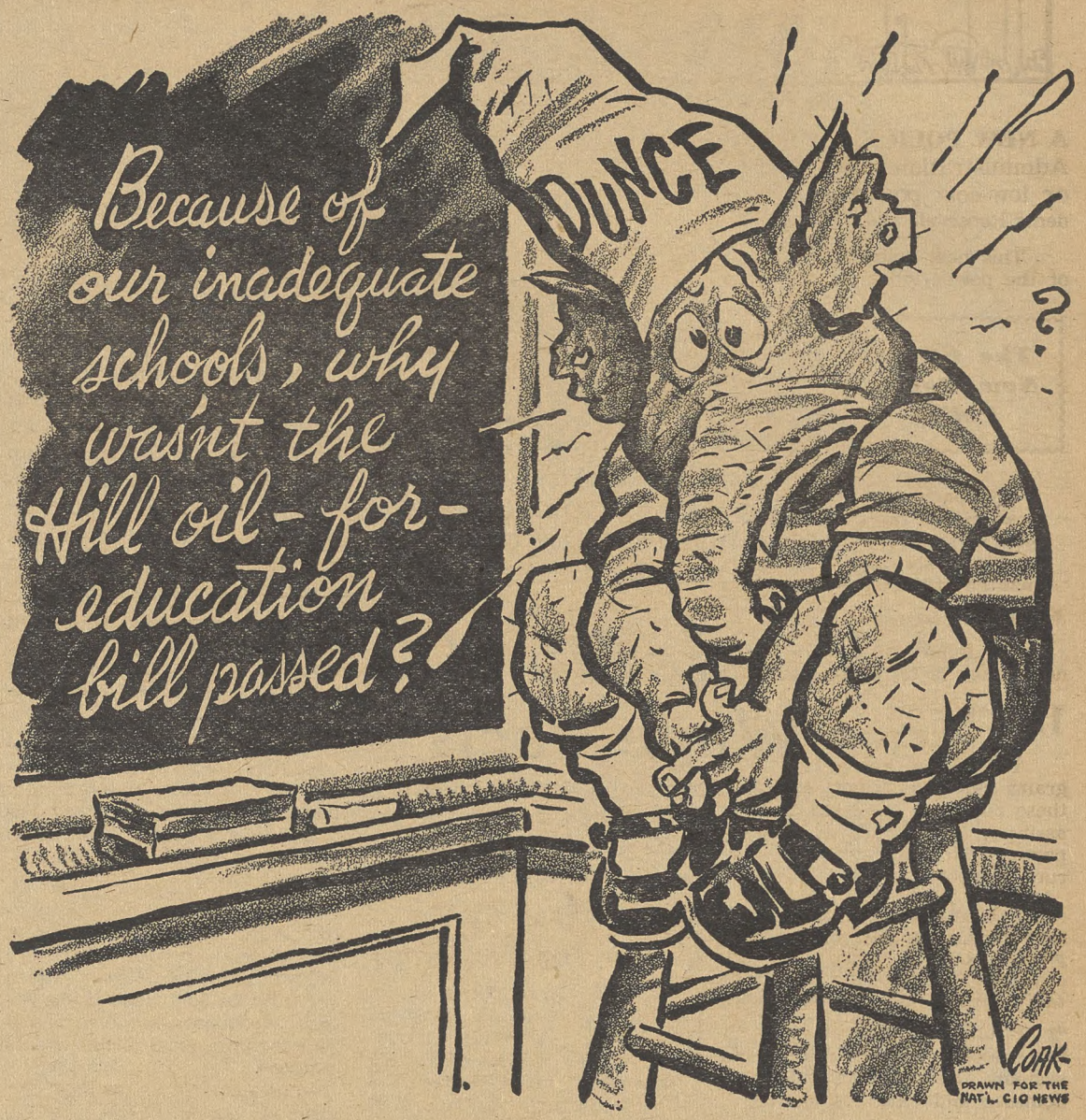
School Daze!



In Other Words—

Labor Is A Big Giver

The generous contributions of members of organized labor to community fund drives is analyzed by CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis in the current issue of Philanthropy, the magazine of public service.

By LEO PERLIS

THERE IS NO QUESTION that organized labor during the past ten years, has become a big giver. Labor's voluntary contributions extend beyond our communities, beyond state lines, beyond our national boundaries—to the world as a whole.

The recent American Newspaper Guild campaign to help needy journalists in Europe, the Auto Workers' campaign to assist labor schools in Germany, the sizable contributions by the CIO, AFL and the United Mine Workers to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its several departments are only a few of labor's generous gifts abroad.

At home, where labor contributions are recorded—and many community chests and united funds do record them—it is often surprising to find out how much union members do give.

For example, in Akron, Ohio, employes in CIO organized plants pledged $764,061 to the 1952 United Foundation campaign. Here the percentage of participation was 82.6%.

$500 Million By CIOers

In Detroit, CIO members contributed more than $2 million to their United Foundation last year. In Los Angeles and Chester, in Springfield and Denver, in Boston and Atlanta and in hundreds of industrial communities union men and women are contributing millions of dollars to voluntary health and welfare agencies.

It has been estimated by the CIO Community Services Committee that more than $500 million have been contributed by CIO members alone from 1942 through 1952 to such agencies as the National War Fund, Red Cross, Community Chests, USO and others. At least an equal amount has been contributed by members of the AFL, the UMW and the independent railroad brotherhoods.

Immediately following the war, the CIO and AFL loaned jointly $150,000 (the largest single sum) to provide capital for the Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE) Inc., which they helped to organize.

For a time both labor groups were CARE's single largest purchaser of packages which they distributed, through trade union channels, to the needy in Europe and Asia.

CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers estimates that its members contribute "nearly a million dollars annually . . . to charitable causes."

Unions have responded with sizable contributions to meet some of the needs created by the tornado last year in Arkansas, by the floods in the Mississippi Valley, by the flood early this year in Holland and by the tornadoes in June of this year in Flint, Mich., and Worcester, Mass.

Quick Work In Flint

In Flint, where 90% of the residents hit were members of the CIO, both the CIO Auto Workers and the CIO Steelworkers made available more than $1 million. The UAW-CIO international turned over $50,000 to the Flint Red Feather Disaster Fund a few days after disaster struck.

It has always been my feeling—in directing the major part of this activity for CIO—that we are not buying gratitude with our gifts, that they are simply an expression of our fundamental conviction that we are our brother's keeper.

Just as the labor movement itself was founded on humanitarian grounds, so is its giving attuned to the needs of humanity—and nothing else. As practical people we know that the intangible things are often the real things—real as love, real as compassion, real as cooperation and real as democracy.

The CIO alone has 18,000 trained union counsellors in 90 communities, and both the CIO and AFL have at least 30,000 of their members serving on the boards and committees of voluntary agencies.

Labor believes that the free association of men and women in organizations designed to promote the common good is a bulwark of our democratic society.

Since we, in the CIO at least, are concerned with the allocation of funds on the basis of relative need and the elimination of waste and inefficiency in both fund-raising and services, we have been vigorously promoting our long-established policy in favor of united appeals, federated giving and national and community-wide budgeting.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

A NEW POLICY has been announced by the Eisenhower Administration which will substantially reverse the "cheap" or low-cost power program which prevailed under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

This new policy, according to Electrical World, trade journal of the power industry, marks *"a radical departure from the pro-public emphasis of the New and Fair Deals."*

The GOP's New Power Policy

The new policy will limit, or possibly rule out, the comprehensive multi-purpose (navigation, irrigation, flood control, power) river basin programs of the past by having the government step aside where local interests, usually private power companies, are ready to undertake power developments.

Supporters of public power charge that the new policy will mean higher rates and slower expansion of power supply. They point to the fact that the old policy has the support of the real local interests and that its opponents have been mainly nationally financed utilities and their associates.

Major Changes Told

The Public Affairs Institute has analyzed the meaning of the new policy in terms of these principal changes:

1. Primary responsibility for supplying the power needs of an area will be left to local interests.

This is a departure from the principle applied in river basin programs since the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933. Under these programs the Federal Government took the responsibility for assuring low-cost power supply from multipurpose projects with particular consideration for the needs of public and cooperative rural systems.

Modern power supply, making the best use of available resources, is regional rather than local in scope. *Therefore, large private power systems or groups of systems which are regional in character, rather than truly local interests, will tend to displace the federal government as developers of such resources.*

2. Priority for federally-generated power will be offered only for present needs of existing public and cooperative rural electric systems; the balance will be sold to privately owned utilities serving domestic and rural customers.

This means that federally-generated power will no longer be available to meet the growing demands of existing public and co-op systems or the new demands of communities undertaking their power supply on a public or cooperative basis for the first time.

To meet such needs these local systems will have to purchase higher cost power from neighboring private utilities. Thus a brake will be put on expansion of public and co-op power undertakings.

3. Use of low-cost federal power to supply large industrial consumers beyond the requirements of existing contracts, or renewals or expansions of such contracts, will be generally discontinued.

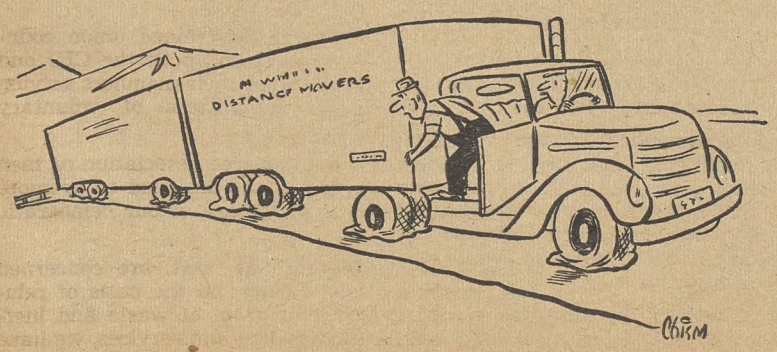
This means the government will no longer develop low-cost hydroelectric power as a means of encouraging regional industrial development with its by-products which include expanded business, higher per capita income and improved standards of living. Dynamic federal power programs will henceforth be restricted.

4. Where irrigation and power are associated in federal programs and reclamation costs are assigned to power, power rates will be made high enough to cover the additional costs in a reasonable time.

This change may seriously restrict future reclamation development by superseding the long-established practice under which, without increasing power rates, the interest collected through such rates has assisted in paying the investment in irrigation. Power rates cannot be raised beyond a certain point to cover excess irrigation. The regional gains from lower power rates will therefore be lost.

(The privately-owned power companies, which have been screaming so loudly about "socialistic" spending of the people's money on public power projects, were not above grabbing some of the money for themselves in the form of speedy federal tax write-offs on $3.9 billion in construction projects over the last three years.)

Willard Shelton is on vacation. "It's Your Washington" will be resumed in The CIO News on Sept. 21.



"Take a look at your side, Joe, I'm afraid to!"

Labor's Gains Hailed, Serious Problems Ahead, Churches Say

The interest and encouragement of America's Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen in the development of free trade unions and fair collective bargaining is reflected by the 1953 Labor Day statements of the religious bodies. The statements have been digested by John G. Ramsay, community relations director with the CIO Organizing Committee in the South.

By JOHN G. RAMSAY

RELIGION is not unmindful of Labor Day. For years it has been the practice of the three great faiths of America to commemorate this day of American Labor.

In its "Labor Sunday Message of 1953" the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America expresses the following:

"It is not a luxury but a Christian and practical necessity to help the sick and crippled, assist the needy, aged, and care for the young.

"As productive efficiency increases, there are more goods and services to share. As workers' purchasing power expands, management finds larger markets. And we all, as consumers, benefit by this cooperation.

"Thousands of labor contracts are negotiated by union and management representatives each year without bitterness or strikes, and with regard for the public interest.

"We join in mourning the loss of William Green and Philip Murray, outstanding Christian laymen in organized labor. Leadership in the labor movement should be increasingly appreciated by the people of our churches as an important Christian vocation."

Catholic Statement

The "1953 Labor Day Statement" of the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, says in part:

"More people are gainfully employed than at any other time in the history of the United States. More employees than ever before are now organized into bona fide trade unions. Significant progress has been made in recent years in the field of race relations.

"For these and other recent advances in the field of social justice we can be very thankful. Nevertheless, we are still faced with a number of serious problems.

"The first and by far the most serious of these problems has to do with our ability to avoid the chaos and disaster of another major depression.

"Neither can we afford to be complacent about the fact that so many families live so poorly in the wealthiest country in the history of the human race . . . or that we attach too much importance, relatively to armaments and too little to economic assistance (to less favored nations).

"We owe it to ourselves and to the rest of the world to be as generous as possible in administering the abundant riches which Almighty God has temporarily placed in our trust as stewards of his possessions and almoners of his gracious bounty.

"Individual members of unions are called upon to assume their full share of responsibility for union policies and programs and, particularly, for the maintenance of union democracy. Regular attendance at union meetings is the very minimum to be expected of every worker who holds a union card."

The Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis closed "A Message for Labor Day" with this prayer from the Union Prayer Book:

"Our forefathers have always been deeply concerned about the hardships of those that toil. In this solemn hour we pray Thee that we may stand by the side of the men of vision; and may we in our daily pursuits, through generous sympathy and personal sacrifice, help to build the better world."

Ministers Work In Chicago's Steel Mills

Steel mills and factories in Chicago were the summer training grounds for 43 ministerial students who completed the 1953 ministers-in-industry project recently.

The project was conducted by the Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations and comprised students from 10 theological seminaries representing 13 religious denominations.

For three months all worked in industry as ordinary laborers without being identified as "preachers." They worked in 20 plants, ranging in size from less than 20 employes to one of 15,000.

The Arma Story—

A New Pattern Of Labor Unity

A defensive alliance of white-collar engineers and production workers is effective at plants of the Arma Corp. in New York where CIO Electrical Workers have been on strike for several weeks. Herbert Orrell, himself an engineer, discusses the novel compact in The Nation.

By HERBERT ORRELL

IN PICTURESQUE Nassau County, home of the Belmont race track and Old Guard Republicans, a new kind of strike is taking place which could have profound implications for the American labor movement.

For the first time in this country, white-collar engineers—as a group traditionally anti-union and isolated from the mainstream of American labor—have pooled forces with shop workers to resist a bitter onslaught against unions by the Arma Corp., designer and manufacturer of secret electronic equipment for the armed forces.

A month ago about 4000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers walked out of the Arma plant in protest against the corporation's disregard of seniority rights in firing 158 workers. Within 72 hours the Arma Engineers' Association, representing 760 engineers, scientists and other white-collar technicians, voted almost unanimously to respect the picket lines.

Not a single professional worker has since crossed the line, and the engineers' group—which has its own grievances against the company—has agreed with the IUE that neither will sign a new contract with management unless the other does also.

This concerted effort is the more remarkable in that it represents a healing of old wounds. In 1951 the Arma engineers were given the choice, at an NLRB election, to join the CIO or to form an independent union. They chose the latter course.

Although not officially on strike, the engineers realize that the CIO's battle is their battle, too. Wage rates are involved, but seniority rights are the crux of the strike and settlement, when it comes, will probably revolve about the issue of "bumping."

Under bumping, a basic tenet of CIO unionism, a man slated for discharge is permitted to replace a worker with less seniority provided he has the necessary skills. The justification for bumping is that a man with a lot of seniority has usually progressed through various labor grades and is therefore qualified to do the work of lesser grades.

Management, however, usually maintains that bumping is disruptive and costs money. Arma wants to calculate a worker's seniority by his occupation in his department, which is tantamount to eliminating seniority.

Union-Breaking Effort

While seniority is the key issue, there are others nearly as important. Altogether they add up to a determined effort on the part of the company to break the unions or reduce them to impotence.

The CIO union and the engineers have been subjected to the same kind of treatment. Not only is plant-wide seniority to be eliminated, but the CIO has been presented with demands that all employes be reclassified and that all jobs be rerated unilaterally by the company.

The engineers have been confronted by two proposals which take away merit increases and institute wage cuts.

In the opinion of everyone familiar with the strike and the issues, the action of the Arma Corp. represents a brutal attack on union security. It becomes clearer every day that the company's master-plan has been worked out to the last detail. If the company wins, it is a safe bet that labor relations in the defense industries—and perhaps elsewhere—will take a turn for the worse. The engineers and the CIO are in the battle for survival. So far, morale is high.

Lithographers Cheer Reuther And Morse

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

PERHAPS it should be said at the start, lest it add another morsel for labor columnists, that there was no significance whatever in the fact that the CIO Lithographers and the AFL Engravers held their international conventions in Toronto, Canada, at the same hotel and at the same time.

"We got the surprise of our lives," said ALA Pres. John Blackburn, "when we learned that the hotel in Toronto proposed to reserve space for the convention of the Intl. Photo Engravers Union the same time we were to meet there."

Other top ALA officials agreed that it was "pure coincidence."

It was a big and lively convention. The roll call by Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone showed that nearly 200 delegates and officers, representing a membership of more than 28,300 in the United States and Canada, were present at the ALA's 12th biennial convention in the Royal York Hotel.

Reuther Applauded

The lithographers made plain the cordial relationship between the ALA and CIO by the warm reception and big ovation which they gave to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a star convention speaker.

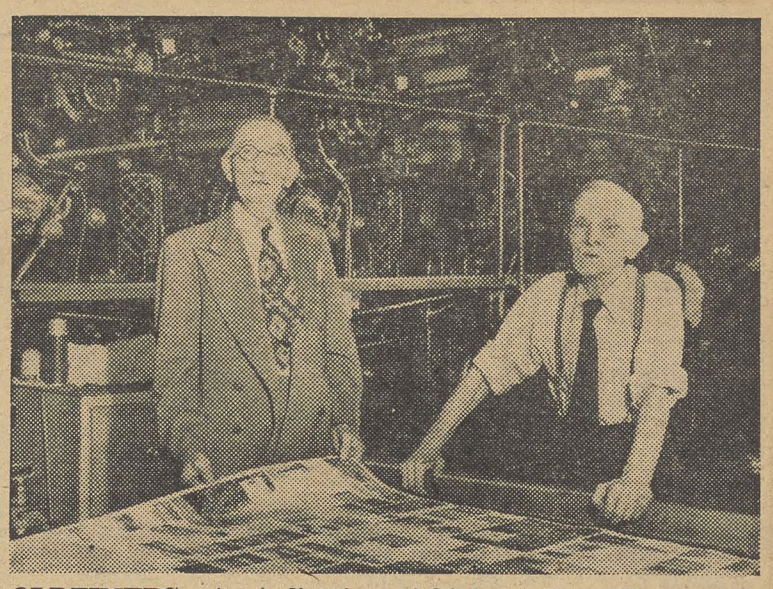
It was the first time a CIO president addressed the Lithographers since their affiliation with CIO in 1946, and the delegates were pleased.

Delegates were also gratified to have Wayne Morse, Oregon's fighting senator, come to Canada to address them. He, too, was given a rousing standing ovation.

The ALA is not one of the biggest unions in the CIO, but it is the oldest. *(The union traces its history back to 1882, when a secret union of lithographers known as the Romar Fishing Club was formed in New York. A short time later, the organization changed its name to the Hudson Lithographic Association and joined the Knights of Labor.)*

A tremendous burst of applause greeted Reuther when, speaking of labor unity, he assured the lithographers that the CIO would fully protect the rights of the smaller unions, as well as the big, in any peace negotiations with the AFL.

BANNER proclaiming "71 years of organized progress" by CIO Lithographers dominated platform as ALA Pres. John Blackburn reported to Toronto convention. Also at table (from left): ALA Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone, CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher, and ALA Vice Presidents Francis Slater and Martin Grayson.



OLDTIMERS—An indication of high-quality off-set printing is shown in this Toronto lithographic shot as Charles Voss (left), 79, a retired member of the ALA Toronto local, visits with Emil Nurnberger, 81, oldest Toronto lithographer still on the job. Nurnberger has been in industry 63 years, and a member of the Lithographers since 1903.

Top Officers Unopposed

PRES. John Blackburn and Sec.-Treas. Donald W. Stone were nominated unanimously for reelection on the closing day of the CIO Lithographers convention.

Four of the five regionals vice-presidents were also nominated without opposition. They are Francis P. Slater, Pacific region; Arthur W. Brown, Canada; Oliver Martz, Central region; and Martin Grayson, Mountain region. Candidates for the vice-presidency of the Atlantic region, Edward N. Stone, incumbent, and Martin Liberatore.

The convention nominated a slate of 10 international councillors from the union's five regions. Together these officers make up the 17-member Intl. Council, the ALA's top executive board.

Nominations of all officers are sent to referendum election of the membership through the affiliated locals. All resolutions and constitutional amendments passed at the convention are also submitted to referendum.

Small Unions And Unity

"Labor unity is not a matter of the big fellows getting together and working out an arrangement," he said.

"I am not interested in that kind of labor unity. Labor unity must make it possible for all of the CIO affiliates and all affiliates of other groups to take their places in that united labor movement with their heads erect and enjoy the same full protection that all the big unions enjoy."

On another subject of deep concern to the lithographers—technological unemployment—Reuther said that a new labor-saving machine "is wonderful if it is geared to the needs of the people. It is wonderful if it will lighten the burden of workers, if it will give them greater wealth to enjoy in higher living standards, if it will give them shorter working hours and more leisure time to grow intellectually and culturally to be better human beings."

Speaking of the struggle against Communist tyranny, Reuther said "the single most reliable democratic force, the bulwark of freedom, is the free labor movement of the world."

Danger Of Depression

If we are not able to prevent a depression in the United States and Canada, Reuther said, "we will be playing right into the hands of the Communists, and they will take most of the world by default."

The reason we got in trouble in 1929, he said, was the "simple reason that millions and millions of American families didn't have the purchasing power to buy the things that we need and the things we had produced."

"We've got to gear the future to freedom and peace and security in the world to the economics of abundance and not to the economics of scarcity," the CIO president said.

Morse said that its is important to talk "about problems of freedom in a world where freedom is threatened."

Speaking of bills both he and Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) introduced to guarantee the rights of an individual called before a congressional committee, Morse said "I shall continue to fight to preserve the rights of individuals as long as I have a voice."

He warned there is greater need for unity among workers of America today than ever before in our history.

"Anti-labor forces are on the rampage today," he said. As for the Administration's proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley, they were but "weak diluted tea," he said.

"You'd better face the fact that if you don't proceed now for drastic revision of the Taft-Hartley Law, it will be used to break the back of organized labor."

The best way to handle the problem, Morse added, is to wipe out the law "and start over with a new law." No luke-warm amendments, he said, will remedy the injustices of Taft-Hartley.

A report that unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor have done an excellent job in mass production industries but still have a big organizing task in the white collar field was voiced by CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher.

Political Situation

"We have not been able to even scratch the surface" in the white collar field, said Mosher.

George Burt, Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers and president of the 200,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor, told delegates from the U. S. something of the political situation in Canada.

"There is no difference between the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party," he said. "Their policy is the same, and their labor relations law shows that they are the same." That's why, he explained, that the CCL supports the Canadian Cooperative Federation.

Arthur W. Brown, ALA vice president for Canada, speaking for the 1900 Canadian members, said that the union "claims 95% organization of all lithographic workers with members from Vancouver on the west coast to Halifax on the east coast."

Women Voters Pack A Punch

Women voters "are political powerhouses," the CIO Lithographers were reminded by Mrs. Esther Murray, National CIO-PAC representative.

Urging ALA delegates to persuade their wives to take an active interest in politics, Mrs. Murray said there are 1.5 million more eligible women voters than men voters in the U. S. And in Canada, the men outnumber the women voters by only a few hundred thousand.

CONVENTION badge is pinned on CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther by Canadian ALA Vice Pres. Art Brown at Toronto Lithographers session.

The Story Of 50 Years A Union Man

ONE OF THE most interested observers at the CIO Lithographer's convention was a small, thin white-haired man with a fresh, clear complexion who peered intently at speakers through gold-rimmed glasses.

He was Emil Nurnberger, going on 81, and the oldest working member of ALA's Toronto Local 12.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, where his father was also a lithographer, Nurnberger came to the U. S. when he was 12 years old. He has been in the industry for 63 years, most of the time working in the same plant, Rolph, Clark, Stone—the largest lithographic firm in Canada—where he is still employed as a hand transferrer.

He joined the union in 1903 in Toronto. When he first started to work at 17, Nurnberger recalled he was paid $2 for a 60-hour week. Today his pay averages $90 a week for 40 hours. He gets four week's paid vacation for his 50 years service, and was taking part of it when he attended the convention.

Nurnberger said he did not want to retire, because he would not know what to do with himself. His wife died last spring,

Reuther Rides In Style—After They Got It Started

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther told delegates to the CIO Lithographers convention this story about his trip from the Toronto airport to the hotel.

A member of the reception committee that met him gave him a warm smile of welcome and said: "I've got a big General Motors job I'm going to take you down to the hotel in. We'll ride in style."

And so Reuther was escorted out to a big, beautiful red Buick. "We all got in," Reuther related, "and got snugly seated. And the brother didn't know how to start the car. He explained that he had borrowed it.

"How did you get out here?" asked Reuther. "Well, when they loaned it to me, the motor was running," replied the brother.

"Now he was embarrassed," said Reuther, "but he didn't realize how embarrassed I was. Here I am, supposed to be the president of the Auto Workers' Union, and I didn't know how to start it either. But we finally worked it out, all of us together, and managed to get it started. That's why we're here."

City-By-City Log—

'John W. Vandercook And The News' —Hear Him Starting On Labor Day

Here is a revised and complete list of ABC stations which will carry the new CIO radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News."

The program will be broadcast each week night, beginning on Sept. 7, Labor Day.

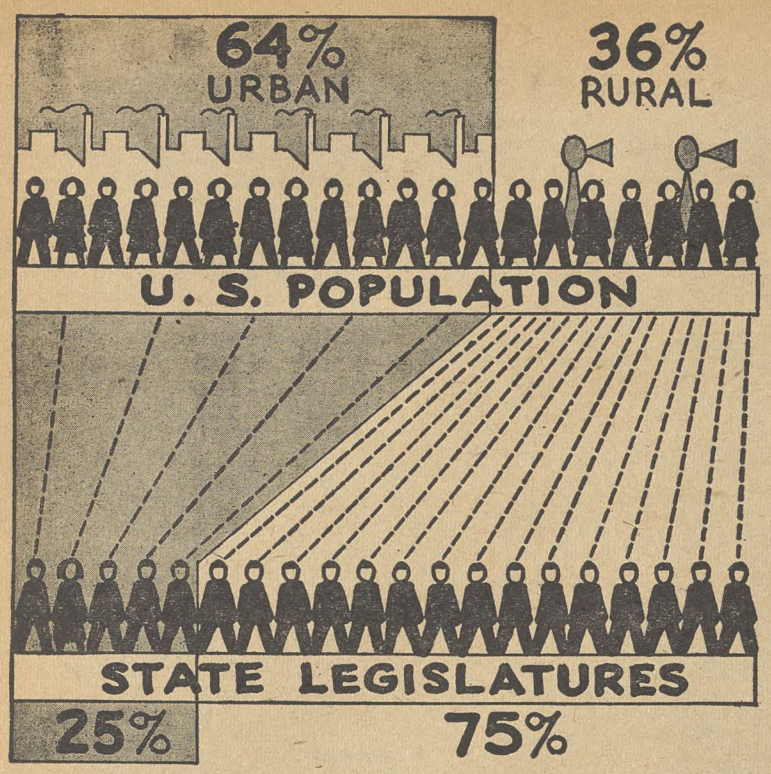
The list, alphabetically by states and cities, gives present station listings, dial position and local time of broadcast. The listing:

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15 p.m.
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00 p.m.
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15 p.m.
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00 p.m.
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00 p.m.
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00 p.m.
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00 p.m.
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00 p.m.
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45 p.m.
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45 p.m.
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00 p.m.
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15 p.m.
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00 p.m.
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00 p.m.
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15 p.m.
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00 p.m.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
			Monday
Washington	WMAL	630	8:45 p.m.
			Tues.-Fri.
			7:00 p.m.
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15 p.m.
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15 p.m.
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00 p.m.
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00 p.m.
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30 p.m.
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00 p.m.
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00 p.m.
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15 p.m.
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00 p.m.
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00 p.m.
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15 p.m.
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	10:00 p.m.
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15 p.m.
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30 p.m.
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30 p.m.
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45 p.m.
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00 p.m.
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00 p.m.
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15 p.m.
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00 p.m.
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00 p.m.
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00 p.m.
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00 p.m.
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00 p.m.
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00 p.m.
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00 p.m.

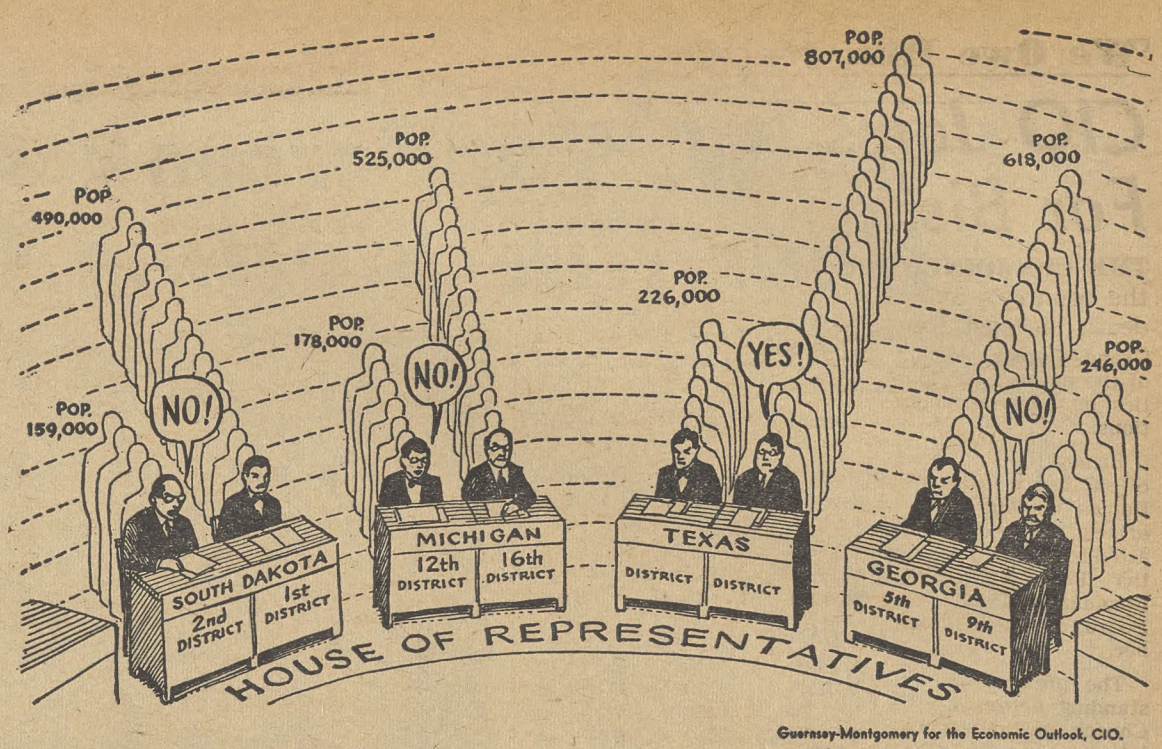
STARTS ON LABOR DAY.—Veteran radio newscaster John W. Vandercook begins a series of daily CIO-sponsored news programs over ABC radio beginning on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00 p.m.
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45 p.m.
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00 p.m.
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:15 p.m.
Lansing	WJIM	1240	7:00 p.m.
MINNESOTA			
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30 p.m.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15 p.m.
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30 p.m.
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15 p.m.
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00 p.m.
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00 p.m.
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00 p.m.
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15 p.m.
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30 p.m.
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00 p.m.
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00 p.m.
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00 p.m.
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15 p.m.
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00 p.m.
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00 p.m.
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00 p.m.
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45 p.m.
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00 p.m.
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00 p.m.
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00 p.m.
New York	WABC	770	7:00 p.m.
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00 p.m.
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00 p.m.
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00 p.m.
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00 p.m.
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00 p.m.
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00 p.m.
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15 p.m.
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30 p.m.
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00 p.m.

OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30 p.m.
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00 p.m.
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30 p.m.
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00 p.m.
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00 p.m.
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00 p.m.
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00 p.m.
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00 p.m.
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00 p.m.
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00 p.m.
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00 p.m.
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30 p.m.
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15 p.m.
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30 p.m.
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30 p.m.
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	8:00 p.m.
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00 p.m.
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15 p.m.
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00 p.m.
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30 p.m.
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15 p.m.
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00 p.m.
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00 p.m.
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00 p.m.
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00 p.m.
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15 p.m.
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00 p.m.
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00 p.m.
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00 p.m.
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00 p.m.
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:15 p.m.
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15 p.m.
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00 p.m.
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45 p.m.
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15 p.m.
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00 p.m.
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15 p.m.
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00 p.m.
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00 p.m.
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00 p.m.
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15 p.m.
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30 p.m.
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15 p.m.
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15 p.m.
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30 p.m.
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30 p.m.
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00 p.m.
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15 p.m.
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00 p.m.
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30 p.m.
WISCONSIN			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15 p.m.
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30 p.m.
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00 p.m.
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15 p.m.
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:15 p.m.
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15 p.m.
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15 p.m.
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15 p.m.
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00 p.m.
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15 p.m.
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30 p.m.



PRETTY BAD ARITHMETIC.—U. S. has shifted to an urban majority, but the one-third population living on farms has 75% of the say in what state legislatures do.



UNEQUAL VOTES.—Chopping up of congressional districts shows how representatives from small population, rural districts have the edge over lawmakers representing big population, urban districts. Practice is followed all over the nation.

CIO Economic Outlook Says—

Unfair Districting Hits At Urban Voters

"NO TAXATION without representation" is an old fighting phrase for Americans—but millions of us are getting plenty of taxation with very little representation and not much in the way of legislation we want.

That's what the July and August issues of CIO's Economic Outlook report on the representation picture in the states and in Congress.

Because of the systems in effect, the publications say, "the votes of millions of citizens are worth only one-half, one-quarter and even one one-hundredth of the value of the votes of others."

The July Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, is titled "Our Unrepresentative Federal Congress." The August issue deals with the often unfair composition of state legislative bodies under the title of "How the Minority Rules in the States."

Over the years, the Outlook says, America has moved steadily toward elimination of restrictions on the franchise. But, it points out, "the right to vote does not in itself insure equal voice in the affairs of government."

Charges of inequities are documented. The Outlook cites the range in population of congressional seats from 159,000 for the second district of South Dakota to 807,000 for the eighth district of Texas.

Legislatures Worse

In state legislatures, the Outlook finds, the situation is even worse. Some 36% of the people live in rural areas and have 75% of the representation, while 64% of the people live in cities and have only 25% of the representation in enacting state laws.

The kind of abuse possible under this system is demonstrated by the Outlook in the 172-167 House vote in the 82nd Congress which lopped off $145 million from foreign military aid.

"If each congressman had cast his vote in proportion to the population in his district, this action would have been defeated. Those favoring the cut represented 62.5 million people, those opposing it, over 65 million," Outlook says.

Shame Of The States

At the state level, the August issue of Outlook reports, "the worst shame of the states is the refusal of the legislatures to reapportion seats according to pop-

ulation changes, even when the state constitutions requires that they do so."

The need for legislative reapportionment is even greater at the state level, according to Outlook. In California and Connecticut, for examples, the vote of a citizen of the smallest legislative district is worth 300 times the vote of a citizen who lives in the largest.

Congress is required by the Constitution to allot representatives to the states according to the changes in their "respective numbers" every 10 years on the basis of the federal census. But the trouble is, the Outlook goes on, that "most of the state legislatures do not reapportion their own congressional districts according to the 'respective numbers' within their own states."

The Outlook then points out some instances of uneven congressional distribution.

Michigan's 12th District with 178,000 people and the 16th District with 525,000.

Texas' 17th District with 226,000 people and the 8th District with 807,000.

Georgia's 9th District with 246,000 and the 5th District with 618,000.

South Dakota's 2nd District with 159,000 and the 1st District with 490,000.

The situation in the state legislatures is as bad, Outlook says, citing these examples:

The New Jersey Senate has eight senators from urban centers with four-fifths of the population "outvoted time after time by 13 rural senators representing one-fifth of the population."

Some Inequities

Polk County in Iowa has one senator for 226,010 people and Mahaska County has one senator for 24,672 people.

In California, Los Angeles County with 40% of the State's entire population, has just one state senator.

And only 17 states, the Outlook reports, have reapportioned their legislatures since 1933. The worst example is Connecticut, which hasn't reapportioned its State Senate since 1903 and its House since, believe it or not, 1818 when James Monroe resided in the White House.

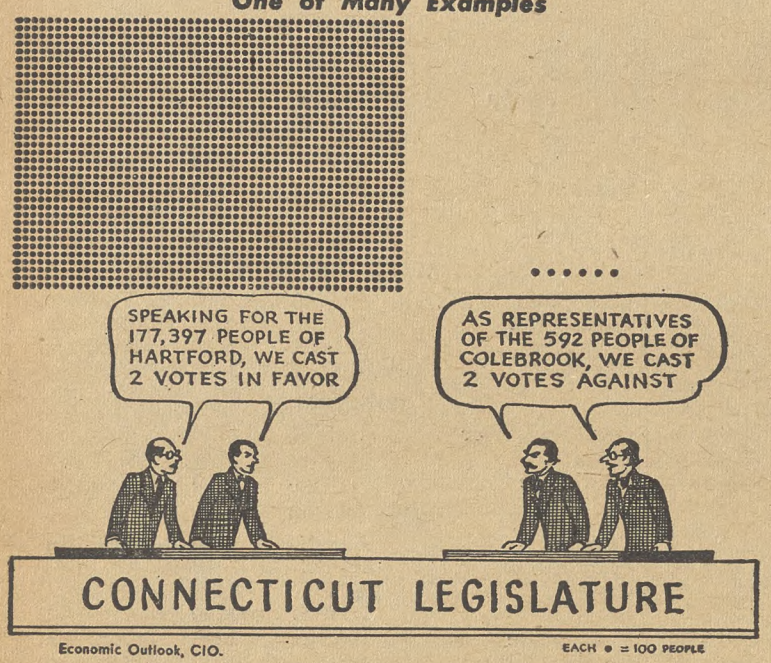
"The fact that a reapportionment was carried out recently by no means indicates it necessarily was carried out equitably," the Outlook remarks.

Celler's Bill Gains Backing

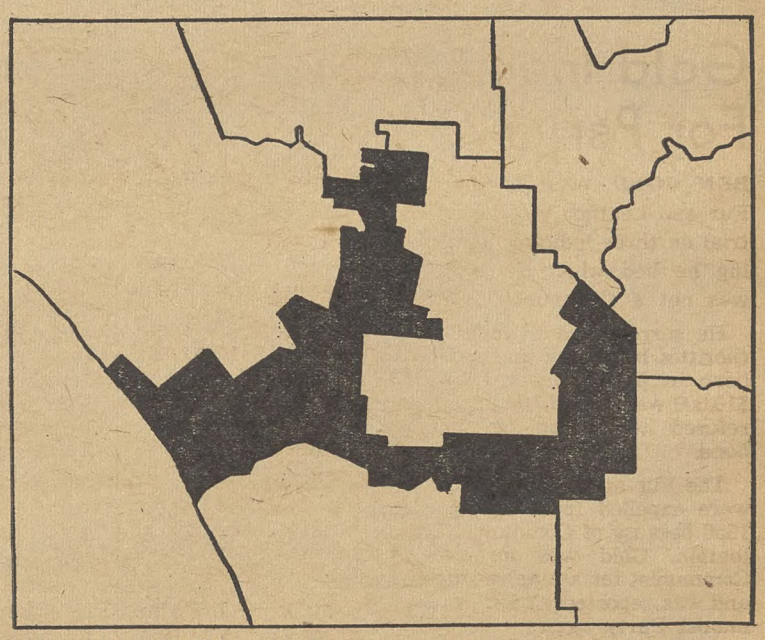
The July issue of Economic Outlook makes an appeal for support of H.R. 6428 introduced in the last session of Congress by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) to correct federal representation inequities.

To restrain the gerrymanderers, Celler's bill would require the states to set up congressional districts which shall not vary more than 15% above or below the average which would exist if the population of all congressional districts in the State were divided equally. The new districts would have to be "contiguous" (in actual contact) and "compact" (closely united or packed).

One of Many Examples



JUST AN EXAMPLE.—Each dot represents 100 people. In Connecticut, less than 600 people in Colebrook have as much power as 177,000 in Hartford, State's largest city.



GERRYMANDER.—In black on the map is 26th Congressional District in Los Angeles, carved up this way so that Republicans could be more secure in other districts.

'We Owe Him Much'—

CIO Joins In Mourning For Bishop F. J. Haas

THE CIO JOINED with the rest of organized labor and the country's minority groups last week in mourning the death of Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Catholic bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., and one of the nation's foremost authorities on labor-management relations.

BISHOP HAAS

Bishop Haas, who was 64, died of a heart attack in Grand Rapids on Aug. 29. A previous attack had prevented him from attending the June meeting of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation Public Advisory Board, of which he was a member.

The prelate, one of the outstanding figures in the Catholic Church in this country was an intimate friend of the late president of the CIO and the Steelworkers. When Murray died last November, he left a meeting of the American hierarchy in Washington to preach his funeral sermon and to give the final blessing.

A STATEMENT expressing the deep regret of the CIO at Bishop Haas' passing was issued by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"We knew him well," they said, "we admired him tremendously; we loved him as a brother, and we owe him much.

"Bishop Haas had a deep and abiding faith in the little fellow, a sincere trust of his fellow man and a perfect appreciation of the dignity of the individual. Bishop Haas was a great philosopher who was not content merely to preach God's word as he saw it, but to practice it in the harsh and sometimes brutal industrial arena.

"He served well his God, his nation and his state. But most of all, he served his fellow man, as every worker and every member of a minority group knows."

A NATIVE of Racine, Wis., Bishop Haas was ordained a priest in 1913. He became active in labor and social work while doing postgraduate work at Catholic Univ., Washington, and Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., a few years later.

He served on the Catholic Univ. faculty from 1919 to 1922 and was director of the National Catholic School of Social Service there from 1931 to 1935.

In 1925, while in Milwaukee, he became impartial chairman of the Milwaukee Newspaper Industry. Before he died, he helped settle more than 1500 labor-management disputes, describing each successful mediation effort as a "triumph for democracy."

AFTER his return to Washington, he served as a member of the old National Labor Board, predecessor of the National Labor Relations Board, in 1933-34. The following year he was a member of the Labor Advisory Board to the National Recovery Administration (NRA).

He advised the late Pres. Roosevelt on many labor questions over the next few years and was a special federal conciliator. He became dean of the Catholic Univ. School of Social Science in 1937, and in 1943 was named chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee by Roosevelt.

HE GAVE UP that post and also the Catholic Univ. deanship the same year, when he was appointed bishop of Grand Rapids—the first Catholic U. faculty member to be so honored. He later served as a member of Pres. Truman's Civil Rights Commission.

Bishop Haas was a vigorous proponent of the rights of union organization.

"If American employers would frankly concede to their employes the right to organize," he once said, "more than half of all strikes would be avoided."

He just as vigorously opposed the Taft-Hartley Act and declared it should be "written off the statute books at the earliest opportunity."

"This country is too big for discrimination," he said repeatedly.

Shoe Union Mourns Death Of Bishop

The CIO Shoe Workers called the death of Bishop Francis J. Haas a loss to all the labor movement—and in particular to their union.

Bishop Haas aided the union at many times during its organizing drives and resistance to employer opposition. "He was a beloved friend of the Shoe Workers," said Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell.

Gold Indicted For Perjury

BEN GOLD, head of the Intl. Fur and Leather Workers, faces trial on three indictments charging he lied when he swore he was not a Communist.

He surrendered to federal authorities last week and spent an hour in jail before a bond for $10,000 was posted. A court clerk refused to accept his union's bond.

The Fur and Leather Workers were expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of Communist domination. Gold was an avowed Communist for a number of years and was reportedly high in Communist Party circles.

The government charges Gold lied in Aug. 1950 when he signed a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit for the National Labor Relations Board.

Signed Cards Outweigh Election When Boss Chisels, NLRB Rules

SIGNED union authorization cards rate higher with the National Labor Relations Board than a representation election lost because of an employer's unfair labor practices, it appeared last week.

The board certified the CIO Rubber Workers, which had the signed authorization cards, as the bargaining agent at the Southeastern Rubber Manufacturing Co., Athens, Ga.,—which indulged in the unfair labor practices—and ordered the company to bargain on a contract.

The union had cards signed by 10 of the 14 employes, but six weeks later it lost the election by a vote of 6 to 13. A board majority held that the company's conduct between the time the union asked recognition and the date of the election was illegal, and set aside the result of the vote.

IN ANOTHER case, the board ruled that the Brown Truck & Trailer Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C., and its subsidiary, the Newell Manufacturing Co., Monroe, N. C., violated the Taft-Hartley Act by not telling the CIO Auto Workers that it was moving its ammunition box plant from Charlotte to Monroe.

The board held the move was for economic purposes and not to escape the union, but that failure to inform the union deprived it of the chance to negotiate for possible transfer of employes it represented to the new plant.

The board reaffirmed its jurisdiction over automobile retailers in a decision involving the AFL Auto Workers and Klinka's Garage, West Bend, Wisc.

IT FOUND John A. Klinka, the proprietor, interfered with his employes' right to organize by firing two workers and questioning and threatening others. The board ordered him to obey the law, and to reimburse the discharged workers for lost pay.

Neither a union nor an employer can withhold vacation pay from a worker in order to force him to join a union, the board ruled in a decision involving a union shop clause in a contract between the Krambo Food Stores, Milwaukee, and the Allied Independent Unions, affiliated with the Confederated Unions of America.

The clause provided for discharge of workers who decline to join the union. Three employes refused to pay back dues to join, and the company and the union agreed to withhold their vacation pay until they did. A board majority said they could have been discharged for refusing to affiliate, but that holding back their vacation pay was "unlawful added discrimination."

Use of a sound truck in a representation election area which could not have substantially affected the voting is not sufficient justification for setting aside the results, the board decided in another case.

The complaint was filed by Higgins, Inc., New Orleans, La., after the AFL Boilermakers had won an election. The board upheld the ban on the sound truck —the union halted its use at the request of the NLRB agent in charge of the election—but refused to order another vote.

All His Eggs In One Basket—

GM Fire Knocks Props From Under Wilson's Arms Plan

THE BIG BUSINESS-aiding production policies of Defense Sec. Wilson are drawing increased press criticism in the wake of the disastrous General Motors fire at Livonia, Mich.

The $50 million fire wiped out GM's major automatic transmission plant near Detroit, idling thousands of auto workers.

Government and business itself were taking a look at the fire-taught lesson and wondering about the effect of an aerial attack on plants in case of war.

Business Week magazine and Columnist Drew Pearson were critical of Wilson's policy of concentrating defense production in a handful of giant companies. Too many eggs in one basket, they contend, menaces national safety.

THE MAGAZINE reported GM's fire has Pentagon defense officials worried.

"As some of them see the catastrophe," Business Week said, "it points up a fallacy of Wilson's idea of a war-ready base—whereby only a few big, efficient manufacturers get peacetime defense contracts.

"If only a few manufacturers are doing defense work, some Pentagon officials argue, a sudden air strike could cripple the military's source of supply. Far better, they suggest, to go back to the old 'broad base' under which government contracts were spread thin among many manufacturers," Business Week said.

PEARSON suggested that the Livonia fire may cause Wilson's "single source" ideas to be scrapped. Wilson has said that what was good for GM was good for the country.

Pearson quotes Wilson as saying small companies are a nuisance and should be used only at sub-contractors. GM grosses $11 billion a year and has had a major share of defense contracts.

Just 'Like A Kremlin Court,' Brewers Give Blatz The Boot

REPRISAL has hit the Blatz brewery for breaking the united front of Milwaukee brewers and ending the 76-day strike by CIO Brewery Workers.

Blatz was ousted from the Milwaukee Brewers' Association and will not be permitted in the future to negotiate jointly with other Milwaukee breweries in labor matters.

The Wisconsin CIO News charged that the "giants and dwarfs of the Milwaukee brewing industry have started a war on Blatz brewery. All indications are that it is going to be a vicious, dirty war with no holds barred."

The paper said that the other breweries are "sore because Blatz brought the strike to an end."

"The association consists of all six Milwaukee breweries: Schlitz, Pabst, Miller, Gettelman, Independent and Blatz. The association does the bargaining for all six breweries with the unions, and in other ways promotes their joint interest," the editorial continues.

"AT NO time were detailed, factual or substantiated charges made against Blatz. Like a Kremlin court, the five breweries decided that the ouster would take place—and take place it did, save for Blatz's promises to fight it in the courts."

Reg. Dir. Theodore Kurtz of the CIO Brewery Workers said there "could be no doubt that the ouster of Blatz was in reprisal because Blatz broke ranks and negotiated separately with the union to end the strike."

Union Shop Outlawed In Alabama

THE ONLY bill outlawing the union shop passed by a state legislature during the sessions just ended was signed into law in Alabama last week by Gov. Gordon Persons.

In 11 other states where so-called "right to work" bills were introduced, this year organized labor—with the CIO often the spearhead—either killed them in committee or beat them on the floor.

The Alabama act bans all forms of union security. It was introduced by Rep. Vernon Summerlin, of rural Crenshaw County (only 13 of Alabama's 67 counties are smaller), and according to James Bamford, southern administrative director for the CIO Textile Workers, it was pushed through both houses by legislators from farm districts.

"ALABAMA is a state with many liberal tendencies." he added, "but the manufacturers feel that they have a go-ahead signal from Washington for legislation like this. Action of this type in the states has to be laid to the lack of a fundamental policy in Washington in support of workers' rights."

The bill squeezed through the House by a 27-24 vote, but won a 23-9 vote in the Senate.

The measure bans as an "illegal combination or conspiracy" any agreement between a union and an employer "whereby persons not members of such union or organization shall be denied the right to work for said employer."

You And Your Money—

Dentists Take Dim View Of The Latest Hoopla On Toothpastes

By IRVING FAGAN

For Labor Press Associated

REMEMBER WHEN the "miracle" preparation was "ammoniated" toothpaste? That was four years ago, and you were hopelessly old-fashioned if you used a paste that was not "ammoniated."

The hopped-up, big league promotion kept sales soaring for a long time. But finally it became evident that the rosy claims were something less than forthright. Another jolt was needed. So last year along came the new "miracle" preparation—chlorophyll.

That was touted as the answer to everything from housemaid's knee to social success and a happy marriage.

The chlorophyll business is still going strong, especially in the dentifrice business, but it's time for an ad-writers' change.

So, the manufacturers have come up with their new, terrific, unprecedented, earth-shaking discovery—anti-enzyme chemicals.

The idea is that the enzymes in your mouth form acids that damage your teeth. Anti-enzymes will neutralize the enzymes, they will tell you.

The cruder ballyhoo will shout that all you need to end tooth worries forever, guarantee that there will be no visits to the dentist, and that your teeth will last until you are 118 years old, is to buy the new "fortified" toothpaste, or tooth-powder, with this wonderful, miracle, super-duper anti-enzyme element.

'Sea Of Superlatives'

The American Dental Association Journal, unimpressed by advertising claims that "anti-enzyme" tooth pastes will prevent tooth decay, says bluntly in its current issue that no dentifrice ever put on the market has done anything more than help the toothbrush clean tooth surfaces.

"In view of the long and unhappy history of miracle dentifrices," it says in an editorial on the anti-enzyme jobs, "it is predicted that the current nationwide promotional campaign will cause little more than a ripple on the sea of superlatives."

The American Dental Association, which was severely pained by the "ammoniated" craze, and even more by the "chlorophyll" frenzy, looks on the latest hoopla with a jaundiced eye.

"In the first place," says Dr. Roy Doty, secretary of the association's Council on Dental Therapeutics, "this material has not been subjected to any direct trial of its abilities. Claims for it are based on laboratory studies that are suggestive (but are no sure demonstration) of its effectiveness for preventing dental decay. *Most of the men connected with this association believe any actual claims that this compound will reduce the amount of dental decay are premature at this time.*"

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

(**MANY QUESTIONS** and arguments still come in to this department about food freezer plans, some of which raise problems of food buying of importance beyond that of whether or not to buy a freezer. Because of evident concern readers are showing about food budgets, this week's column is devoted to some of these problems.)

Food Plans Pro And Con

FOOD COST BREAKDOWN: "We noticed this ad (enclosed) for a food freezer plan and it sounds like a good offer. We are a family of two adults and three children with an income of $80 a week. We now spend about $110 a month for groceries, including milk, soaps, and everything."

Answer: The ad for the food plan says that a family of five (three small children), spending $120 a month for food, would pay $22.12 on the freezer, and $43.83 for the meat and frozen produce supplied by the plan, leaving $53.96 for "bread, milk, etc." But Mrs. M. doesn't spend $120 for her family of five, but only $110, including soaps at that. *That itself should show that the freezer plan, rather than saving the family money, would raise its eating bill. On top of the $120 a month the food-plan promoters estimate, she would have to pay additional electricity bills and any cost of servicing and repairing the freezer.*

Nor would the $53.96 a month which the promoters would leave for "bread, milk, etc.", cover the "etc." by a long shot. Of that $53.96, the M. family needs about $22 a month just for milk for three kids and two adults, and $10 a month for eggs.

Embarking on a plan of this sort would cause this family to spend an inordinate amount for meat and frozen fruits and vegetables. It would be spending over 50% of its food money just for these categories, and this expenditure wouldn't even include potatoes, lettuce and some other produce which can only be bought fresh rather than frozen.

Generally, home-economics authorities say, you'll get most nutrition for your food dollar if you allot it something like this:

Fruits and vegetables, 23%; milk and milk products, 28; eggs, meat fish and other proteins, 27; flour and cereals, 9; fats and oils, 7; sugar, beverages, miscellaneous, 6.

When a family overspends for food, budget consultants find, it's generally because of overspending for meat and baked goods. One survey found that the average family spends about 30% of its food money for meat, poultry and fish, and for that gets only ten per cent of its calories. It spends only about 20c of its food dollar for milk and its products, but from them get more calories, and almost the same amount of protein.

FOOD PLAN ARGUMENT: "Your article on food freezer buying plans contains many statements which while applicable to many such plans now in existence, are not true of all plans . . . The Rich Plan is the first to admit that convenience is the principal factor.

"Savings, although quite possible, are only secondary . . . Food plans are not a wise investment for some families, as you state. But to add 'especially city dwellers' is misleading. The vast majority of Rich Plan sales have been made to urban dwellers whose aim is convenience first, savings second. In the rural areas, as you state, greater savings are possible and overshadow convenience."—Ben Butterfield, The Rich Plan.

ANSWER: This is a fair statement, One survey reported by the U. S. Agriculture Dept. found owning a freezer reduces by about 12% the time required for shopping and for preparing food for cooking. However, while working people don't have much time, they still do have more time than money.

Reuther Hits Drive For Sales Tax

THE GOP-big business drive for a national sales tax came under CIO and congressional attack, as record-setting living costs cut into the real wages of U. S. workers.

Strong condemnation of Administration economic policies was voiced by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

His comments came as the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index—climbing for the past five months—set a new record of 114.7. The climb resulted in a 1c hourly escalator increase for most UAW members.

"It is significant," Reuther commented, "that at the very time the failure of the party in power to fulfill its campaign pledge to control inflation is so evident, the Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers are gaining friendly ears in Congress to secure a national sales tax which would further increase day-to-day living costs of the average American family."

Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Exploring the Depths

Pointing to the danger of "snowballing deflation" as military expenditures are cut, Reuther said "we need a substantial increase in consumer buying power in the pockets of millions of families who have unfilled needs if we are to absorb the growing output of rapidly expanding productive capacity."

TREASURY Sec. Humphrey got his knuckles rapped by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) for the latest of his several hints that the Administration has a national sales tax high on its list of possible new tax proposals.

"I am surprised," Hill said of Humphrey, "to hear him say they may request an increase in taxes when the Republicans solemnly promised the American people last fall that they would balance the budget and reduce taxes."

A report by the Bureau of National Affairs said "the slow but steady rise in the cost of living is beginning to cut into real take-home pay of production workers in manufacturing industries."

WHILE the BLS reported average earnings of factory workers were at a record $1.77 hourly in mid-July, BNA reported that at the same time "real spendable wages" reached "the lowest point so far this year."

In the month from mid-June to mid-July, take home earnings (after tax and social security deductions) of the average single factory worker dropped from $51.08 to $50.92. Wages of the average married worker with a family of four dropped from $58.10 to $57.92.

(A "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four is estimated to be $82.21 weekly, more than $10 above the mid-July average weekly earnings of $71.51.)

Close Loopholes Instead Of Adding Sales Tax—Stokes

THE GOP Administration should plug the present tax loopholes that benefit the wealthy instead of seeking a national sales tax.

That's what Thomas L. Stokes, syndicated newspaper columnist, suggested last week after Treasury Sec. Humphrey again hinted at a national sales tax.

"The caliber of economic interests that are pushing the sales tax campaign," Stokes reported, "is exemplified in two of its chief promoters, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce."

Stokes said it was hard to take Humphrey's proposals seriously.

"He has a reputation as a perceptive man," the columnist said, "who should know from long experience something about the economic facts of life faced by the overwhelming majority of our people.

"They know from the simple arithmetic by which they try to make their homes go round, especially at this time when the cost of living has reached an all-time peak, how unfair and discriminatory would be a sales tax. as it would take for the necessities of life a much larger proportion of their income than it would from the well-fixed."

Pointing out that Pres. Truman tried to correct some of the abuses in the tax structure, Stokes suggested Humphrey try this course.

"Perhaps most glaring of them (abuses) is the 27.5% depletion allowance for oil companies, a flat deduction before taxes, in addition to which the oil interests also get other exemptions."

CIO Gives Over $100,000 For Tornado Relief Work

CONTRIBUTIONS of more than $110,000 have been made by the CIO in Massachusetts in recent weeks to speed disaster relief, rebuild a college and aid religious work.

Pres. J. William Belanger of the State CIO Council reported that $105,000 had been given by CIO groups to the Central Massachusetts Disaster Relief Fund set up in June the day after a tornado struck the Worcester area.

"Our members have been generous in their response to appeals for money contributions," Belanger said, "and they were quick to answer the need for blood donors and direct assistance to the tornado victims."

As an example of neighboring CIO aid, the Connecticut CIO Council helped raise some $3000 to help tornado victims at Worcester.

One of the institutions demolished by the twister was Assumption College in Worcester. A drive for funds to rebuild the ruined school facilities was launched Aug. 15, feast of the Assumption in the Catholic church and titular feast of the Assumptionist Order which staffs the college.

Just before a pontifical high Mass which launched the fund drive, Belanger presented a $4000 check from the State CIO to the college president.

Two other checks, for $1000 each, were given to the Greater Worcester Council of Churches and the Catholic Charities Center in that city. **(Read "Labor Is A Big Giver," by Leo Perlis, Page 4.)**

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

WE ARE SADDENED by the passing of the great American and friend of all labor people, the Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, who always raised his voice to fight for what was right no matter what the cost to him personally. Bishop Haas was always doing the work of his God among the men and women of American labor.

As we pause to take stock of our position on Labor Day 1953 and compare it with the past year, just what do we find?

We have organized many workers into CIO and have negotiated higher wages for millions of members of CIO unions and brought many changes for the better in working conditions on the production line in the factory and plants.

SOME EMPLOYERS are putting up a stiff fight against these higher wages and this is causing many unnecessary strikes. What I believe is that they should sit down and settle these matters on an unselfish basis. They must recognize certain facts: *that we are living in a time when prices range at the highest point in the history of our country.*

Now think a moment! Is this the fault of the worker? He and his family must find the money to match the cost of living. We feel that, perhaps soon, unless these employers change we are going back to the same battle again that has marked the past. We often wonder if the people who control prices ever take stock of this condition.

Looking at the profits of the corporations we see that they are at their highest point. These men who control prices have a moral obligation, not only to organized workers but to all the people of America.

DO WE OF LABOR as well as the manufacturers and the people who establish prices, have any moral obligation to our community and to this country of ours? I believe we do—the labor movement has a great moral obligation.

We are proud of the role we have played in serving the nation as well as our membership. We have produced the things which have made our country materially strong. We have shown ourselves ready to defend our material gains, in the same spirit our sons, like other sons, have been ready to march to defend our country.

We must ask ourselves, do we love this country with a deep enough conviction and faith—not only to defend it but to lay aside our selfishness and challenge employers and politicians to match our moral convictions and the kind of life we lead with theirs. We have it in our power to make this the kind of a country our fathers dreamed of in the beginning.

I have deep faith in the officers and members of our union, in that they do love America that much. I believe also there are many employers who would join with us in the achievement of these goals.

CIO'S FURNITURE WORKERS won another victory at the Coleman Furniture Co., Pulaski, Va., 344 eligible. CIO Textile Workers won at Gorodetzer and Stillman, Inc., Cleveland, O. 52 workers voted.

CIO Steelworkers won at Hoover Co., Cambridge, O. 288 eligible and LIU 1064 CIO won at General Motors Technical Center, cafeteria employes, Warren Township, Mich. CIO Brewery Workers won at Arkansas State Rice Milling Co., Carlyle, Ark.

Ford Pensioners Win Better Medical, Health Benefits

RETIRED employes of the Ford Motor Co. with more than 10 years of service will receive additional hospitalization and medical insurance benefits under a revision of Blue Cross-Blue Shield programs negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers.

Dir. Ken Bannon, of the UAW-CIO Ford Dept., explained that the retired workers will pay approximately 10% less for their group hospital and medical coverage than they have in the past. In addition, they will be entitled to a maximum of 120 days of hospital care instead of the previous 30 days.

The retired employes in the past have been paying for their hospital and medical coverage on an individual plan basis. Bannon said that under the improved plan, first deductions will be made from the November pensions of those who authorize them, and that the new schedule of benefits will become effective on Dec. 1.

Bannon said that retired employes with from one to 10 years' service will be covered by the revision beginning Feb. 1 or Mar. 1, 1954.

Retail Union President Dies

IRVING M. Simon, president of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, died of a heart attack Sept. 2 in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City. He was 60.

He had been president of the union since 1948. He had suffered from a heart condition for some time, and became ill on July 20, shortly after he returned to New York after representing the CIO at the 40th anniversary celebration of the City of Hope in Los Angeles.

Funeral services were held at 11 a.m. Sept. 4 in the Park West Memorial Chapel, New York. R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, represented the National CIO at the last rites. CIO unions in the New York area also were represented.

12c Package Ends URW Tieup At Firestone; Sign At Goodrich

THE CIO Rubber Workers ended one strike and barely averted another last week by concluding agreements on wage reopeners with two Big Four companies within 24 hours.

The first settlement ended a four-day walkout by 25,000 URW-CIO members at eight plants of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The second came just in time to keep 18,000 employes of the B. F. Goodrich Co. on the job in nine factories.

Both settlements yielded packages of slightly more than 12c an hour, of which 5c was in the form of a general wage increase; two weeks' vacations after three years instead of five, and improved insurance programs. The Goodrich pact also increased night differentials.

THE FIRESTONE agreement wiped out certain inter-plant wage inequities at mills in Fall River, Mass., and New Castle and Noblesville, Ind. In addition it provided for extension of the two-year contract by one month to July 10, 1954.

Firestone wage increases were made retroactive to Aug. 24, while at Goodrich they became effective Aug. 31. Other phases of both settlements become effective Oct. 1.

In a reopening of the Firestone pension program, benefits were increased by $25 a month to $125 a month for workers with 25 years of service who retire at 65. The increase will go to all pensioners who have retired since the program was inaugurated on June 5, 1950.

The new insurance provisions give employes and their dependents up to 120 days of hospitalization, full payment of all hospital services, in-hospital medical payments of $3 daily, surgical benefits ranging up to $250, and out-patient X-ray service for diagnostic purposes. The company bears the full cost.

Negotiations began June 23, with George Bass heading the union committee. Firestone plants covered by the contract, in addition to those at Fall River, New Castle and Noblesville, are at Akron, O.; Des Moines, Ia.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Memphis, Tenn., and Pottstown, Pa.

THE GOODRICH settlement was negotiated by a union committee headed by Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs, with sessions starting June 29.

The improved insurance program provides complete hospitalization and surgical coverage for all employes and their families. In addition, it increased life, sickness and accident insurance coverage. Retired workers, including those who have gone on pension since the program was started on Apr. 1, 1950, will get hospital benefits up to $310 a year.

The contract was extended by two months to Oct. 15, 1954. Goodrich plants covered are at Akron, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Cadillac, Mich.; Riverside, N. J.; Marion O.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Oaks, Pa.; Miami, Okla., and Los Angeles.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

V-FOR-VICTORY SIGN is given by Julia Hlatky (center background) as members of CIO Steelworkers Local 4448 win two-week strike at Weldon Tool Co. in Cleveland. Local gained immediate 8.5c wage increase, another 1c next year. Other pickets (seated) are Helen Luteran, Pres. J. E. Jacobs, William Lecky and (standing) Mary Podnar, John Merk and Ed Zart.

CIO Raps Cudahy Action, Puts Goods On 'Unfair' List

CUDAHY Packing Co.'s union-busting campaign drew the condemnation of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther last week and placing of the company's products on the "unfair" list.

In a letter to all CIO affiliates, Reuther said the Cudahy Packing Co. was unfair to its employes represented by the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The Cudahy firm's headquarters are in Omaha. It is not to be confused with the much smaller Cudahy Bros. Co., located at Cudahy, Wisc., with which the union has no dispute.

He said the union "is engaged in a fight of major proportions against the Cudahy Packing Co., resulting from a deliberate attempt by the company to destroy the union."

Reuther charged the firm with instituting a speedup, denying rights established over the years and discharging eight local union leaders who have led the fight against the company's unfair practices. He also said a $1.5 million suit against the union by Cudahy was an effort to "frighten and intimidate its employes."

"We in the CIO cannot ignore this vicious attempt . . . to return to the law of the jungle in the meat packing industry," Reuther said.

He urged support of the Packinghouse Workers by all CIO members and listed the following Cudahy products as "unfair" with the admonition not to buy them: Puritan brand ham, bacon and sausage, Sunlight brand butter, eggs, cheese and poultry, Delrich margarine, Clix shortening, Rex lard, Cudahy canned meats and Old Dutch cleanser.

N.Y. CIO Hits Medics' Drive

ACTION of the Kings County (N. Y.) Medical Society in moving for four changes in medical ethics that would kill non-profit health insurance plans was bitterly assailed last week by the New York City CIO Council.

The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, which protects many CIO members, would be among the groups destroyed if the Kings County medicos' proposals to the New York State Medical Society are accepted.

"We can only regard your attack on HIP as an attempt to destroy the only organization that provides complete and comprehensive medical care through groups of physicians," the council told the Kings County society in a telegram describing the proposals as an attack on organized labor.

"You may be certain that the council will do all in its power to fight against the reactionary policy you are proposing."

AFL Clerks Drop Hearn's Election Move

WITHDRAWAL of the AFL Retail Clerks from intervention in the strike against Hearn's two department stores in New York City may speed settlement of the 14-week-old dispute involving 800 CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers.

Direction of the strike has been taken over by the New York State and City CIO Councils. Soon after the strike was called on May 14 the AFL union intervened and the store management refused to bargain with the DPO-CIO.

Withdrawal last week by the AFL affiliate "in the interests of good trade unionism" removes this obstacle to negotiations.

Sec.-Treas. David Livingston of DPO hailed the development which he said had been taken "in the spirit of labor unity" and which now "clears the way for genuine collective bargaining between the Hearn company and the CIO."

'A National Tragedy'—

Our Youngsters Pay For School Crisis

By MILTON PLUMB

NEARLY ONE out of every four Americans this year is going to get shortchanged.

They are the 36,949,700 students—23.1% of our population—which this fall make up the biggest school enrollment in our history. Relatively few of them will be getting the kind of education which they have a right to expect.

Consider these U. S. Office of Education findings:

- Three out of every five school rooms will be overcrowded. Public grade and high schools alone lack 345,000 classrooms.
- Grade schools alone lack 72,000 teachers. This means "doubling up" of already overcrowded classes, and permitting persons not qualified to teach.
- One out of every five children will attend school in a building which is so old that it fails to meet minimum fire and safety standards.

Before the year is over, an unknown number of young Americans being sent to school to prepare for the future will have their lives ruined or even snuffed out. Some will die from fires;

L-6

others will meet with crippling illnesses resulting from overcrowding and improper sanitation.

And millions of others will be "educated" in make-shift "schools," consisting chiefly of quonset-type huts, fire halls or basement storage rooms.

These are some of the things that CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther had in mind when he told the American Association of School Administrators earlier this year that "the plight of our schools has deteriorated from a national scandal to a national tragedy."

Since that warning, conditions have only grown worse. And leading educators say that, unless there is an unexpected reversal in policies of the present Administration, a continued worsening is the only prospect in sight.

Increased enrollments due to a rising birth rate, building deterioration and obsolescence mean that some 425,000 additional classrooms will be needed by 1960 just to hold the line. Today only 36,000 are in some stage of construction.

10 Million More Pupils

But seven years from now, whether these facilities are built or not, there will be 10 million more pupils in school than there are this fall. Elementary school enrollments are due to rise by a million students each year through 1957.

And some 60,000 teachers, who now draw an average salary of only $3400 a year, leave the profession every 12 months. This year, when 160,000 new teachers were needed, only 45,700 came out of colleges and teacher institutes.

Instead of working positively to correct this situation, the Republican Administration and Congress this year moved in the other direction. The budget of the Office of Education was cut so severely that Commissioner of Education Earl McGrath resigned in protest. Educators generally backed his stand.

Fund Cuts Ahead

And then the Eisenhower Administration recommended a 25% slice in federal grants to the states for education. This was too much even for Congress, which finally voted to restore the cut despite Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby's support for the hatchet job.

Congress also gave Administration plans to cut education funds a set-back when it voted a $127 million program for school construction in defense-crowded areas although the Eisenhower Administration had asked that it be held down to $94 million. However, Congress wrote a gimmick into the measure that limited payments of federal obligations on schools already built to 70c on the dollar.

THE NEED—Construction of new, adequate school buildings is a major economic need. But Republican 83rd Congress cut funds for federal school aid in defense-swollen areas and rejected the Hill "oil-for-the-lamps-of-learning" bill.

U. S. Illiteracy Problem Adds To Need For School Grants

THE REPORT of a three-year research project which Pres. Eisenhower began when he was head of Columbia Univ. reveals that 2.5 million Americans are so poorly educated they can't even read or write.

The study, headed by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, noted economist, found that illiteracy was concentrated mainly in the South among Negroes, Indians and migratory workers. It warns, however, that increased migration northward, plus national defense needs, make illiteracy a problem for all of the states.

Illiterates rejected during World War II would have made more than 40 divisions of the Army.

Pointing out that the country spends more money caring for the young of migratory birds than it does to help educate the children of migrant workers, the Columbia Univ. report recommends a more liberal program of federal grants-in-aid to the states for educational purposes.

This recommendation, however, is in direct conflict with the policies of the Eisenhower Administration. Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge has made it clear that he wants the government to get out of the grants-in-aid program, and has directed Sec. Oveta Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. to make cuts in this area.

Defense Dept. Move Rapped

INDIGNATION was growing last week among the nation's leading educational organizations over a move by the Defense Dept. to obtain virtual veto powers over the faculties of American colleges.

The American Council on Education lined itself solidly behind the 15 universities which have refused to renew contracts with the government to provide correspondence courses for members of the armed forces.

The colleges acted after the Defense Dept. insisted that they agree to a clause requiring them to fire any of their employes disapproved by the government.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges last week was known to be considering asking the 31 colleges which renewed the contract to withdraw from the program.

Lose Their Rights

An official of the ACE said that, because of the threat to civil liberties involved in the government's insistence that privately run colleges abdicate their right to hire and fire, "it wouldn't be surprising if an unanimous boycott of the program develops."

Many of the schools which renewed the contracts didn't realize the implications of the new clause when they signed, he added.

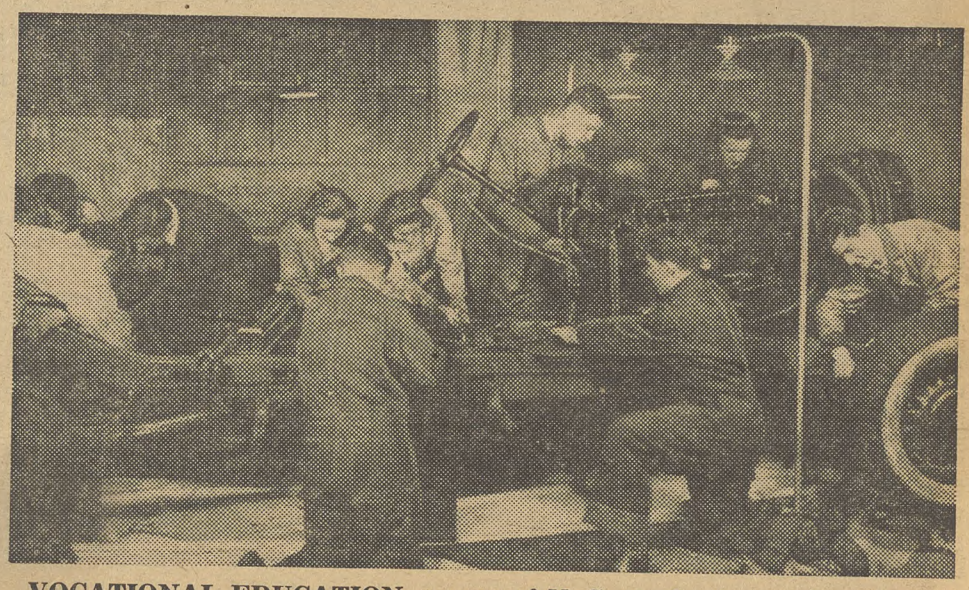
In defending the new clause, Administration officials have tried to make it appear that they are concerned only that no Communists should teach courses given to the armed services. This isn't the issue at all, a spokesman for the dissenting colleges points out, since all of the schools would accept a clause stating that specifically.

Other Programs

What concerns the educators is that the Defense Dept. would require them to fire all "persons as are disapproved by the government."

Moreover, although the clause has been inserted only in the contracts for correspondence courses, college officials fear that it may also be applied to all other programs involving federal funds.

"HORSE AND BUGGY" methods can't meet present educational needs. The school bus shown here symbolizes the kind of equipment schools need for their job.



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, source of U. S. mechanical and production schools, long has been fostered by federal grants. But GOP Administration plans deep cuts.

A Dynamic Program For The U. S. A.

CIO Presents John W. Vandercook And The News Every Week Night On ABC Radio Network

See Log, Page 8

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Durkin Quits Cabinet, Blasts GOP Stalling On T-H Revision

—See Page 2

"HERE'S A GOOD ONE, MR. PRESIDENT."—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuthen whispers a joke to a chortling Harry S. Truman, before the former President addressed big CIO-AFL rally which jampacked Detroit's Cadillac Square on Labor Day. HST called for "a good fight, day in and day out" to defend Fair Deal, charged Republican Administration with give-aways betraying the people's needs. (Stories and picture on Page 3.)

Kings Of Swat Get Some Union Pointers On How To Get Along With The Boss

By GERVASE N. LOVE

AN UNREGNERATE sandlot second-baseman, now on the involuntarily retired list, offered a few words of sage advice to big league baseball players last week on how to get along with their bosses.

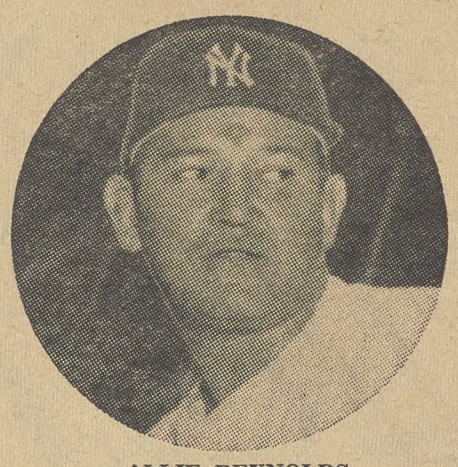
It was simple enough—*to study the experience of the CIO Newspaper Guild and the union principles set forth in its contracts.*

The ex-infielder who gave the advice and offered help at the same time was ANG-CIO Sec.-Treas. Ralph Novak.

He was prompted by the runaround the players got when they hired a lawyer, J. Norman Lewis, of New York, to represent them before Commissioner Ford Frick. Frick, baseball's czar and a former newspaperman, refused to deal with him.

Major league players today face problems of a "remarkable similarity" to many of those confronting newspapermen when they set about organizing the ANG-CIO 20 years ago, Novak wrote in letters to Lewis; Ralph Kiner, of the Chicago Cubs, National League players' representative, and Allie Reynolds, of the New York Yankees, American League players' spokesman.

"Like baseball players," he wrote, "newspapermen are highly individualistic and intensely competitive. And as in baseball, the determination of relative competency, and compensation, is complicated by factors difficult to measure: intangibles like experience and energy, judgment and initiative, team play and aggressiveness, etc.



ALLIE REYNOLDS
ANG-CIO contracts cited

"Newspapermen solved their problems by organizing themselves into the ANG-CIO and regulating their wages and working conditions by contracts especially designed to meet their peculiar situation; and we think the Guild's experience, and the principles set forth in its contracts, can suggest solutions to many of your problems.

"It has been said that collective bargaining won't work in baseball because it is impossible to write a single wage scale appropriate both to Stan Musial and the newest rookie or a job security clause which will protect one player against replacement by a better player.

"Maybe you can't. *But you can, as we have done in the Guild, negotiate minimum wages graduated according to the length of experience, beneath which no player may be paid, and permit the better players to negotiate individually for pay above the minimums.*

"And you can, again as we have done in the Guild, prohibit arbitrary and unreasonable dismissals, with disputed cases going to arbitration, and provide notice and severance pay graduated according to length of service for those released."

ANG-CIO contract clauses, Novak went on, suggest approaches to other problems of baseball players. He cited a few:

"Item: night games. Guild contracts require premium pay for night work.

"Item: scheduling afternoon games after night games. Guild contracts require that an appropriate number of hours elapse between shifts.

"Item: winter baseball. Guild contracts specify that employes may engage in any outside activities they desire so long as they do not directly compete with, or exploit, their employer.

RALPH KINER
Voice of experience calls

"Item: the reserve clause. Guild contracts specify that publishers shall not 'enter into any agreement with any other publisher binding such other publisher not to offer or give employment to the employes of the (first) publisher.'

"That will give you an idea. If you think we can be of assistance, I will be glad to meet with you at your convenience. *There are no strings attached; it's just that your problems (including the reaction of management) are so reminiscent of our own that we'd like to help.*"

Durkin Quits Cabinet, Hits GOP On T-H Stall

THE ONLY non-millionaire in the Eisenhower Cabinet of "nine millionaires and a plumber"—Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin—resigned late last week.

In quitting, Durkin said the Republican Administration reneged on its promise to support his plan for revising the Taft-Hartley Act.

He referred to a 19-point program for Taft-Hartley amendments which the White House early in August was reported to have sent to chairmen of the Senate and House Labor Committees—and then quickly withdrawn because of big business pressure.

IN COMMENTING on the resignation, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"We in the CIO hailed the appointment of Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor because we felt it was an indication that the Eisenhower Administration intended to carry out its campaign commitments to strengthen the Dept. of Labor.

"However, the Republican 83rd Congress has done nothing but slash at, weaken and cripple the department. Every effort on the part of the Secretary of Labor to strengthen the department and carry out the commitments of Pres. Eisenhower has been frustrated.

"Under these circumstances, Martin Durkin, in all good conscience, had no choice but to resign his office."

The White House did not grant Durkin the courtesy of releasing his letter of resignation along with Eisenhower's acceptance of the action "with deep regret."

MARTIN P. DURKIN
Labor Secretary resigns

Durkin, 59, president on leave of the AFL Plumbers, was the first to quit the Eisenhower Cabinet.

WHEN DURKIN was named, his appointment was blasted by the late Sen. Taft (R. O.), then GOP Senate leader, as "incredible." (Durkin, a Democrat, had supported Adlai E. Stevenson for President.)

During his term in office, according to Washington press reports, his T-H proposals were under fire from a big business cabal led by Commerce Sec. Weeks. And recently the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has been tearing into Durkin's efforts to get T-H amended with "fairness and justice"—as the President has promised.

(For other reasons, some of Durkin's decisions as Labor Secretary also were under fire from the CIO Textile Workers. On Labor Day, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve suggested that Durkin resign because (1.) he had set aside an order upping the textile minimum wage to $1.20 an hour and (2.) big business domination of the Administration.)

In the last few days, it was reported in Washington, Durkin had been seeking to convince Eisenhower to send a strong, liberal message on T-H amendments to the forthcoming AFL convention. Failure to get such a message, it was reported, was the immediate cause of the resignation.

DURKIN'S LETTER of resignation was dated Aug. 31. It was not announced until after he had conferred briefly with Eisenhower, who was in Washington for a day for the funeral of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Durkin said he believed Undersecretary of Labor Lloyd A. Mashburn would serve as acting head of the department.

At his press conference Durkin declared flatly that his principal reason for resigning is that "I don't believe that there will be any compliance with the agreements (concerning Taft-Hartley amendments) which we entered into."

He said that he had "no comment" when asked if he felt Eisenhower had "let him down."

Durkin said that he had talked to the President personally, and that Eisenhower had asked him

(Continued on Page 11.)

CIO Asks FBI Inquiry On Southern Beating

AN IMMEDIATE FBI investigation of the brutal beating of a union organizer in Ashland, Miss., and prosecution of local police officers involved in his pistol-whipping were requested.

The plea was filed with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg on behalf of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

It followed the CIO's own investigation of the kidnapping and vicious attack on James Jackson, ACWA-CIO organizer, who had answered a plea from employes of the Ashland-Benton Corp. for aid in forming a union.

Goldberg charged that "local police and law enforcement officials are directly involved and participated in this organized and deliberate effort to use force and violence to prevent the organization" of workers in Ashland. The company makes Army shirts.

He recalled that he recently wrote Brownell expressing confidence the Attorney General "would rigorously investigate and prosecute state and local officials" who "deliberately infringe upon the basic constitutional rights" of Americans.

THAT LETTER was inspired by attacks on the Justice Dept. and the FBI by three governors, who objected to enforcement of federal civil rights legislation.

In describing the kidnapping and beating of Jackson to Brownell, Goldberg wrote:

"On the night of Aug. 31 . . . he (Jackson) visited the home of an employe of the Ashland-Benton Corp. in Ashland. His visit was interrupted by an armed gang of men who arrived in four automobiles, entered the house, and forcibly carried him off in one of their cars.

"Mr. Jackson was taken some miles away and then told that he and all other organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—a list of whom was read to him by the leader of the gang—should get out of Mississippi and stay out.

"They threatened to kill him if he did not comply. Then, they, pistol-whipped and mercilessly beat him, as a result of which he is now in the hospital with a broken arm and serious internal injuries."

Carpenters Rejoin AFL

THE CARPENTERS last week rejoined the AFL a month after they walked out.

Announcement of the return of the 822,000-member union to the AFL was made in a joint statement by AFL Pres. George Meany and Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters. It followed at a joint meeting of committees representing the AFL Executive Council and the brotherhood.

They said AFL officers would seek to bring to the AFL convention in St. Louis next week a recommendation to "definitely eliminate raids between AFL organizations."

The Carpenters had withdrawn after the Executive Council endorsed the no-raiding pact with the CIO.

Labor Day Celebrations—

HST Says GOP Betrays The People

AMERICAN workers were urged to "put up a good fight, day in and day out, for the things you believe in" by former Pres. Harry S. Truman in an address at a joint CIO-AFL Labor Day rally in Detroit.

The former President took off the gloves he has been wearing since he left office and hurled them defiantly at the Republican Administration which succeeded him. The talk was carried on nationwide television and radio hookups.

He sharply accused his GOP successors with betrayal of the people's interests and disregard of the country's defense needs. At the same time, he defended the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and his own Fair Deal administrations.

How Sorry They Are

"The majority of the people last fall voted for a change in the political party which controls the government," Truman said.

"That was their perfect right, but oh, how sorry they are.

"I don't think they voted for a change in the social and economic principles that have made us so strong and prosperous. But that's the kind of a change we're getting.

"There are plenty of signs of a return of that old philosophy that the object of government is to help big business—on the theory that if big business is well enough off, its wealth and income will trickle down to the rest of the population to keep the system going."

Trickle-Down Theory

He cited the government's boost in interest rates as one sign.

"That may be to the benefit of the money-lenders," he added tartly, "but it surely does hurt the rest of the people . . . It is a perfect example of that discredited old trickle-down theory."

Truman listed additional indications "that the government is no longer so concerned with the welfare of all the people."

The public housing program "has been condemned to death," he said; minimum wage law enforcement funds "have been drastically cut," and the farmer has been told he ought to "go it alone" as he did in the depression after World War I.

"You should hear the farmer and the cattleman weep and wail and ask forgiveness for voting as he did last fall," the former President interjected. "At least that's true in my part of the country."

He assailed the Republican Administration for its "betrayal of the Hells Canyon project," warned that the power lobby "is doing its best to take over Niagara Falls," and that "the bell is tolling" for the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification "and all the rest." He called on his audience to "look what they've done with your immense offshore oil interests."

"Now, my friends, you didn't have to take these things lying down," he added. "You can't hope to change the philosophy of those people who are now in Washington; but if you watch them closely and raise your voices loud and clear, you may be able to salvage some of these things.

"After all, they are just politicians, and they are influenced by public opinion."

A Better America

Reuther, who shared the platform with Truman and Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.) of Michigan, extended the greetings of all CIO members to the nation and pledged "our full cooperation in the building of a better, happier, more secure America for all."

In an ABC Radio address, he described talk in some circles of a depression as "dangerous and reckless," and bolstering Communist propaganda, and declared American labor is determined that there will be no "ruinous deflation."

"American labor has unlimited faith in the ability of America and the free world to win the struggle over all forms of tyranny," he concluded, "and we believe the future holds unlimited possibilities for human betterment."

'Reckless Reaction'

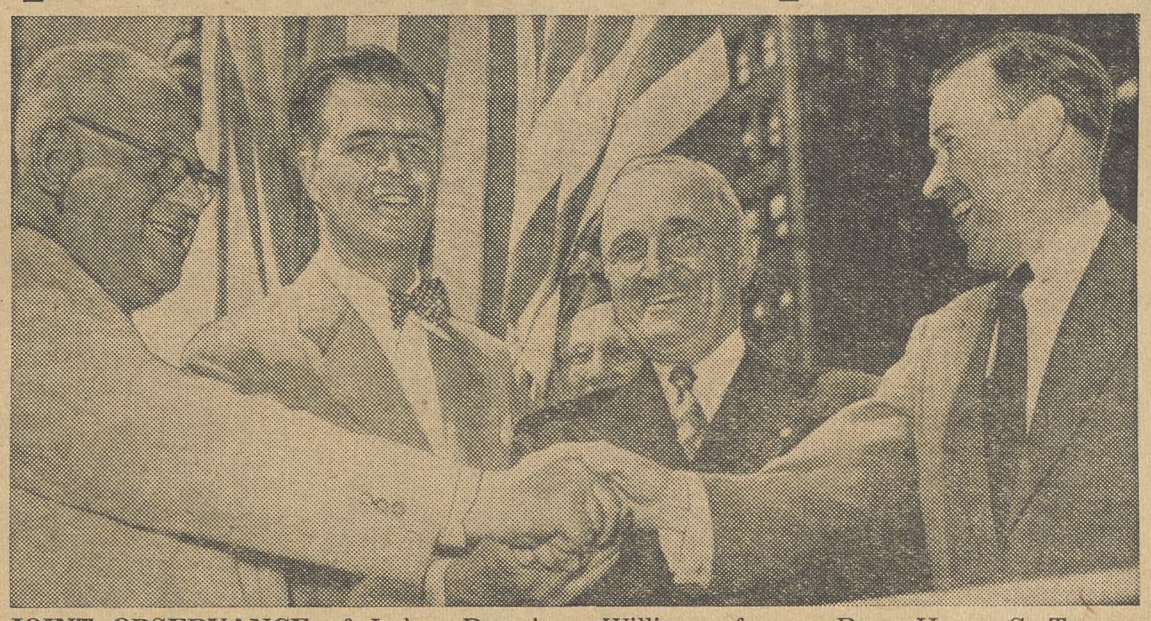
In other Labor Day speeches:

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told an audience at Hibbing, Minn., that the GOP Administration is "big business, give-away minded."

Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) said at Des Moines, Ia., that Republican policy is best defined as "the open door for special interests."

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) called on a Madison, Wisc., audience to "stop the Republican crusade of reckless reaction."

In a sermon at the first annual Labor Day mass in Washington, Rev. George G. Higgins, associate director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said that the federal government has not carried out its duty of serving as an example in labor relations to private industry, which "has probably been more intelligent and more enlightened in its personnel policies."



JOINT OBSERVANCE of Labor Day in Detroit brought together (left to right) Pres. Frank X. Martell of AFL Central Detroit Labor Union, Gov. G. Mennen Williams, former Pres. Harry S. Truman and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Reuther spoke later in day at Akron, O., and called high wages a guard against depression.

'What's Good For General Motors' Gets A Slight Amendment—

In denouncing the "old philosophy that the object of government is to help big business," former Pres. Truman took a poke at Defense Sec. Wilson, a past president of General Motors. Said HST:

"There was that fellow-Detroiter of yours, who gave his views on how to run the government when he said, 'what's good for General Motors is good for the country.'

"I could go along with that if he included the people who work for General Motors and all the rest of the working people of the country, the farmers, the white collar workers and small businessmen—not to mention Ford and Chrysler."

THE ROLE of organized labor in "the down to earth processes of democratic growth" was hailed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers in a Labor Day message to the union's more than one million members.

"The need for democratic progress is so great and freedom's enemies are so aggressive," he said in a call for labor unity, "that positive steps are needed to bolster the forces of progress.

"Forward - looking Americans need unity of action. In keeping with this need, the forces of free organized labor which are growing ever more united internationally must rapidly forge unity here at home.

Honorable Unity

"No technical obstacle to labor unity is so great as to prevent united efforts, cooperative relationships and prompt, honorable organizational unification of the great free labor unions of our nation."

The USA-CIO president warned that not all enemies of progress and freedom are Communists. Non-Communist foes of human advancement in the U.S., he said, "have grown bolder and more cunning."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey continued his criticism of the Republican Administration in a speech at a Labor Day rally in Mansfield, O.

The past year, he said, was one in which "government for the people left Washington and government for profit moved in."

The CIO has kept its pledge to support Pres. Eisenhower when his actions would benefit the general welfare, he declared.

Big Business Whims

"Unfortunately, those instances were rare," he added. "We opposed him when his actions coincided only with the whims of big business. Unfortunately, that was too often."

As a result of the GOP give-away program, he went on, "the American people—all of them except the few wealthy and selfish groups—have been literally robbed by a cynical Congress, and the fact that a strong, politically astute man was not sitting in the White House."

Carey called on all CIO members to join in a major drive to organize the unorganized.

(More on Carey, Page 4)

Reuther Urges High Wages, Production To Block Depression

WHEN THE worker has money to spend, there is little danger of a depression, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told 25,000 union members and their friends at a Labor Day rally in Akron, O.

Unions hold a key to prosperity because wage gains won at the bargaining table boost purchasing power and thus employment, he explained.

"We've got to achieve a balance of purchasing power and production power," he said. "You give each worker purchasing power and the factories will continue full blast."

He charged that forecasts of a depression by some American businessmen give comfort to the Communists.

"A depression is what the Communists are counting on in this country," he said. "A depression is man-made and what man makes can be changed."

Reuther blamed the 1930 depression on "an acute case of under-consumption" and not on "overproduction, as the economists said." Labor, he said, will work and fight to head off another crash.

With other freedom-loving groups, labor is pledged to build a world in which we can have bread and freedom too, he declared.

"We in the CIO have said that the shortest route to fighting communism is a full stomach," he added. "If we want to fight communism, we must fight poverty and hunger."

The labor movement has come a long way in giving the worker respect and dignity, but the job isn't finished yet, he said.

"We've got our eye on a guaranteed annual wage goal that will allow the wife of the worker to plan a 52-week budget just as the wife of the executive now does," Reuther said.

"We don't want to be paid for not working. What we want to do is shift the burden of full employment off the backs of the workers onto the employers, where it belongs."

The CIO leader, who also is president of the Auto Workers, called for an opening of the congressional money pipeline for schools, housing and medical needs and social security.

"When you talk about better housing, schools, medical care or social security, they give you a patriotic speech but close the pipeline, and instead hand you a couple of drops from the eye-dropper out of the congressional medicine chest," he charged.

Reuther told the crowd to "be careful about what happens in Washington."

"They're going to try to balance the budget at your expense," he warned, adding that a federal sales tax is getting top level consideration.

He called the Taft-Hartley Act a "negative approach" to labor problems.

The CIO, he pledged, is working toward an honorable merger of all labor groups into one big central body.

"But we are not going to trade our principles for political expediency," he said. "We will work hard at bringing about an honorable merger, and we trust others will go about it in the same spirit."

Reuther was introduced by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers. Leo E. Dugan, Akron CIO Council executive secretary, was master of ceremonies.

Mess In Washington

The more things change, the more they are the same—particularly when it comes to business corruption of government.

Way back last Spring, just a few weeks after the Eisenhower inauguration, the Republican Administration's face was red over the operations of GOP National Chairman C. Wesley Roberts and his $11,000 Kansas hospital deal. Roberts had to quit.

Now comes the coffee-klatch club of Warren L. Stephenson and his "four-percenter" operations in the field of million dollar Navy contracts.

Although Stephenson sought business at 4% while the going rate was 5% in past malodorous deals, he was far from a Three-Eye League Republican. Ardent Taft man before the convention, Stephenson traveled on the Eisenhower campaign train. Then he was executive secretary of the GOP Inauguration Committee. He was high in the swank GOP club across from the Capitol. And he was angling for a top government job. Then he stubbed his toe.

Testimony before the House Armed Services subcommittee revealed that Stephenson was just one of many influence-peddlers who never had it so good.

An intermediary in his operations was one Jon Jonkel—the McCarthyite press agent whose operations in the 1950 Maryland senatorial campaign were so high-powered that he had to pay a $5000 fine for violating the State's corrupt practices act.

Another Stephenson tipster on secret government contract operations was one Stanley L. Bishop. His method of operation was to float around coffee bars in U. S. buildings. *"If you stand there long enough and if you stand there for two cups of coffee,"* he told the committee, *"you will get enough information to last you for a couple of weeks."*

As for Stephenson, he has allowed that he was a bit "indiscreet." And the committee has voiced a few pious sentiments to the effect that this will never happen again.

For our money, the "four percenter" deal is just what you can expect when—as Interior Sec. McKay boasted recently—*"we're in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry."*

First Lesson

First formal meeting of Pres. Eisenhower's Government Contracts Committee is going to be held in Washington this week, and it has its job cut out for it.

Among other tasks, the committee—which includes CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany as members—is supposed the guard against bias in U. S. contracts and conduct an educational program against discrimination.

A good place for the committee's first lesson would be with Sec. of Agriculture Benson and others in the Agriculture Dept., who just a few days ago shelved a government anti-discrimination clause on farm price support loans.

The Good Fight

Harry Truman used a scalpel and gentle humor, rather than the "give 'em hell" technique, in his Labor Day address at Detroit's CIO-AFL rally examining the meager record of the Eisenhower Administration.

"Put up a good fight, day in and day out, for the things you believe in," the former President urged for a defense of the Fair Deal against rampaging reaction. *That's a good call to arms for the campaigns of '54.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVI September 14, 1953 No. 37

September Mourn!

In Other Words—

A Year Of Increasing Worry

In a speech at a Labor Day rally in Mansfield, O., CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey recounted the CIO's recovery from the deaths of Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood during the past year, and called for greater effort in the coming year to organize the unorganized, improve contracts and get better legislation. In addition, he gave a sharp criticism of the Republican Administration, a digest of which follows.

By JAMES B. CAREY

IT WAS A YEAR OF WORRY on the political front—worry which has not diminished as the days roll by. For it was a year in which government for the people left Washington and government for profit moved in.

What I am about to say will be harsh and critical. It will be necessarily harsh and critical, for that is the only interpretation the facts warrant.

We in the CIO have a perfect right to return this indictment, for we have supported the new Administration every time it took a position which would benefit the general public.

It is tragic, but at the same time typical of this Administration, that I must report to you we were able to support it far less often than we were forced to oppose it.

Whims Of Big Business

The CIO, before Pres. Eisenhower took office, pledged itself to support him every time his actions would benefit the general welfare. We have kept our pledge. Unfortunately, those instances were rare.

We opposed him when his actions coincided with the whims of big business. Unfortunately, that was too often.

In good conscience we cannot support, nor can we condone, the congressional give-away program which has seen America's tremendous offshore oil lands handed over to a few states dominated by the rich oil companies.

Here in Mansfield, and throughout Ohio, I know there are thousands of children going off to school in a few days who are the direct victims of that give-away.

These youngsters—and some of them are yours—will be going to school in buildings which are antiquated and unsafe. Many of these buildings are fire traps. Many are unhealthy, many are overcrowded, and in all of them the teachers are underpaid.

With only a fraction of the wealth beneath the offshore waters, these children could get the kind of education they need and which we all want them to have.

The President kept his campaign promise to the oil companies. He evidently felt that promise to be more important than the future of America's children.

Perhaps he didn't realize the import of what he was doing. Perhaps he was ill advised. Perhaps he felt he must redeem his campaign promise regardless of the lot of America's children. Perhaps this action should be chalked up to inexperience.

Door To Depression Open

Whatever the reason, the President of the U. S. has lent the great prestige of his office to a raid on the public resources which is without parallel.

And the American people—all of them except the few wealthy and selfish groups—have been literally robbed by a cynical Congress, and the fact that a strong, politically astute man was not sitting in the White House.

Nor was that the only example of the way that corporate greed and lust for profits were aided and abetted during the last legislative session.

The flood gates against inflation were torn down. The excess profits tax was only saved for a brief period. The skids were greased for the imposition of a national sales tax. Our atomic energy secrets were earmarked to be handed over to big business. Our natural resources like Niagara Falls were tagged to be given to private enterprise. Our synthetic rubber plants were being transferred to private ownership.

And the door was opened for a new peacetime depression.

This was the record of seven months of the 83rd Congress. This was the record of eight months of big business control of the White House.

This was a record which we of labor had predicted during the last campaign.

Washington Window

By Public Affairs Institute

IT MAY COME AS A SURPRISE to many but almost every economic group in our country receives some special aid from the federal government. This aid, totalling over $39 billion in five years, is paid out of general tax revenues.

Below is a breakdown of what it costs the government to provide each group with these "aids and special services," as listed in official reports of the budget of the U. S. government:

Expenses for Aids and Special Services
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Actual 1952	Estimated 1953	Five-Year Total 1949-1953
Agriculture	$463	$547	$2,857
Business	1,041	1,018	4,430
Labor	200	206	1,006
Home Owners & Tenants	−129	−123	−374
Veterans	4,710	4,411	24,768
General Aids	1,364	1,530	6,576
Total			39,263

This is just a partial picture. There are many other expenditures which aid more than one group. In addition, the budget points out that groups receive special benefits for which federal funds are not expended. *Businesses, for example, have benefited from special tax exemptions, accelerated amortization, depletion allowances, exemptions from income taxes, tariff protection, flood control, low-cost electric power and other aids, the budget reports.*

Who Gets Federal Subsidies?

Here is a more detailed explanation of the benefits from budget items received by each group:

AGRICULTURE—Funds were spent for farm price supports, expenses of the international wheat agreement, Sugar Act payments for removal of surplus commodities, administrative expenses of the loan program, and other direct aids to farmers.

BUSINESS—Funds spent which primarily aided business were for: (1) lower postage rates which meant a deficit for the Post Office; (2) operating subsidies for navigation and other aids to the shipping industry; (3) aids to air navigation; and (4) net losses from defense production benefits.

LABOR—Largest expenditure for federal-state program of unemployment insurance and public employment offices.

HOME OWNERS AND TENANTS—Primarily for loans and other financing aids, grants to local authorities for low-rent public housing and for slum clearance and redevelopment. Included here, also, are the administrative costs of rent control for six million units while it was in force.

"However," the budget report adds, "net receipts from insurance or mortgages and savings and loan share accounts, as well as from mortgage purchases and other housing programs, exceed all budget expenditures for housing by over $100 million in all three years."

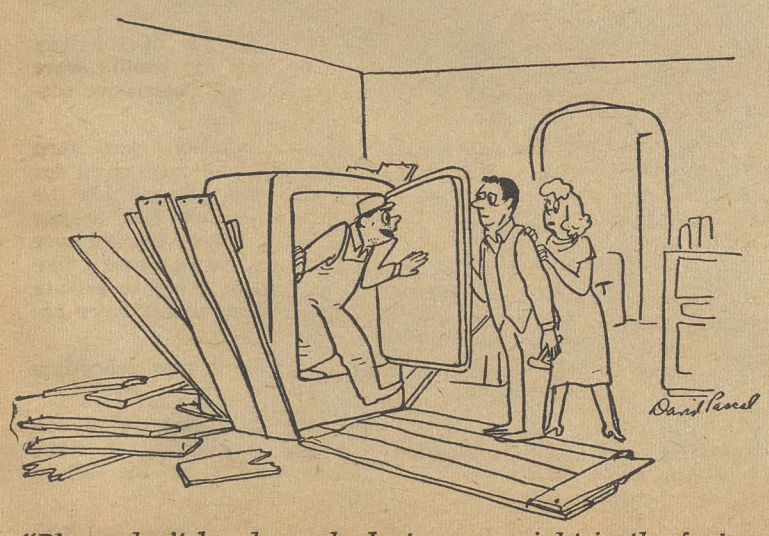
This explains the minus figure in this group illustrating that the government has not lost money in direct aids to home owners and tenants.

VETERANS—More than one-half of this figure is for disability compensations and pensions. Also included are unemployment allowances for veterans who could not find work after release, educational and vocational training.

Another listing in this category is payment to the railroad retirement account to cover cost of railroad workers for time spent in military service.

GENERAL AIDS—Aids and special services extended to more than one of the above groups: (1) public assistance to those in need—blind, aged, disabled, and dependent children; (2) low-priced hot school lunches; (3) Public Health Service, hospital operations and medical care; (4) various aids to Indians.

Willard Shelton is on vacation. "It's Your Washington" will be resumed in the next issue of The CIO News.



"Please don't be alarmed. Just an oversight in the factory shipping department."

It Happened In Tuscaloosa—

Rubber Workers Change Face Of Southern Town For The Better

Recently a goon squad beat up a CIO Clothing Worker in a small town in Mississippi, while in Alabama a "right to work" law aimed at unions was signed into law. The other side of the South —the story of CIO unionism and what it brings— is demonstrated at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in this report by Bill Abbott of the CIO Rubber Workers Education Dept.

By BILL ABBOTT

GUS WAS A NEGRO in the deep South . . . and he had sore legs. Gus worked for the Tuscaloosa, Ala., plant of the B. F. Goodrich Co. His job was lifting heavy, crude rubber slabs. It was hard, grinding work and each day his legs began to hurt him a little more.

One day the company told Gus he was through. He had a leg ailment the doctors called "varicose veins" and he couldn't do any more lifting. After years of service to the company Gus was cast off like a worn out shoe. Ironically, he was fired because he had given so much of himself to his job.

In the South Negroes have been brought up not to question what white folks do. You work and sweat all your life, and then one day they tap you on the shoulder and say, *"Too bad, Gus, but we can't have you do the job anymore."* You just stand there and take it.

Objected To Pushing Around

But this was the year 1950 and there was a CIO Rubber Workers union in the plant. A union organized by young guys, mostly white, *who didn't like to be pushed around . . . and guys who didn't like to see others pushed around.*

The men in the shop started talking about Gus' trouble. They said there were other jobs he could do, and that it was a damned lousy way for a company to treat a worker who had given it the best years of his life. They said they didn't like it one bit, and with their union behind them they complained.

But the Goodrich Co. stalled and did nothing. *After all, for years corporations played whites off against Negroes, Negroes against whites. This was the South. And besides . . . it was good for profits.*

To the company's astonishment the workers in the plant didn't see things this way. They had a union and to them the word meant everybody pulling together and helping each other out. When they learned that Goodrich wasn't going to give old Gus a fair break they left their jobs in protest.

For five weeks they stayed out. Southern whites lost five weeks of needed pay, all because management had pushed a colored man around. When the work stoppage ended Gus was the first person to pass triumphantly through the plant gates.

This incident illustrates one reason why Local 531 of the URW-CIO is changing the face of a Southern community.

They Couldn't Be Stopped

Tuscaloosa, resting in the heart of the deep South, before the union came in was a narrow-minded, corporation-dominated Southern city.

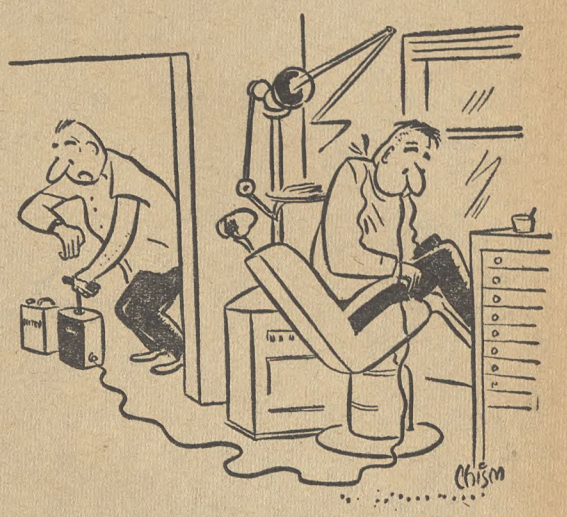
When rubber workers began organizing the Goodrich plant in 1946 they found all the powerful forces in the community bitterly arrayed against them. The town's one newspaper, businessmen, civic leaders and the police all worked hard to stop the union.

But the union wouldn't be stopped, and in April 1947 Local 351 received its charter from the URW-CIO.

During the six years that followed these militant, hustling rubber workers turned a hostile community into a friendly one. The union now considers the Tuscaloosa News "not unfriendly"; businessmen and civic leaders cooperate fully with labor; and the police don't bother workers on strike.

Even the schools invite union officers to speak before classes on the goals of the CIO. And because the union considers itself a responsible community institution it brings out greater voluntary contributions for Community Chest Red Feather drives.

The union's spectacular success against almost overwhelming odds is due chiefly to the quality of its membership. The average member is in his twenties and devoted to the ideal of a strong labor movement bringing a better and more dignified way of life to the working Southerner. He exudes an intense pride in his union and its achievements.



"Now just lay back and relax; it's stubborn but we'll get it out!"

A big reason for his pride is the fact that today Tuscaloosa rubber workers are among the highest paid workers in the entire South. Before the union was organized the average male Goodrich worker made 97c an hour. *Seven months after the local received its charter he was making $1.29 an hour, and today he earns $1.92. And this is 20c an hour above the national average in all manufacturing establishments—North and South.*

This bread and butter accomplishment of better than a 100% wage increase means more money spent in the community, and this, in addition to benefiting URW members, considerably aids small businessmen of the town.

The fight for better wages and working conditions hinges on an informed and militant membership. Edward Smallwood, Local 351 vice president, feels that an education program can help do the job of keeping members informed and training them for leadership.

Labor Education Helps

He proudly tells of his union's education committee which shows films with its own projector and regularly puts on education programs. Recently, the committee sponsored a "Know Your Contract" institute for officers and shop stewards. This helped the union leader who handles day to day shop problems to better understand workers' rights under the union contract.

Local 351's enthusiasm bubbles over to the Tuscaloosa CIO Council, which is headed by D. H. Turner, one of the local's past presidents.

The Council has an organizing committee which had greatly helped to organize woodworkers, a hardware store, a bakery and two clothing stores.

Committee members get no pay or special recognition. They spend hours night after night talking unorganized workers into joining unions because of their boundless faith in organized labor as a means of raising living standards and promoting social justice for all Southerners.

An almost unheard of thing in the South is to organize white collar workers. But Local 351 organized Goodrich office workers despite big parties thrown by the company in a vain effort to win the girls away from the union.

Union elections and meetings provide an excellent training ground for democratic leadership. In the case of Local 351, Southern whites and Negroes vote and participate jointly in their union government. Unlike Alabama's state and local governments there are no poll taxes or other governmental restrictions here.

Local 351 feels that democracy is something you live every day of your life. *Unionism like that of Local 351 is in a very real sense creating a new, more democratic and prosperous South.*

South's Growing Unions Play Community Role

Increasing political action on the part of members of the CIO Rubber Workers' Local 351 in Tuscaloosa, Ala., is destined to have great impact on that city.

Fresh from recent victories in county elections, CIO unions in the area now plan to concentrate on city political contests. Local 351's 1200 members already wield much influence in Tuscaloosa's 46,000 population.

It Works In Los Angeles—

Buying Plan Saves Dollars For CIOers

BUYING directions are given to Mrs. Pat Flores by Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford.

FIRST saving, $150 on sofa and chair shown in furniture store by Owner-Manager Harry Jones.

CASH SAVINGS and quality merchandise Lunceford promised Mrs. Flores under Los Angeles CIO Council's buying plan were numerous in warehouse store. Salesman Peter Banning shows some refrigerators.

BUYER Mabel Tamme displays mixer, on which saving is $10, in second store. It offered similar savings on other equipment.

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

A CONSUMERS' purchasing plan that potentially can save CIO members "literally hundreds of thousands of dollars a year" has been worked out by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

The plan operates through a non-profit corporation, the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council Consumers Club, formed after some two years of careful investigation and preparation, said Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Council.

Council officers serve as directors of the corporation, and a Consumers' Committee, with representatives from each council affiliate, acts as an advisory body. John Noblett, council staff representative, carries on the day-to-day activity.

The plan makes available to the 100,000 CIO members and their families living in the Los Angeles area "practically anything from food to furniture at substantial savings to them," Lunceford said.

"The plan is worked out not only to save our members money, but to make it easy for them to shop," he said.

Arrangements have been completed with various large outlets carrying a wide variety of merchandise, so that the CIO shopper can make several types of purchases in one place, he added.

"For example," Lunceford pointed out, "we have an arrangement with one large warehouse concern where a CIO member can buy at wholesale prices anything from more than 3000 items—including meat, staples, household stuff, or toys."

One of the most important advantages to the plan is that it is under direct CIO control, Lunceford pointed out.

"Our members and our unions were being continuously bothered by all kinds of so-called 'discount plans'," Lunceford said. "Some of them, of course, were trustworthy, but too many failed to live up to their claims. And there were such a great number of them that things were getting considerably confused.

"Now that CIO has its own operation, through the non-profit corporation, we can protect our members, simplify matters a great deal, and bring about larger and larger real savings, because the tremendous purchasing power of our entire membership can be used as a bargaining force."

SAVINGS TO CIO members also are improved because the council does not take the profit which discount houses must add to stay in business, Lunceford added.

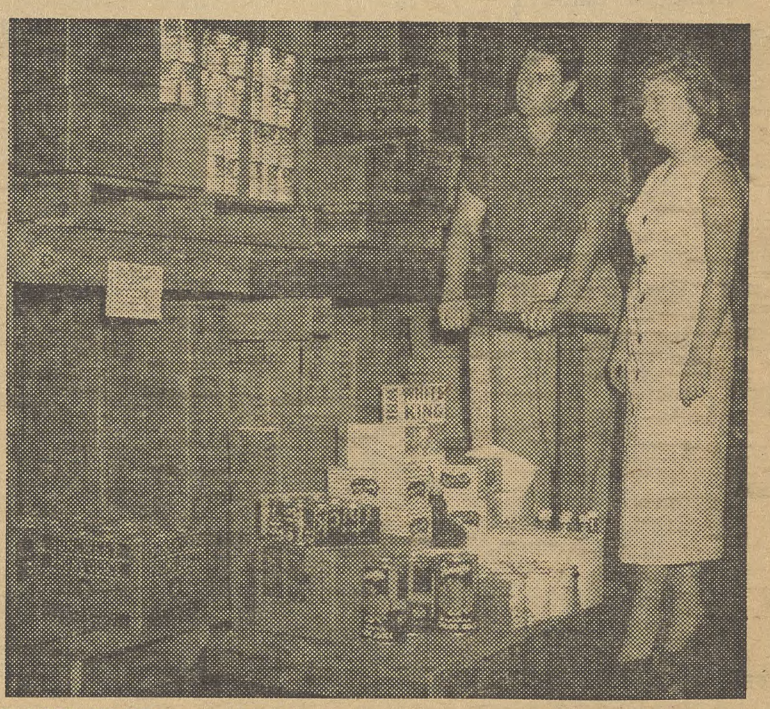
How does the plan work?

"Very simply," Lunceford said. "Any CIO member who is in the market for practically anything simply calls us up—ADams 1-9321, or ADams 4-0244. He tells us what he is looking for, and we direct him to one or more places where the item can be bought.

"Right now, we are having cards printed that will be passed out to all CIO members. But until they are ready, all they have to do is show their union card. That's all there is to it."

MEAT prices surprise. Mrs. Fred Manaster, home economist, explains them to Mrs. Flores, who was naturally delighted.

SAME STORE provides interior decorating service, a buying plan extra Mrs. Flores finds helpful in furnishing new home. J. E. McKinstry, a fabrics salesman and decorator, discusses material she likes. She had a wide range to choose from.



LAST STOP was food warehouse, where Supervisor Allan Haynes shows staples. Mrs. Flores' trip, a shopping "trial run," showed her possible savings of $392.

Some Aimed At Fair Deal—

GOP Hoes Lush Crop Of Commissions

EVEN the weather is being investigated in Washington these days, and it's going to have to put up with it, whether it likes it or not, just like us taxpayers.

This inquiry, like many others on a wide range of subjects now being carried on by the lush crop of "commissions" which have been created since the Republicans took over last Jan. 20, isn't, strictly speaking, one of the congressional "investigations."

It does, however, have congressional blessing. In fact, Congress thought so much of the idea that in passing Public Law 256 last Aug. 16, it voted not only top pay plus expenses for members of the weather probing committee, but also gave them an executive secretary at $12,000 a year.

Duplication Develops

The Advisory Committees on Weather Control thus created is the only new special commission, committee or advisory board that got such an executive specifically authorized by Congress.

What no one in Congress pointed out when the law creating this ACWC was passed is that the Eisenhower Administration had already jumped the gun and was already investigating weather on its own even without congressional authorization.

More than a month before the ACWC was born, an Advisory Committee on Weather Services, composed of eight leading private meteorologists, had been set up in the Commerce Dept. It isn't clear yet whether both committees at the same time will try to blow up some political storm clouds for the Weather Bureau, or whether the first group will now be washed out by the second.

This duplication of Republican efforts to investigate and even "control" the weather is typical of the overlap of many of the commission probes now going on.

CHIEF of new commission looking over U. S. economic policies abroad is Inland Steel Co. Pres. Clarence B. Randall.

Not only are some duplicate special commissions or committes set up in government departments, but others, like the new Hoover Commission, for example, are simply going over ground already covered by past commissions.

Likewise, the fact that some Presidential commissions overlap some probes going on in Congress apparently concerns no one.

Under the Eisenhower Administration the special commission merry-go-round is whirling at near-record speed. Nothing like the present number has been seen since the last Republican Administration of ex-Pres. Hoover.

Congress passed legislation creating no less than 11 different commissions, special committees and advisory boards in the last session. Most of these measures originated with the President and were enacted at his request.

In addition, Eisenhower has created others on his own authority. At least four Executive Orders deal with such commissions, and still others have been formed by the President's informal direction.

Examples of the latter are the Advisory Board of Economic Growth and Stability, which meets under Arthur F. Burns, economic adviser to the President, and the President's Committee on Intl. Information Activities.

Some Examples

Agencies created by executive order include the Government Contract Committee, the National Agriculture Advisory Commission and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

The latter seems a sure overlap of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, which Congress authorized at the Administration's request, in Public Law 108. This will be headed by ex-Pres. Hoover, who supposedly completed the same job when he was chairman of the Hoover Commission set up for the same purpose under the Truman Administration.

Those who acknowledge the outstanding job which the earlier Hoover Commission did can't help wondering why, if the work was done right (as they believe it was), another costly survey should be needed now. Some liberal observers have warned, however, that the new commission may be "stacked" in such a way that it will recommend an end to New Deal-Fair Deal programs like public power and similar public welfare services.

That this might be in the wind was indicated when Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.), a sponsor of the Hoover Commission resolution, declared:

"This will give us an opportunity to reverse the trend of the last 20 years and get the government down to a compact, manageable size."

Expanding Government

But, at least with respect to commission-making, the Republican Administration is expanding, rather than contracting, the government.

Besides his own special committee to investigate the Weather Bureau, Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks, for example, set up another similar one to look into the Bureau of Standards. Many of these departmental committees, however, reach far beyond administration to policies affecting all of the people.

One example of the latter is the new National Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws set up by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. This group—with many big corporation lawyers as members—plans to give anti-monopoly legislation "a complete going-over."

Just about the only proposal for a commission that apparently hasn't got a chance of coming into existence seems to be the one the public is asking for with increasing pressure. This is the demand for a commission to study the value and methods of both special commissions and congressional investigating committees. —M.P.

FORMER PRES. HOOVER (right) talks over the new Hoover Commission on government reorganization with Pres. Eisenhower. An identical study under Hoover was launched by Pres. Truman in 1947. It cost taxpayers nearly $1.9 million but saved much more.

Ike's Special Boards Are Even Talking About The Weather

Here's a list of some of the Presidential commissions, committees and boards created under the Eisenhower Administration:

Advisory Board of Economic Growth and Security. Chairman: Arthur M. Burns.

Advisory Committee on Weather Control. Eleven members, plus an executive secretary. (Public Law 256).

Commission for the Bicentennial of Columbia Univ. in the City of New York. Fifteen members. (Public Law 249).

Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. Chairman: Clarence Randall. Seventeen members. (Public Law 215).

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Chairman: Clarence E. Manion. Twenty-five members. (Public Law 109).

Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries. Eighteen members. (Public Law 220).

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Chairman: Herbert Hoover. Twelve members. (Public Law 108).

Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. Nine members. (Public Law 193).

District of Columbia Council on Law Enforcement. Fifteen members. (Public Law 85).

Federal Farm Credit Board. Thirteen members. (Public Law 202.)

Government Contract Committee. Fourteen members. (Executive Orders 10479 and 10482).

Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission. Eleven members. (Public Law 263.)

National Agriculture Advisory Commission. Eighteen members. (Executive Order 10472).

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. (Executive Order 10432).

President's Committee on International Information Activities. Executive Secretary: Abbott Washburn. Seven members.

Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Three members. (Public Law 205).

At $50 Per Day, Cost Climbs For Multitude Of Inquiries

ENTIRELY APART from GOP promises of economy in government, a record number of "commissions" are currently being paid in Washington.

Members of most of the special committees, advisory boards and commissions which the Republicans set up in the first session of the 83rd Congress draw pay at the rate of $50 a day, plus expenses.

This means that the pay Congress authorized for the 25-member Commission on Intergovernmental Relations will cost taxpayers $1250 just in salaries for its members every day it meets.

Strangely enough, the only paid new commission that Congress didn't vote the $50-a-day rate was the one it set to recommend a boost in the salaries of members of Congress. The 18 members of this commission will each get $25 a day plus travel expenses. This rate is less than half of what congressmen themselves are already drawing.

A few commissions, such as those for the Bicentennial of Columbia University, the Corregidor Bataan Memorial, or the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration, serve without compensation.

BUT IN most cases, the public never gets a full accounting of what the operations of these investigative and advisory bodies cost. Clerical and investigative staffs are usually provided by assignment from government departments, and their salaries and other hidden costs frequently run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Such items as the printing and publishing of sometimes voluminous reports, postage and telephone expenses, and the cost of the office space their staffs occupy are often major commission expenditures for which John Q. Public gets no direct accounting. He must, however, foot the bills.

GOP Faces Red As Inaugural Aide Named As '4 Percenter'

THE CASE of the Republican "four-percenter" was revealed last week by the House armed services subcommittee.

He is Warren L. Stephenson, Washington socialite, who traveled on the Eisenhower campaign train and was executive secretary of the presidential inaugural committee.

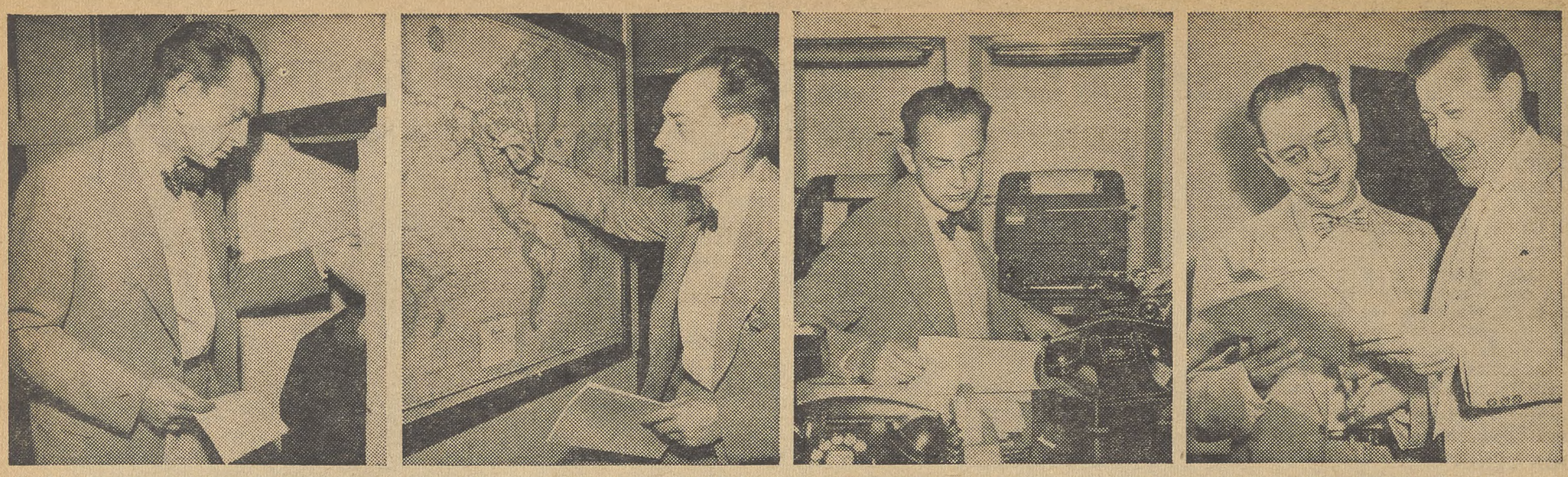
House investigators plan to make public the secret testimony in which Stephenson is said to have offered for a 4% fee to help a California manufacturer sell launchers for the Navy's "Mighty Mouse" rocket.

(The prediction early this year by Fortune magazine that there would be more—not less—corruption under the GOP seemed to be coming true. The $1.25 a copy magazine forecast in January, on the subject of "Republican corruption," that "There will be some — maybe quite a lot.")

One member, Rep. Hardy (D. Va.) said the hearings show clearly that "neither party has a monopoly on influence peddling. The only difference which the change of Administration has brought is that there seems to be a cut-rate price of 4%."

Charges that five-percenters operated in the capital figured prominently in the GOP campaign last fall.

The subcommittee questioned Stephenson about his 4% offer, his reported claim that he had contacts in the Navy and where he got supposedly secret prices submitted by his client's competitors.



A COMMENTATOR'S DAY.—Preparing a daily news broadcast takes hours of preparation, study and careful writing, judging from the experience of John W. Vandercook. His CIO-sponsored program, "John W. Vandercook and the News," now is broadcast nightly on ABC Radio. At left, Vandercook keeps a close eye on the news service teletype. Next, he checks a new break on the map, recalling his lengthy travels as writer, newsman. Each afternoon, the newscast is written and rewritten before broadcast time. At right, Vandercook chats with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther a few days before he began on Labor Day to report "something new in the news . . . all of it." Hear him each week night on ABC.

CWA Gains In Pacts With Independents

THE CIO COMMUNICATION Workers are getting a better break from independent telephone companies than from affiliates of the gigantic Bell System. This was announced last week by CWA as the strike against Indiana Bell entered its eighth week.

Wage boosts averaging 8.6c an hour, negotiated by the union with independent concerns in the past few weeks, "are considerably higher than the average for Bell System agreements negotiated so far this year," the union said.

CWA pointed out that, while the range of settlements varies with each contract, wage levels in some locations are as much as $1.50 to $4 a week above Bell System rates for comparable towns.

INDEPENDENT firms signing contracts recently included: Bluefield, W. Va., Telephone, Ohio Consolidated, General Telephone of Wisconsin, Missouri Telephone, Looking Glass Prairie Telephone, Gilroy Telephone, General Telephone of Ohio and General Telephone of the Southwest.

Only one new contract was reached by CWA with a Bell System affiliate within the past week—and that was with the smallest link in the chain, Cincinnati & Suburban.

The pact provides increases ranging from $2 to $5 a week for 2500 workers. The pay hikes were effective Sept. 6, two weeks before the old contract expired. Some job upgrading and improvement of several other contract clauses also were won.

Insistence of Indiana Bell on a termination-of-strike clause was prolonging the walkout of its employes.

John L. Crull, CWA vice president, said the proposal was one "no self-respecting union member could possibly accept."

He declared it would give the firm "the right to fire anybody on allegations of misconduct without any recourse to arbitration or grievance procedure by the union. In short, the company wants a free hand to break the union and asks the union to tie its own hands behind its back."

"CWA members in Indiana have put on a magnificent battle against the world's largest and richest corporation," Crull said. "They are not going to fold up now."

Help Asked

"We cannot allow the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. to inflict the first death blow to Indiana labor," said the State CIO Council in a new appeal to affiliates for financial assistance for the Communications Workers strike.

Arkansas PAC Girds For Primary

The Arkansas CIO-PAC is conducting a vigorous campaign to qualify every CIO member and family in the State to vote in primary elections in the summer of 1954.

Six congressmen and a senator will be nominated at that time. Charles M. Catton, Arkansas CIO-PAC secretary-treasurer, last week pointed out that "only those possessing poll tax receipts dated prior to Oct. 1, this year, may vote" in the primary.

Here's Revised Log For Vandercook's Daily Newscast Over ABC Radio Chain

Here is a revised, up-to-date list of ABC radio stations carrying the new nightly CIO program, "John W. Vandercook and the News."

The list, arranged alphabetically by states and cities, gives the station listing, dial position and local broadcast time. The listing:

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	Monday 8:45 Tues-Fri. 7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15

New Stations

Five stations have been added to the list of those carrying the John W. Vandercook nightly news commentary, sponsored by the CIO.

Four of these stations are already on the air. They are:

Alabama: Auburn, WAUD, 1230 on the dial, 6:00 p.m.

Pennsylvania: Wilkes-Barre, WILK, 980 on the dial, 7:00 p.m.

Virginia: Roanoke, WROV, 1240 on the dial, 9:00 p.m.; Suffolk, WLPM, 1450 on the dial, 8:15 p.m.

The fifth station, scheduled to carry the CIO program starting Sept. 28, is in Fairmont, West Virginia. Station WVVM there is at 1490 on the dial and will carry the program at 7:00 p.m.

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
Lansing	WJIM	1240	7:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:00
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	8:15
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont (Starting Sept. 28)	WVVM	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:15
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

Insurance Label Drive Set

"BUY YOUR Insurance From A CIO Agent." That's the slogan of the union label drive of CIO's newest international union — the Insurance Workers of America.

In announcing the drive, the union said the CIO agents "can give fellow trade unionists the best possible advice in planning and purchasing insurance" and can help "other organized workers in supplementing the security benefits written into their contracts."

The union urged prospective insurance purchasers to ask the agent to show his annual membership card. The CIO affiliate represents agents of John Hancock, Metropolitan Life in New Jersey, metropolitan New York and Pennsylvania; Home Life, Monumental Life, Quaker City Life, Unity Life and Insurance Association of Syracuse, Pioneer Life, and Lincoln Republic Life.

'Union Made' Insurance

WORKERS ★ INSURANCE CIO OF AMERICA

Buy Your Insurance From A CIO Agent

DONATION of $100,000, representing gifts of July 4 holiday pay by members of New York Joint Board of CIO Clothing Workers, was made to Boys' Town of Italy, Inc., to help shelter, feed and educate some 2400 Italian war orphans. ACWA-CIO Vice Pres. Vincent LaCapria (center) presents check to Fortune Pope, Boys' Town chairman (right), as ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky looks on.

CIO Joins In Mourning For Chief Justice Vinson

CIO JOINED the nation in mourning the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson last week.

The affable Chief Justice, who died at 63 of a heart attack, did not always see eye to eye with labor in cases that reached the Supreme Court.

However, Vinson last year dissented when the majority of the court held that former Pres. Truman had no constitutional right to seize the steel industry, in an effort to bring about settlement of the strike of the CIO Steelworkers, an action favored by the union.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, sent a letter to Mrs. Vinson in which he said:

"Although the Chief Justice was not known as a particular partisan of the labor movement, his contributions to the country as a whole, as legislator, judge, administrator and Chief Justice of the United States, were such as to warrant labor's deep and abiding respect for him.

". . . He led a unanimous court into new areas of enforcement of federal anti-discrimination . . . He expressed for the court his firm conviction that federal policy, once established, could not be undermined by the states.

"Even where he was not in the majority . . . his voice was a strong one in support of the power of the government to protect the nation.

"THROUGHOUT his life, his devotion to the interests of the nation, and his ability to rise above the claims of sectional or partisan loyalties, could never be questioned."

Pres. Eisenhower said that Vinson has served "with efficiency, dignity and integrity." Truman said Vinson "was a great man, a great justice and a great citizen of the country."

A Democrat, Vinson served 14 years as a Representative from Kentucky. He also served as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, Federal Loan Administrator and head of the Office of War Mobilization.

Washington speculated over whom Pres. Eisenhower would name as Vinson's successor. Prominently mentioned were Gov. Earl Warren of California and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

TWU Presses For N. Y. Bus Line Boost

THE CIO Transport Workers are demanding action on their demands for improved conditions for members employed on the public transportation system and private bus lines in New York City.

A meeting of the enlarged Joint Executive Committee of TWU Local 100 has been called for Sept. 22 to press for a wage increase of 25c an hour for the 44,000 employes of the city system. TWU Local 100 represents both the city and private bus line workers.

At a recent meeting the local's executive board demanded immediate action on the arbitration award in its dispute with the private bus lines. The dispute went to the arbitration board following a month-long strike last January.

The strike won an arbitration stipulation which recognized the union's demand for a 40-hour week without loss in take-home pay.

'Stassenated—'

FOA Head Contributes New Word—Means 'You're Fired'

By GENE KELLEY

"STASSENATED" has joined "riffed" in the federal government worker's vocabulary as another way of saying "you're fired."

"Riffed" is an old word to government hands, coming from reduction in force orders that hit agencies when Congress orders budget cuts. "Stassenated" is the new term, coined by and for those whose jobs have been axed by Dir. Harold E. Stassen of the Foreign Operations Administration.

Slashes in federal employment are causing concern not only to those directly involved but even to merchants in Washington, where the heaviest cuts are being made. Business, they say, is off because federal workers have job-jitters.

STASSEN, onetime governor of Minnesota and twice a Republican presidential hopeful, recently ordered "aptitude tests" to help decide which 400 of FOA's 1700 Washington personnel would be fired.

Staking his reputation and a 2c bet with another top Administration official on his ability to pass the test, Stassen was beaten by that official and many of the workers in his own agency. Many of those who scored higher were notified shortly after they were through.

Roger Dougherty, chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employees unit in FOA, charged publicly that it cost the government $250,000 to conduct the tests. The union had tried to have Stassen call off the "quiz kid" tests.

FOA was set up Aug. 1 to consolidate the Mutual Security Agency and the Technical Cooperation Agency (Point Four). The latter program for extending aid to underdeveloped countries has been severely hampered by the firings ordered by Stassen.

MORE THAN 77,000 federal workers have been discharged since the Eisenhower Administration took over in January. A large number of these were career civil service employes with as much as 20 years' seniority. Over 18,000 were dismissed during July.

In some agencies like FOA, selection of those to be fired is entirely at the discretion of the director. Veterans rights, seniority and other factors may be ignored.

—Herblock in The Washington Post
"Hmmm—Some Of Them Look Suspiciously Nervous."

The State Dept. revealed last week that it had dropped 5000 employes in the U. S. and overseas.

Some reflection of the Administration's charity-towards-business attitude was seen in the firings. In the Federal Trade Commission, three of the four economists who prepared a federal suit against the oil cartel were ousted.

Stephen J. Spingarn, Democratic member of FTC, reported their dismissal as three major U. S. oil companies filed denials of the restraint of trade charge in federal court.

SOCONY-Vacuum, Gulf Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey, among other firms, were charged with engaging in conspiracy to restrain interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum and petroleum products.

Spingarn, who retires Sept. 25, said the dismissals of the economists seemed "like an awful coincidence."

"It is things like this that make me alert," he added.

The FTC said firings of 40 to 50 workers were made necessary by budget cuts imposed by Congress.

U. S. Anti-Bias Order On Farm Loans Shelved

BANKS HAVE been told they can ignore an anti-discrimination ban in their government contracts. The Agriculture Dept. gave southern bankers the green light on bias almost on the eve of a meeting of Pres. Eisenhower's government contracts committee, which has the task of preventing just such discrimination.

Banks handling farm price support loans were advised in May they must abide by a contract clause banning discrimination against employes or job applicants because of race, creed or color. When bankers in the South bitterly protested what they called an "FEPC" clause, they were told it was optional and they could ignore it if they wished.

Asst. Sec. of Agriculture John H. Davis waived the rule requiring observance of the discrimination ban. Pres. Roosevelt in 1943 first invoked a clause calling for non-discrimination on the part of all government contractors.

ASKED if his action had been discussed with Pres. Eisenhower, Davis declined to make a direct answer, referring reporters to Denver where the President was vacationing.

Eisenhower's government contract committee is working on policies and procedures to secure compliance against discrimination by holders of federal contracts. The committee headed by Vice Pres. Nixon already has a number of complaints to process.

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany are among members of the committee.

In setting up the group the President said heads of contracting agencies should take "appropriate measures" to secure compliance but he did not set any standards for what is "appropriate."

7 Indicted For Peonage In Alabama

SEVEN ALABAMA white men were charged last week with kidnapping and forced labor of four Negroes, in an indictment issued by a federal grand jury at Birmingham.

The jury also found one of the Negroes, Herbert Thompson, was fatally beaten when he tried to run away, but returned no indictment in the slaying because the State would have jurisdiction in a murder case.

Six of those indicted are members of the Dial family, which operates a farm near Boyd, Ala., just across the Mississippi.

The seven were charged with paying the fines of Negroes to obtain their release from jail and then forcing them to work in the fields to repay the money.

Deadline Near For Scandinavia Trip

NOMINATIONS for the second CIO-Scandinavian Labor Education Workshop, a two-week school for working members of CIO unions to be conducted in Denmark and Norway, will close Sept 20.

Selection of those who will make the trip will be announced by Sept. 23. On Oct. 4, they will meet with CIO officers and staff members for a briefing session in New York before the flight to Europe by chartered plane.

The venture, which was inaugurated in 1952, is sponsored jointly by the Danish and Norwegian Federations of Trade Unions, and Workers Education Associations of Denmark and Norway, and the CIO Depts. of Education & Research and Intl. Affairs.

Plans are being completed by Dir. Michael Ross of the CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative; Associate Dir. George T. Guernsey of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research; Eric Hauerslev, of the Workers Education Association of Denmark, and Anders Mork, of the Workers Education Association of Norway.

The first week of the workshop will be spent at Breidablik, a Danish folk high school, with the CIO members guests of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions. The following week the delegates will be guests of the Norwegian federation in Oslo and at Ringsaker, a labor college 100 miles north of the capital.

The program is planned so that the CIO visitors will meet workers in their own industries in both countries.

Information and application blanks may be obtained from the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, attention of Associate Dir. George T. Guernsey, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Give A Buck To PAC

You And Your Money—

Congress Flunked Out On Drug Safeguards In New FDA Law

WHEN CONGRESS passed a new law restoring the Food & Drug Administration's inspection powers, FDA thought it was all set up again to give the country adequate protection against contaminated and misbranded foods and unsafe drugs.

But a close look at congressional debate on the issue *(a highly important factor in any court decision interpreting the law)* has convinced FDA officials that they didn't get all they thought they did. *Congress came through on food protection, but flunked out on drug safeguards.*

The law gives back to FDA the power to require food, drug and cosmetic factories and distribution outlets to submit to FDA inspection at any time, upon presentation of proper credentials by FDA agents.

A few annoying and time-consuming regulations are included for FDA to comply with, but otherwise the law, at least on the surface, is the one Pres. Eisenhower promised after the Supreme Court ruled that the law was vague on the subject of inspection and upheld an Oregon firm which refused to admit an FDA agent.

Penalties Aid Consumers

The law now provides penalties for such refusals, assuring the nation's consumers that they will be reasonably well-protected against such things as rat filth in cheese, horse meat labeled as beef, cow manure in milk and other forms of food adulteration or misbranding.

But a close examination of what congressmen and senators had to say while the law was being debated led FDA Commissioner Charles Crawford to conclude that the lawmakers intended to draw a line between a factory or distribution center's physical works and its records.

In other words, it's okeh for FDA to inspect the factory, the warehouse, the vehicles in which foods, drugs and cosmetics are transported and all pertinent equipment, such as machinery or containers. But it's not okeh for the inspector to take a look at records, such as prescription, formula, complaint or personnel files.

Crawford feels that this can have a very damaging effect on FDA's war on illegal drug traffic, particularly at the drug store level, because prescription and complaint files have provided the most important evidence in bringing violators to justice and the courts have been very severe in their penalties for drug offenses.

Prescription Files Vital

For example, if a druggist bought 100,000 prescription sleeping pills from legal sources (all such sales are recorded) and has none on hand even though his files show that he sold only 10,000 to fill prescriptions, it would be obvious to the FDA agent that 90,000 had somehow been disposed of without proper authorization from a physician.

Credit for thus limiting the inspection powers of FDA goes to lobbyists for the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association. The two outfits are engaged in a prestige war to show which can do the most for retail druggists.

So Crawford has had to instruct FDA inspectors "to ask permission" to see such files, but not to "press" for permission to see them if refused. Whether FDA will seek a court test of the issue remains to be seen. **(LPA)**

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THE SENATORS who have been investigating the controversy over battery additive AD-X2 might do well to also probe the high costs of aspirin and other household drugs every family frequently buys.

Certainly Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, gave them a lead at the recent congressional hearings on AD-X2, that should also be an eyeopener to moderate-income families.

Savings On Drugs

One of the criticisms against the battery additive is that its actual ingredients cost pennies while the packaged additive sells for $3. A veteran reporter who attended the hearings tells this department that Dr. Astin noted that $36 of AD-X2 have 5c worth of ingredients. *Then a Senator asked how much $36 worth of aspirin costs. About 5c, Astin replied.*

What's especially revealing is that some newspapers printed Astin's comment about the 5c worth of AD-X2, but no newspaper this department or the reporter who attended could find printed the comment about the worth of aspirin.

Every day thousands of families pay 59c to 62c for a bottle of 100 aspirin tablets under a famous brand name like Bayer or Squibb, when they could buy with perfect assurance 100 aspirin tablets under retailers' or jobbers' private labels, for as little as 11c.

Ask For The Private Brand

The same high pricing extends to many other household drug remedies and toiletries. Some widely-advertised, branded digestive tablets have as their main ingredient that old stand-by, bicarbonate of soda, but cost much more.

People pay $1.35 up for Empirin compound while the equivalent APC tablets (aspirin-phenacetin-caffeine) sell for 55c or less. You may pay 60c a bottle for Phillips milk of magnesia, or 29c for a private brand of milk of magnesia of equivalent ingredients.

Many retailers now have their own private-brand drugs, including independent local druggists, chains, the large department stores and mail-order houses. But you may have to ask specifically for the private brand. If you simply ask for aspirin tablets, the clerk frequently hands the higher-priced advertised brand.

You can feel entirely safe buying the cheaper private-brand drug from a reliable store as long as it carries the three little letters "USP." Those letters stand for United States Pharmacopoeia, the official set of formulas for common drug products. The "USP" label thus assures you that the product is made to the official standard.

In addition, you can often compare the ingredients listed on the labels of drug and vitamin products. Or if the label has the letters "NF," meaning National Formulary, you can also feel assured it meets the official standard.

Sometimes Better Drugs

Not only are the private-brand vitamin products and children's cod-liver oil preparations cheaper than the nationally-advertised brands, but sometimes the potencies of the less costly brands are even higher. The number of units or milligrams of each vitamin is stated on the label for you to compare.

For example, a private-brand vitamin B complex sold by a certain retailer costs only half as much as a well-known advertised brand, but has higher potencies in two vitamins, the same in two others, and is lower in only one.

Give AMA An Idea And It Cries 'Socialized Medicine!'

THE PRESIDENT of the American Medical Association stuck his head firmly in the sand last week and solemnly proclaimed that no family need suffer "catastrophic" financial loss because of extended or chronic illness.

The organized physicians' leader, Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Toledo, O., said there is no necessity for anybody to use up all his savings and sell his house to pay for medical care.

"There is no reason for anyone to go without medical care in this country," he bristled, "irrespective of race, creed, or the state of their finances."

McCormick was reacting to the timorous suggestion of Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby, of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., that private enterprise find a way to "save any average family from destruction by the catastrophe of illness," and thus defeat what she described as the "threat" of "socialized medicine."

THE CIO, the rest of organized labor and practically everybody else in the country are opposed to socialized medicine. They are in favor of health insurance, and have established many voluntary plans. The doctors' lobby is against them all.

McCormick had no solution to the financial problem of catastrophic illness, but said organized medicine has one in the offing. *(It still hasn't come up with an answer to national health insurance.)*

"The American Medical Association has been working on this problem for years," he asserted, "and we think it's being solved. Certainly there is no need for government action."

CIO Opposes 2c Bus Fare Hike In L. A.

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council is battling a proposed 2c increase in Los Angeles bus fares.

Jack Berger, the Council's attorney, has asked the State Public Utilities Commission to deny the increase sought jointly by the Los Angeles Transit Lines and the Pacific Electric Co.

He said the firms' revenue has decreased because the poor service and increased fares have caused many commuters to use autos. Reasonable rates and adequate service would encourage the ever increasing population to use buses, he argued.

Berger pointed out the Council represents 200,000 families in the State, most of them residing in the Los Angeles area. He said that the proposed fare increase and the abolishment of school children's commutation tickets would add to their living costs.

Grocery Chain's Profits Zoom

Thanks in part to the congressional removal of price controls, grocery chains are in the chips.

Safeway Stores reported that although sales were only 7.64% higher in the 24 weeks ended June 13 than for the similar period in 1952, net profits rose 120%. They were $6,192,232 against $2,759,097 in 1952.

Earnings per share were $1.83 against 78c in 1952. Lingan A. Warren, Safeway president, said the profit increase was due chiefly to the removal of controls.

CIO Gives $400,000 To Flint Relief

CIO MEMBERS in Michigan have given liberally of their cash and labor to help in building homes destroyed by the June tornado disaster.

CIO members and unions gave more than $400,000 of the $900,000 contributed throughout the State for tornado relief.

In "Operation Tornado" hundreds of CIO members added to this financial assistance by contributing their labor on a recent weekend for substantial work on rebuilding 190 Flint area homes destroyed by the twister.

EIGHTY-SIX homes were completed with roofs, and in some cases local workers volunteered to come back and finish the job.

The CIO members were joined by members of the AFL building trades, groups of women, unskilled helpers and other community groups as well as union members from Lansing, Muskegon, Midland, Saginaw, Detroit and Cleveland, O.

All home owners were asked to do was to have the foundation laid and materials on hand to build the new homes. A group of Flint commercial builders put their crews to work in the case of a few prospective home owners who were unable to finish the work before the deadline.

The Flint CIO Council donated $1500 for accident insurance to cover all volunteer workers and solicited workers. The council assigned three officers to full-time work on the project: William Schwartz of the Communications Workers, and Walter Coggins and David Lambert of the Auto Workers. Charles Bower of Muskegon, CIO representative for the Michigan Welfare League, also came to help.

Legion Hears From CIO, A Big Veterans' Group

SPEAKING AS head of "one of the great veterans organizations of this country," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther addressed the recent American Legion convention at St. Louis.

"Hundreds of thousands of CIO members have served their country in the military service, both in times of war and peace," Reuther said. "Our unions recognize the problems of the veterans, and I think that increasingly, the veterans are coming to realize the problems of the unions."

He said one of the problems faced by veterans and the rest of the nation is false governmental economy, which he called "the partner in crime of unnecessary waste." Reuther declared:

"I say it is no economy but social waste if our society, rich as it is, cannot provide to veterans and non-veterans decent homes at decent prices and decent rents; adequate schools for our growing population of young people; the type of medical care which now, too often, is reserved only for the very wealthy; and a real social security program that will make easier the years of retirement of our constantly aging population.

"The Communist party, both above ground and below ground, is a menace. But it is a menace with its back to the wall. It is not the sort of menace that, by any stretch of the imagination, requires us to destroy our Constitution, turn our back on the Bill of Rights and pass legislation in Washington and the state capitols that will undermine basic freedoms."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A BITTER LABOR DAY present given to the organized workers of Alabama was the so-called "right to work" bill passed by their state legislature and signed into law by their governor.

Almost word for word, it is the same vicious law that has done so much to hurt thousands of workers in the state of Virginia. Our men who have had to face this law in operation know that the only real rights it confers on anyone, is to give employers the right to break strikes under the protection of state police.

Just as the Communists have learned to hide their causes behind fine sounding names, the reactionaries who are behind these laws use the words "right to work" to dupe many innocent and well-meaning people into supporting them.

Naturally, the reactionaries do their most effective work among those who are least informed. It is a fact that the Alabama law was pushed through mainly by representatives from rural areas, where there was little or no industry, and little or no union organization.

A RECENT ISSUE of CIO's Economic Outlook pointed out the setup in many state legislatures, and the great power given to rural areas, far out of proportion with their population. To these farmers, small tradesmen, local civic leaders, the reactionaries pour out a bitter hatred for labor.

Your leadership in CIO recognized the problem. Already, we have launched a nightly series of radio programs, so that the American people may be better informed, not simply our own people in the unions, but all the people. Our state councils have done fine work in heading off similar bills in many state legislatures—and I certainly include the leadership of the Alabama CIO Council which fought from the word go, right down to the last moment.

WE CAN DO MUCH MORE. The reactionaries have behind them the money power of the most selfish elements of Big Business. We have behind us the visions and aims and ideals, backed by millions in manpower, of the trade union movement. The reactionaries spend dollars. We have to spend time, and more time, and more time, reaching people, reasoning with them, talking to them.

The reactionaries like to lump together all the social gains we have made, in the past 20 years, and call them "creeping socialism." In these days, when many people seem to be more afraid of words than what is behind them, such slogans can be harmful—but they can only be harmful if we do not take a positive stand and point out the truth; that the real danger to our nation is a kind of creeping totalitarianism, hiding behind fine words to take away from the people those social benefits they have won at so great a cost.

Durkin Quits Cabinet, Raps GOP Stalling Over T-H

(Continued from Page 2.)

to remain in the Cabinet. Under questioning, he acknowledged that if Eisenhower had changed his mind about not supporting the 19 amendments earlier agreed upon between the Labor Dept. and the White House staff, he would have been "able to continue" as secretary.

DURKIN SAID that while he did not feel free to discuss the agreement, most of the amendments accepted by the White House representatives had been included in Sen. Taft's proposals for revision in 1949 and early this year, as well as in legislation sponsored by Taft and others in 1951.

He termed the agreed-upon amendments "favorable to labor and also to employers."

Durkin said that he was not yet ready to say that the Administration is "unfriendly to labor" or that "anti-labor segments have gotten control." He said he's "reserving judgment" until the Administration position is made known.

"Administration policy is still to be made," he said. "When they'll state the Administration position regarding changes, and what they will be, I don't know. As of now, no position has been formulated."

Durkin said that the Labor Dept. had been instructed by the President to meet with designated White House representatives and "try to work out an understanding." He said he felt the President's representatives had "full power" to represent the President, who personally had attended one of the meetings.

"We believed that when the agreements were accepted, they were finally approved," Durkin declared.

"As a member of a labor organization I have always tried to abide by agreements, and as an official I had the duty to see that members of our organization complied with terms of contracts and to see that employers did likewise."

As recently as Aug. 11 Durkin defended the Eisenhower Administration from an attack upon it by the acting president of his own union. He said then that he believed the President intended to adhere to his campaign promises to make the Taft-Hartley Act "fairer" to labor.

THE REASON for his present change in attitude, he said, should be attributed to what happened after Aug. 11.

"I now feel that this agreement is not going to be carried out," he said. "I was told so."

Durkin said that his reasons for resigning, besides the decision that the agreement was not to be carried out, also involved the fact that the Administration still has not taken any position at all regarding T-H amendments and "because I want to return to my old position" as head of the AFL Plumbers. He took over again as head of his union on Sept. 11.

UAW Cracks Farm Implement Front As Deere Revises Pact

CONTRACT revisions following the "living document" principles reached earlier with major auto firms have been signed by the CIO Auto Workers and John Deere & Co., big agricultural implement manufacturer.

Dir. Pat Greathouse of the UAW-CIO Agricultural Dept. hailed the Deere pact as "the first major break in the farm implement industry's united front against the living document principle."

He predicted that the Deere agreement would have an immediate effect on the rest of the industry.

"I am sure that they will come to terms with the union on long overdue contract revisions which they have so far unreasonably resisted," he said.

DEERE EMPLOYS 15,000 workers in seven plants. The present contract, signed in Dec. 1950, runs to 1955 and covers units in Dubuque, Des Moines, Waterloo and Ottumwa, Iowa, and three plants in East Moline, Ill.

A major revision calls for conversion to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' new consumers' price index with a 1% adjustment in wages for each 1.018 point movement in the index. This is comparable to the General Motors formula that calls for a 1c adjustment when the index moves upward .6 points.

Other revisions include:

The annual improvement factor increase remains at 3%. Since these percentages are applied to average rates as of 1950 which were $1.70 an hour, the factor increases will average 5.1c an hour.

OF THE 14% current cost of living "float," 10% has been frozen into the base rates, an average of 17c an hour added to base pay.

Restoration of the 1% pay cut instituted June 1 by establishing the index figure of Dec. 1952 as the transition point to the new index. This agreement results in an additional 1% increase the first pay period after Sept. 1.

Greathouse said that provisions of retired workers under group insurance plans had already been established with the Deere Co.

"From an average hourly rate of $1.70 an hour in 1950, Deere workers have progressed to an average rate of $2.18 an hour with signing of the new contract revisions," Greathouse said.

"Workers in skilled trades classifications have received a total pay raise of 49c an hour since 1950, an amount equal to the total skilled trades increases in the auto industry," he added.

SETTLEMENT being signed above set a pattern in rubber industry bargaining and ended a four-day strike of 25,000 members of the CIO Rubber Workers in plants of the Firestone Rubber Co. with a 12c package. Left to right (seated) are R. M. Stacy of Firestone and URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster; standing, J. V. Cairus of the company and URW-CIO Rep. George Bass.

Wisconsin CIO Plans Displays

Wisconsin union-made products will be on display when the State's CIO Council convenes in Milwaukee Oct. 15-18. The display will acquaint CIO members with products made by union people in Wisconsin.

Council Pres. Charles Schultz hopes the effort will help bring industry into the state and develop better employer-union relationships.

URW Signs At Goodyear For 12c Pay Boost

A THIRD agreement containing an hourly wage and welfare package totalling more than 12c an hour was signed last week by the CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The firm was the third of the industry's Big Four to reach a settlement with the URW-CIO in the current round of reopenings on wages and welfare benefits. Negotiations with the last, the U. S. Rubber Co., were continuing in Cincinnati late last week, with an extended deadline due to expire at midnight Friday.

THE GOODYEAR settlement, like those at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and the B. F. Goodrich Co., calls for wage increases of 2.5c to 5c an hour, with the rest of the package going to improvements in company-paid insurance and hospitalization programs for employes and dependents, and a third week of vacation after three years' service instead of the previous five years.

The pact covers 35,000 Goodyear employes. Wage increases are retroactive to Aug. 31. The other benefits become effective Oct. 31.

Oil Union Gains In Canada Power

Local 649 of the CIO Oil Workers has won increases up to 34c an hour for maintenance and operating workers and up to $64 a month for technical personnel of the Saskatchewan Power Corp.

ACW Gains 12.5c Boost For 2700

A 12.5c HOURLY wage increase covering 2700 workers employed in eight plants of the Palm Beach Co., one of the largest U. S. clothing firms, has been announced by the CIO Clothing Workers.

The union said the terms of the agreement renewing the contract between the ACW and Palm Beach was the climax of a series of conferences held in various cities.

In addition to the pay boost, the renewed contract provides for broader hospitalization and surgical benefits, a more liberal vacation plan and other standard benefits of ACW contracts.

Negotiators for the union included ACW Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason and Abraham Chatman, assisted by William Isaacson, the union's general counsel, and Ruth Vaughan, manager of the ACW's Southeastern Regional Joint Board.

Miss Dickason, who is southern director of the Amalgamated, said the wage boost and other benefits will bring the total increase to an average of about 15c an hour for the employes.

Shoe Workers Organizer Dies

Harry D'Alessandro, of Lynn, Mass., an organizer for the CIO Shoe Workers since 1950, died suddenly Sept. 6. Funeral services were attended by Pres. Russell J. Taylor and Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell of the shoe union.

Looking To '54—

Big Boys Raise Slush Fund Against Douglas

(The 1954 congressional elections are coming up fast. Here is the first of a series of articles about outstanding senators and their views on next year's campaign.)

By MILTON PLUMB

FOR TWO YEARS in succession, the two groups of political experts probably best qualified to make such a designation have named the Illinois' hard-working Paul Douglas (D.) the nation's "ablest Senator."

The title came first from a poll of over 200 Washington newspaper correspondents; last year it was bestowed again in a national survey of political scientists, the men who make a living out of their specialized knowledge of government processes.

Yet, despite the high respect he has earned as a legislator, Douglas has already been picked by big business as a prime target when he comes up for reelection next year. All indications are that he will run into one of the heaviest-financed campaigns ever launched to defeat a Senator.

BACK TO THE PEOPLE.—Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) is spending most of his time between congressional sessions talking directly with the people of his state. He'll come back to the Senate with a clear understanding of workers' needs after many hundreds of sessions like this one outside factory gates in all parts of Illinois.

It wasn't an accident when Americans for America, the new super-"patriotic" front for the same old group of Tories, located its national office in Chicago, Douglas' home district.

This midwest take-off on the Committee for Constitutional Government went through its preliminary political squirmishes last year. The pattern it followed of backing reactionary candidates like Rep. Busby (R. Ill.) and trying unsuccessfully to defeat liberals like Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) was one for which its leaders have long been noted.

Backers of the AFA include rich bankers, cattle and oil men, advertising executives and business tycoons. Frank Gannett, founder of the CCG, of course, is among them.

As thousands of dollars pour from all over the nation into the group's slush fund, the AFA's national chairman, Edward A. Hayes, is being mentioned as a likely Republican opponent to Douglas next year. He is a Decatur lawyer and former American Legion commander.

Joe's In The Act

And the fact that Gen. Robert E. Wood, Sears Roebuck executive, heads the group as honorary national chairman indicates the kind of campaign Douglas faces. Wood has been linked to L. C. Hunt, wealthy Texas oilman whom Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) conferred with recently.

McCarthy's visit to Texas apparently proved lucrative to the reactionary cause. He's said to have been promised "unlimited funds" for a political spree of McCarthyism, directed primarily against Douglas and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), to be staged over radio and television just before the 1954 elections.

Ironically, both of McCarthy's prime 1954 targets are regularly condemned by the Communists as viciously as the venom that is mouthed against them by the phony right-wing "patriotic" fronts.

One article about Douglas in the Communist's defunct Midwest Weekly Record, for example, called him a "war monger," a "phony liberal" and "the echo of LaSalle St.," Chicago's financial district. The epithets McCarthyites hurl are just as extreme in reverse.

The hatred of Douglas by both the extreme right and left isn't without reason. As a fighting liberal, he's tread too often on the toes of both monopoly and subversion not to be feared by both groups.

One of the first to recognize the imperialistic nature of the Communist threat, Douglas led the protest against Russia's invasion of Finland in 1939 and he rallied immediately in 1950 to the President's support in the Korean crisis.

Lincolnesque in stature and background, Douglas has always been a man of the people, with their interests at heart. Born a farm boy, he worked his way through college by waiting on tables, mixing concrete, farming, baggage-smashing and selling gelatine deserts, finally getting a doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia Univ.

Since that time, he has been one of the nation's outstanding figures in every position he's filled: economist, teacher, author, labor consultant and arbitrator, Chicago alderman, combat Marine (twice wounded), and Senator. His books on wage theory, unemployment and social security won him international acclaim and a reputation as one of the world's foremost economists.

Douglas has been fighting crooked business practices ever since he undertook to investigate and expose Samuel Insull's sale to the public of "watered" public utility stocks on which thousands of small investors lost millions. He regards his work against monopoly as the high point of his Senate career to date.

Fair Labor Law

A member of the Senate Labor Committee, has long been advocating a fair labor law to replace Taft-Hartley. He doubts that the big business interests which control the Republican Party will let such a bill be reported out in this Congress.

Francis Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, credits Douglas with having converted Pres. Roosevelt to the idea of social security in the early days of the New Deal. He was an adviser to the Senate when the Social Security Act was drafted and has worked steadily for improvements.

Also a member of the Senate Banking and Currency and the Joint Economic Report Committees, Douglas has tried to protect consumer interests, check inflation and develop a sound, expanding economy. He's also fought steadily for sound farm legislation, most recently battling against cuts in rural electrification appropriations.

At the same time, Douglas has become nationally known as the most effective enemy of unessential government spending.

Douglas' approach to economy, however, is quite different from the phony across-the-board "economies" pushed through by the Republican "wrecking crew" in the last Congress. He's fought hard against cuts in all public welfare measures, and advocates instead their expansion.

"Waste can always be eliminated," he says, "without a reduction in program."

Douglas Urges Job Program As Factory Layoffs Climb

FACTORY hirings dropped in July to the lowest rate for that month since 1949, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week, as Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) warned of steps needed to prevent a depression.

The BLS report also noted that layoffs rose markedly during the same period, running at the rate of 12 per 1000 employes, compared with nine the previous month. Manufacturing plants hired new workers at the rate of 40 per 1000, contrasted with 51 per 1000 in June.

Douglas said he fears prosperity is beginning to decline because of several weak spots in the economic picture. He urged a reduction in consumer taxes and a public works program to be put into effect if unemployment reaches 7% or 8% of the working force.

Douglas said that, in the present economic situation, any tax cuts should be made on consumer and excise levies, thus providing a lower purchase price to consumers.

"Unfortunately, what the Administration seems to have in mind is cutting income and corporation taxes and imposing a manufacturer's sales tax, which to my mind is the worst thing that could be done," he added.

Joint Wage Talks Held

THE CIO AUTO Workers and the AFL Machinists in New York City held the first of a series of regional meetings to join efforts and spur organization in the aircraft industry.

Charles Kerrigan, UAW regional director, and Fred Coonley, IAM vice president, said:

"This initial meeting will have far-reaching effects in developing close integration between the unions to achieve much needed improvements in the below par contracts now shackling employes at the United Aircraft plants."

$75,000 A Year—And They Can't Make Ends Meet

IF YOU THINK things are tough for you, consider the plight of a not-so-mythical couple dubbed "Mr. and Mrs. High Society."

They can barely get by on an annual income of $75,000 a year, wrote Athlyn Deshais, society reporter for the Chicago Daily News.

The "society" family must spend an absolute minimum of $35,000 each year to hold their heads up, Miss Deshais pointed out. And even with the gimmick of splitting income taxes, the government may leave them little more than needed for "essential" living costs.

First of the basic needs is a roof over the "society" family's head. The cooperative apartment it occupies cost "Mr. Society" $40,000 and the yearly maintenance assessment runs between $4500 and $6000, Miss Deshais estimated. Then there's a chauffeur at $300 a month, a cook at $200, the laundress at $8 a day—that adds up to $6400 a year.

For groceries Miss Deshais put down a pittance of $2000. But the two cars, which each cost $5000, require $2400 a year for upkeep. *So pressed is the "society family for funds that Junior and Daughter still have no convertibles of their own, despite protests.* But the two youngsters' education at Eastern prep schools costs at least $8000.

"Mr. and Mrs. Society" obviously must keep up their club memberships. That's another $5000 to $6000 for the five clubs in town and country to which they belong. And entertaining—parties cost money these days. "A mere breakfast for 50, with champagne and flowers," the reporter pointed out, "wouldn't be much under $750. So think of the cost of a dinner dance."

"Mrs. Society" holds her wardrobe to an absolute minimum, making her mink coat do for eight years, but she also has a mink jacket and a brace of sables. She limits her wardrobe to a single Paris suit each season and her lingere bill to somewhere under $1000. But, at that, her clothes and beauty care run to nearly $4000. *Poor "Mr. Society" spends only $1000 on new clothing each year.*

A few more essentials such as $3000 for travel, $5000 for insurance, $2000 for charity (says Miss Deshais), and there's the $35,000.

But "Mr. Society" rides to the rescue—he can call some of his spending "business expense" as a loophole to pay less income tax. Miss Deshais advises her upper bracket readers *"how much of this you can write off to expenses only you and your income tax lawyer would know."* **(LPA)**

CIO, AFL No-Raid Pact Announced, Called 'First Step' To Labor Unity

—See Page 2

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—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Why Don't We Just Shove Our Chairs Together?"

...So Now He's A Man Without A Country

By MILTON PLUMB

IGNATZ MEZEI, husband of an American citizen and from 1926 until 1949 a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., today is a man without a country.

He was made that last year by the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act enacted while he was out of the U. S. at the bedside of his dying mother in Roumania.

Mezei was born in Gibraltar and came to the U. S. in 1923. Three years later he was permanently settled and living simply in Buffalo. He left there only in 1949 when news reached him that his mother was dying.

After his mother's death, he was denied readmission to the U. S. because 27 years before he had joined a Hungarian-American organization called the Worker's Sickness Benefit and Education Society. This harmless organization was taken over subsequently by the International Workers Order, which is on the attorney general's subversive list.

Mezei, who remained an IWO member because of insurance benefits and, he says, with no political interest, was barred on these grounds. He was shuttled off to Ellis Island, and the Supreme Court ruled five to four that he was without remedy under the law.

Because the McCarran-Walter Act specifies that a hearing need not be given in exclusion cases, Mezei has never been given a hearing despite his 26 years of residence in this country. He was not even given the reasons for his exclusion. The Immigration Act sanctions such injustice.

Meanwhile, our immigration authorities have asked 25 countries to accept him but to no avail. Without further legislative action, he can be held on Ellis Island for the rest of his life.

A ray of hope for Mezei has opened with the introduction by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) of a private bill to sanction his entry into the U. S. under the British quota. Gibraltar, the place of his birth, is a British possession.

"No member of the House or Senate with any humanity in him would, in my opinion, refuse to vote for such a bill," Celler said. "With the introduction of a private bill, at least a hearing will be given him before a congressional committee so that he and the public may at least know the exact reasons for his plight."

Celler pointed out that if Mezei's connection with the IWO were serious, "we ought to know about it." He said that the McCarran-Walter Act provides for complete secrecy of the record and for no disclosure of the charges and findings.

"It is all too absurd if it were not so tragic," he exclaimed.

Disputes Arbitrator Planned Under CIO, AFL No-Raid Pact

"BOTH THE American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations should adopt as a fundamental policy of both federations this principle:

"No union affiliated with either federation shall attempt to organize or to represent employes as to whom an established bargaining relationship exists between their employer and a union in the other federation."

That is the heart of the CIO-AFL no-raid agreement, drafted (1.) as a step to speed U. S. labor's efforts to organize the millions of unorganized workers in shop and office and (2.) as a big step towards organic unity of the two federations.

And it is buttressed with a point-by-point program for mediation, adjudication and—if finally necessary—settlement by an impartial arbitrator of any and all questions and disputes that might arise under the no-raid agreement.

PUBLICATION last week of the full, legal text of the seven-page no-raid agreement came on the eve of the AFL national convention in St. Louis, which will act on final approval for the federation.

Both the CIO Executive Board and the AFL Executive Council have recommended acceptance. CIO's action will come at the national convention, opening in Cleveland on Nov. 16.

Thereafter, affiliated national or international unions of both federations would have to ratify the agreement before it would go into effect in their respective jurisdictions.

The proposed agreement would be for a one-year term, beginning next Jan. 1.

DRAFTING of the no-raid pact was the first concrete result of the joint committee discussions of CIO and AFL officials, which began six months ago, on the problems of amalgamation.

And the draft agreement concludes:

"This agreement, and its faithful observance, is the first and essential step toward the achievement of organic unity between the AFL and the CIO, a goal to which both organizations wholeheartedly subscribe.

"It is the intention of both parties to continue their joint meetings in the endeavor to achieve this objective."

AFL Considers Disputes Plan

The AFL convention in St. Louis this week will consider establishing its own program to prevent and settle jurisdictional disputes.

A program for an "AFL jurisdictional adjudicator"—comparable to CIO's jurisdictional disputes arbitrator — was drafted by the AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The pattern established by CIO in setting up its inter-union jurisdictional disputes program—headed at first by Dr. George W. Taylor and now by Prof. Nathan Feinsinger—was followed in the draft CIO-AFL agreement.

THE AGREEMENT sets forth that neither CIO nor AFL nor any of their local affiliates signatory to the pact shall "directly or indirectly" seek to win bargaining representation among employes now represented by unions of the other federation.

In cases of disputes, the agreement provides this procedure:

- Notification by a complaining union to the other union and its federation.
- Mediation efforts by the two unions directly involved.
- Further settlement efforts by the secretary-treasurers of the two federations, or their representatives.
- If agreement is not reached within 15 days, either union or federation may submit the dispute to an impartial umpire.
- The umpire shall be selected and jointly appointed by the presidents of the CIO and the AFL. He "shall have jurisdiction only to determine whether the acts complained of constitute a violation of this agreement."
- "The decision of the impartial umpire . . . shall be final and binding."
- "The parties further agree that any party to this agreement to whom they are so bound shall have the right to institute such actions or proceedings as may be necessary to compel compliance with the terms of the agreement only after exhausting all of the steps provided herein."

CIO members of the joint subcommittee on the no-raid agreement were Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

Federation members were AFL Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll.

IT'S GETTING CHILLY for Violet Wratich to sit on the lawn, after winning "Miss East Chicago" contest sponsored by local Junior Chamber of Commerce. She's 18-year-old daughter of Bernard Jordon, member of CIO Steelworkers Local 1010 at Inland Steel plant, East Chicago, Ind.

John W. Vandercook Says—

'For McCarthy, Ignorance Is The Best Defense'

Joe McCarthy tangled with the U. S. Army last week. McCarthy claimed an Army publication on Soviet Siberia was "Communist propaganda." The Army said it wasn't, and besides the Senator had violated security regulation by releasing information marked "Restricted." Here are excerpts from CIO Commentator John W. Vandercook's coverage of the story:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THE ARMY, with more gumption than other government departments have lately shown, has hit back at Sen. McCarthy on an issue on which the Army thinks McCarthy has been clearly wrong.

In his most recent effort to save the nation from the Communist menace—and attract attention—McCarthy has given to the press lavish excerpts from an Army publictaion with the snappy title of "Psychological and Cultural Traits of Soviet Siberia." The Army observed that the publication was "Restricted."

It was never intended for general circulation but was put out solely for limited distribution to intelligence officers "to develop understanding of the Soviet people which would be militarily useful in case of war."

TO REVEAL the contents of restricted—that is to say, secret—material is a plain violation of the law. It is exactly the kind of violation of the espionage law of which the Wisconsin Senator has been so fiercely critical when he has discovered that witnesses before his committee have been guilty of it.

The document under fire was apparently an intelligent attempt to explain to U. S. Army intelligence officers how the people of Soviet Siberia reacted to the circumstances under which they live. What our bargain basement Grand Inquisitor seems to have objected to is that the document reported certain aspects of life and work behind the Iron Curtain the Soviet people liked.

SEN. McCARTHY is not a remarkable phenomenon. He only seems extraordinary to us because he is a type which has not been usual in American political life.

The most conspicuous of the traits which fill a great number of the American people with an aching—and increasing—boredom, is his self-righteousness. Sen. McCarthy seems to asure us that he and he alone really cares about hunting out subversion; that no one but himself fully understands the red menace, or stands ready to do anything about it.

The result of that amazing sense of self-importance is that Sen. McCarthy has seemed to be presenting a picture of a whole federal establishment manned by the subversive, the negligent, the uncaring and the ignorant. That is a distorted and dangerously alarming mask which McCarthy has impishly put on the true face of things.

THE SENATOR, of course, also has the usual fault of uncultivated minds—the medieval belief that what you disagree with is simply heresy: that—strangely—heresy is so catching that one must never even peek at the heretics' ideas or he might adopt them.

The Army, in the debated document, was trying to explain communism to certain officers. It added, in a passage the Senator did NOT reveal, *"such an existence would be intolerable to Americans."*

But the man from Wisconsin, certainly in this instance, seems to try to persuade us that ignorance is the best defense.

(Hear "John W. Vandercook and the News," sponsored by CIO, each week night on ABC Radio. Log of the stations, Page 11.)

Some Of Joe's Best Friends Are Critical

Even some of Sen. McCarthy's best friends are telling him it's time for a change.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the Senator's strongest backers, felt called upon to criticize him editorially for his attack on the Army's document on Soviet Siberia.

"We regret to see him pursuing what looks like a wrong trail," the Tribune editorial said. And the paper went on to point out that the pamphlet in question clearly stated its purpose in its conclusion.

That was the part of the publication McCarthy did not release to the press.

Demos In Happy Mood—

GOP Talks One Way, Acts Another—HST

By HENRY ZON

DEMOCRATS from all over the nation gathered in Chicago last week in a happy mood to talk over problems, raise money, set a course for next year's congressional campaigns, and listen to speeches from party leaders.

At the speech-making sessions they heard former Pres. Harry Truman tick off 10 instances in which the administration of Pres. Eisenhower talked one way and acted another.

They also heard from their standard-bearer in the 1952 campaign, Adlai Stevenson, who reported on his recent world tour and gave his impression of current domestic events.

AT PANEL sessions on agricultural and political organization O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers Intl. Union, and William H. Dodds, Jr., educational director and PAC representative for the CIO Auto Workers in Wisconsin, pointed out labor's interests in these fields.

Rules of the party organization were discussed in closed door sessions and, it was reported, the views of northern and southern elements on the so-called loyalty pledge were reconciled.

Speaking to the panel on agriculture and to the more than 600 people who crowded in to hear, Pres. Knight stressed the identity of interests between worker and farmer.

"The farmers' problem is labor's problem too," he said. "Your stake in this is our stake."

When farm income goes down, he noted, purchasing power for the materials labor produces is reduced and workers suffer from lay-offs and curtailed production schedules. Properous farmers mean prosperous workers, Knight said and he urged the enactment of the plan advanced by former Sec. of Agriculture Charles Brannan for supporting farm prices.

Dodds, at a session dealing with organization, discussed the political action work of unions in his area. He noted that where the party organization makes unions feel they are welcome and consults with them on the matter of candidates, more effective work is possible.

Speaking to the $100-a-plate dinner—which Democratic Chairman Stephen Mitchell said netted the party $150,000—Truman said that what's happening in Washington in 1953 is that the finest set of principles in the world are being expressed but that action is being taken in the opposite direction.

"They say," he noted, "they are for better housing but they kill off public housing and raise the interest rate so it is harder to build private housing . . .

"They say the injustices of the Taft-Hartley Law should be corrected but their Secretary of Labor found out they didn't mean it and, being an honest man, he resigned."

"RIGHT NOW," he said, "the most constructive thing I can suggest to this gathering is the election of a Democratic Congress next year.

"That will do more to help the situation than anything else I can think of for this year and next. We can't wait. If we do, the country and the world will go down the road to ruin.

"Then in 1956 we can complete the job. We can take the government of the United States away from big business and return it to all the people where it belongs."

Stevenson noted that the Administration solution for problems seemed to be the appointment of a "study" commission.

"I guess you might call it 'government by postponement'," he remarked.

Noting the changes presently taking place abroad, Stevenson said that "we Democrats will have all the greater need of our resources of imagination, maturity and political courage in these years ahead.

"Let us keep this in mind when we choose our candidates for next year's election."

Unquote

Adlai Stevenson got under the elephant's hide when he told the Democratic conference in Chicago that the GOP Administration has been "government by postponement."

Next day White House Press Sec. James Hagerty reached into Shakespeare and shot back: "It's just sound and fury and the rest of the quotation is 'signifying nothing'."

In this skirmish of quotations, Hagerty's statement reminds us that the Bard of Avon also said: "The lady doth protest too much, me thinks." And the Bible adds: "By their deeds, so shall ye know them."

GET THE POINT—"Stop the 'Raw Deal'," said banner hoisted by delegates above CIO Rubber Workers convention at Grand Rapids. And the way to do it is to elect a liberal Congress next year. The "exclusive millionaire's team" running the GOP Administration was lambasted by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. (Stories, pictures, Page 7.)

UAW Praises Durkin, Raps Big Business Domination

"THERE IS no place in the big-business dominated Washington scene today for the voice of the working man and the policies of organized lagor."

That's what the CIO Auto Workers said last week about the resignation of Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, who quit the Eisenhower Cabinet because of the Administraton's failure to carry out promises to amend the Taft-Hartley Act with "justice and fairness."

THE UAW-CIO Executive Board commended Durkin for his "courageous action" and it condemned the GOP 83rd Congress for budget cuts "crippling" the Labor Dept.

Americans for Democratic Action commented that Durkin's resignation "demonstrates very clearly the obedience of the Eisenhower Administration to the anti-labor bias of those big business interests who would like to shackle the American trade union movement."

GOING beyond his press conference comments, Durkin last week said Pres. Eisenhower personally had repudiated an agreement to submit major Taft-Hartley revisions to Congress.

Durkin said he had conferred with the President in New York Aug. 20 when "the President agreed with me that the 19 amendments should not be withheld, that they should be submitted to Congress." But a few days later, Durkin said the White House told him it would not go along.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) said the resignation "proved that the Republican promises of last year to change the Taft-Hartley Law were a snare and a delusion to catch votes but not result in action."

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) predicted "they'll never get another Marty Durkin for the job. They'll have to take some one now who is willing to march in the ranks of the Taft-Hartleyites."

Washington speculation mentioned Arthur S. Flemming, defense mobilizer, and New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, both Republicans, as among possible nominees to fill the Eisenhower Cabinet vacancy.

Food Prices Jump

Dun & Bradstreet reported the sharpest weekly rise in two months drove wholesale food price index up 10c on Sept. 15.

'Peon Wages' For Retail Workers Draws CIO Fire

"PEON WAGES" that would make retail workers "second class citizens" were criticized by a CIO representative at a hearing conducted at Buffalo by Edward Corsi, New York labor commissioner.

The criticism was voiced by Joseph J. Lovas, CIO national representative in Buffalo, against a State's board's minimum wage recommendations for the retail industry. The board recommended minimums ranging from 65c to 75c an hour in intra-state jobs.

Lovas called for a 80c minimum, rejection of the board's recommendations and convening of a new board that "would provide a decent standard of living."

Murray, Haywood Memorials To Be Dedicated In Britain

HOME-TOWN memorial services for the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood will be conducted by the CIO in Scotland and England on Oct. 10 and Oct. 11, with a number of union officials in attendance.

Representatives of CIO, the British Trades Union Congress, the Scottish Trades Union Congress and the governments of the U. S. and Britain are expected to attend the ceremonies.

The service honoring the late CIO president will be held at his home town of Blantyre, Scotland, at 3:00 p.m. on Oct. 10. Next day, the group will reassemble in Barnesey, England, for the Haywood services. Memorial plaques will be dedicated at each town.

A number of CIO officials will travel to England for the two services. Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union and head of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, will head the CIO group.

Others will be Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers; Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president; Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs; and members of the Murray and Haywood families.

Other CIO union officials, including Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, may make the trip, with final decisions due later this month. The group is scheduled to sail on the S.S. United States from New York Sept. 30.

Arrangements are being handled by Harry Read, assistant to Carey.

After The GOP Blitz, Ike Orders Housing Inquiry

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week locked the barn door after the housing cart was stolen.

A special advisory committee on government housing policies and programs—one of nearly a score of such bodies set up by the GOP—was named to look into the nation's housing needs.

The actions came after these related anti-housing moves since Inauguration Day:

1. Federal rent ceilings were wiped out for some five million tenant families; no enforcement staff is policing such controls as remain in a few defense areas.

2. The low-rent housing program was decapitated. Congress allowed only enough funds to build 20,000 units already contracted for, with no new construction projects. GOP housing foes boasted that meant the end of slum clearance projects.

3. "Hard money" interest boosting programs stepped up by the Eisenhower Administration have made homes harder to buy.

4. New home construction has declined for each of the last three months, hitting at employment not only in the building trades but in related fields.

Big builders, bankers and home financiers predominate in the membership of the new Eisenhower advisory committee, which is headed by Albert M. Cole, chief of the Housing & Home Finance Agency (and a long-time foe of public housing.)

Only two committee members represent labor. They are James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, and Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL Building Trades Dept. Nine bankers are among the other members.

Eisenhower said he expected the committee to "develop for me a series of recommendations which will clearly identify the proper role of the federal government in this field and outline more economical and effective means for improving the housing conditions of our people."

Wagner Wins N. Y. Primary By Landslide

A LANDSLIDE victory for the Fair Deal program won last week in the Democratic primary for mayor of New York City.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Manhattan borough president and son of the late U. S. Senator, defeated the incumbent, Vincent R. Impellitteri. Wagner was supported by such New Dealers as Sen. Lehman and Rep. Roosevelt.

The election was described as a defeat for James A. Farley, conservative Democrat and former national chairman of the party, who backed Impellitteri. Wagner got 350,000 votes, Impellitteri 180,880.

The Labor Committee for Wagner wound up the campaign for the successful candidate with a television show broadcast from Transport Hall of Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers at which Roosevelt and Wagner were the principal speakers. TWU Pres. Michael Quill presided.

The Labor Dept.

The resignation of Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor was both applauded and regretted by the unions of the CIO and AFL.

It was applauded because workers rightly felt that Durkin did the honorable thing in leaving the government when his suggestions were over-ruled and agreements into which he had entered were violated.

His resignation was regretted because it symbolizes so directly the dimming of a hope—the hope that Pres. Eisenhower would not fall prey to the big business sentiments of the men who dominate his official family.

Last fall, when so many promises were being made, Candidate Eisenhower promised "fairness and justice" in the amending of the Taft-Hartley Act. In his speech to the AFL convention, he spelled out some of the changes that he felt were necessary in Taft-Hartley.

Eventful months have passed. The White House and its staff have undergone great changes. Many of the promises that swung independent voters to Eisenhower have been forgotten.

Martin Durkin took these promises at face value, and as a patriotic American, took the Labor Dept. helm to translate them into fact. He worked hard to win Administration approval of decent amendments to the labor law. But the people to whom the President listened were not the men of labor but those who want to make Taft-Hartley even more severe against unions.

So successful were they that the President declined even to accept Taft-Hartley amendments that had been proposed by the late Senator Taft. And behind the scenes, according to the Wall Street Journal, Sec. of Commerce Weeks was organizing a businessmen's Cabinet committee to sabotage any pro-labor Taft-Hartley proposals by Secretary Durkin that might win the President's approval.

Thus, the Labor Dept., which Eisenhower had promised greater status than ever before, was ignored and weakened still further; pledges were broken; and the future of this Administration's relationship to the unions of the country has been placed in grave doubt.

The Eisenhower Administration, by the character of its appointments and the nature of its policies, has convinced many Americans that it is a big business government. It now runs the danger, unless present trends are changed, of responding too readily to anti-labor forces, both within and outside of government.

'Consumer Be Damned'

Treasury Sec. George Humphrey confesses that he's getting "just a little irritated" because his increasingly-frequent predictions of a federal sales tax are building up a grassfire of popular protest.

What the friends of the sales tax aren't mentioning is that the government can meet its revenue needs without swatting low-income families by fair tax laws which would close up some of the present wide-open tax loopholes—like the oil depletion allowance—and continue the excess profits tax.

The Administration's record so far, as Sen. Gillette (D. Iowa) has suggested, is one in which the tycoon's old boast of "the public be damned" has been modified to "the consumer be damned."

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The Melancholy Days Have Come

In Other Words—

The Case For Industry Councils

The following article on the CIO's Industry Council Plan was written by John Brophy, coordinator for the CIO Free World Fund and a veteran CIO official. It is reprinted from Work, paper of the Chicago Catholic Labor Alliance.

By JOHN BROPHY

WHAT IS CIO'S "Industry Council Plan?" When and where was it born. What is it all about? The great depression of 1929, the New Deal, and then a recession in 1938 gave American labor cause to ponder whether strict "bread and butter" unionism could deal fully with the problems of mass production industrialism.

Many union leaders began to see that no union operating alone, along conventional trade union lines, could solve the problems that limit collective bargaining and prevent full employment.

Philip Murray was one of those within the CIO who, during the defense and war years, saw the need for long-range solutions of our economic and social problems. The Industry Council Plan (ICP) got its beginning then, in the thinking and planning of the CIO.

A Program Of Planning

It was in the winter of 1940-41 that CIO leaders presented to Pres. Roosevelt plans to step up production based on the industry Council Plan. Walter P. Reuther presented a program for aircraft expansion in the defense period which was a specific application of the ICP to one industry. A few weeks later, Phil Murray produced a program for the steel industry. A little later, the aluminum workers followed with a comparable plan.

Was the CIO's Industry Council Plan only a wartime proposal? In 1944 Philip Murray presented to the CIO convention his postwar reemployment program, an integral part of which was the ICP. At nearly every CIO convention since then, we have adopted a resolution reaffirming the Industry Council Plan as basic CIO policy.

What is the ICP? The ICP is a program of comprehensive national economic planning. The people of America, through their government and their economic organizations, labor unions, farm organizations, and consumer societies, must have a voice in the key decisions of the basic and monopolistic industries which affect their lives.

How is a program of industrial planning to be accomplished? Representative boards, called industry councils, would be established. There would be one in each basic industry, representing labor and management, and one overall national board composed of representatives from labor, management, farmers, consumers and government.

What critical decisions would have to be dealt with by such democratic industrial planning? They would include:

1. Production, investment, and employment levels.

2. The rate and nature of mechanization and technological change.

3. The establishment of minimum wage floors and strict ceilings on the hours of labor.

4. Firm price ceilings established throughout the administrative mechanisms of the corporations but subject to democratic public control (and the closely connected questions of the nature and quality of the goods produced).

5. Labor-management relations, public relations (meaning propaganda and advertising), and the foreign relations of our big corporations.

6. The policies of these corporations in respect to natural resources and in respect to size and location of industrial plants (questions which are deeply involved in all regional planning for the benefit of the people).

Legislation Is Necessary

National economic planning is not new in America. The corporations have been doing their own planning at our expense for a long time. We need to put these decisions on a democratic basis by providing for participation by government and the economic organizations involved.

Legislation will be required to launch it. It will need the conscious cooperation of the respective functional groups to give it a fair start. It is a long-range program to be realized by evolution, not revolution.

The ICP can be labor's most effective answer to the extremism of communism and other forms of totalitarianism.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ORIGINAL GUESS of reporters as Pres. Ike's "new team" took over was that bumbling Defense Sec. Charles Erwin Wilson would be the first Cabinet member to depart. Instead it was Martin P. Durkin, president on leave of the AFL Plumbers Union and Secretary of Labor.

Rumor

Big news in Washington sometimes is on the society page, rather than page one, as for example in the Washington Post:

"New Yorkers are saying that it would make Gov. Tom Dewey very happy if Sec. of State John Foster Dulles would be ousted because he'd like the job himself! And talk there is if a Cabinet change should occur, Gov. Dewey would be tapped and Mr. Dulles would be named to the Supreme Court bench, under Harold Burton who would become Chief Justice."

Durkin, as a man of honor, found himself facing an intolerable situation.

He was scheduled to speak to the AFL convention in St. Louis on Monday, Sept. 21, as an apologist of the Eisenhower Administration.

He would have had to speak to the CIO convention at Cleveland in November—and again, if he had remained in the Cabinet, as a representative of the "businessmen's" administration.

This position became increasingly impossible for him.

He thought he had obtained "agreement" on certain modest changes in the Taft-Hartley law—although, it should be observed, he couldn't obtain even tentative agreement on wiping out the vicious so-called national emergency sections.

Durkin suddenly learned that he was unable to match the big-businessmen's influence on the Administration even on modest Taft-Hartley revisions—the kind the late Sen. Taft would himself have been willing to accept. So he took a walk, right out of the Cabinet and into a position of freedom and dignity.

It may appropriately be pointed out that Durkin's appointment was a Republican attempted slick trick, the kind of politics that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell learned to play in New York under Gov. Tom Dewey. The idea was to split some labor forces from pro-New Deal positions.

Durkin took the Cabinet post with complete propriety. Even though he was a Democrat and a pro-Stevenson man last year, he had an obligation to try to work with the new administration when he was asked.

He had no obligation to function, after he learned what was happening, as a pro-Republican trained seal, while Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks dominated policy and Eisenhower refused to back up the man he had requested to serve in the Labor Dept. post.

He Just Hates Taxes

The Republican chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee is a cantankerous old gentleman, Uncle Dan'l Reed of New York, who hates and fears all kinds of taxes—and probably will save the country from Treas. Sec. Humphrey's projected federal sales tax.

You can't give Uncle Dan'l high marks for liberalism and tender-heartedness toward workers.

He simply hates taxes—income taxes, sales taxes, any other taxes. He also hates to see his Republican Party win an election on promises to cut spending and taxes and then dishonor the pledges by simply shifting the nature of taxes.

Sec. Humphrey is more sophisticated. He would like to get rid of some graduated income taxes and substitute a federal sales tax. *This would have the single effect of transferring the burden of taxes from those best able to pay to those least able to pay.*

The financial responsibilities of our world position would be transferred from those whose standard of luxury is cut by high income taxes to those whose basic standard of living—food and shoes for the children—would be cut by the sales tax.

Uncle Dan'l Reed says that Sec. Humphrey can't get away with this scheme—and the betting is at least 20 to 1 that Dan'l is right.

If enough Republicans are returned to increase GOP majorities in the 84th Congress, however, and if Reed could be worn down by the burdens of his job and the pressures of the Treasury, 1955 might tell a different story.

A Fighter For Principle

It is a pleasure to report that one New Dealer in the government has never quit fighting for his principles, and that he apparently will continue fighting until his term expires late this month. He is Stephen J. Spingarn, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

The FTC is being dismantled both by its new pro-business members and by slashes in its appropriations. Spingarn points out that budget cuts are reducing the agency to about 600 persons—about 15% smaller than in 1939 or in 1918. The advertising volume the commission is supposed to police has jumped—from $250 million a year, originally, to about $7 billion.

Spingarn's dissent from his fellow commissioners' budget requests for fiscal 1955 also emphasizes that the FTC now has fewer economists to work on fact-finding studies than ever in its history—

Ike's men in the FTC aren't following any "middle way" philosophy. They are helping destroy the laws they are supposed to enforce.

Confusion Confounded—

Uncle Sam, The Biggest Boss, Is Called 'Worst One' With Reason

In the background for the "job jitters" among federal employes are the antiquated, complicated personnel policies of U. S. agencies.

Some of the contradictions of those policies are described by Sam Stavisky in an article titled "The Nation's Worst Boss" in Nation's Business, U. S. Chamber of Commerce magazine. With permission, here is a digest of the article:

By SAM STAVISKY

A GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL officer, interviewing a job candidate, wanted to know why the applicant had been laid off only a week before by another federal agency.

"I was caught in a reduction in force," the applicant replied.

The personnel officer wasn't satisfied. He wanted to know the details.

"Well," explained the applicant, "I proposed a program for improving the efficiency of my department. The suggestion did away with the need for three clerks. On the basis of the layoff rules, I was one of the three dismissed. On the day I was let go, I was given a cash award for acceptance of my efficiency suggestion."

Civil Service Is Evaded

An incredible story? Not so. The personnel officer vouches for the story. A two-year investigation of the federal Government under the Truman Administration conducted by the Senate Manpower Subcommittee confirms the fact that this incident, though uniquely ironic, is symptomatic of the wasteful personnel practices of the federal Government.

As a direct employer of more than 2.7 million civilian workers, Uncle Sam is the country's biggest boss. However, the congressional probe leaves no doubt that Uncle Sam is the nation's poorest, least efficient employer.

The subcommittee's staff investigators, directed by Melvin Purvis, former FBI agent, discovered that Civil Service was something that all government officials talked about—in public favorably—but which many evaded whenever possible.

Why? Because civil service procedures are antiquated, cumbersome and often ineffectual.

U. S. Agencies Compete

For example, during the rapid expansion of government under the impact of the mobilization program in 1951, two out of three government jobs in Washington, and one out of two in the field (where 90% of the federal positions are located) could not be filled by regular civil service channel. The operating agencies had to recruit their own personnel, often competing with each other for the same manpower.

The subcommittee found that the cost of laying off workers is "excessive," and that because

"Down boy, down! Here comes the boss' car!"

of outmoded procedures, the Government is losing many of its most efficient and highly skilled workers.

Reduction in force hit employes on the basis of each worker's retention points. These points are measured by four factors. Least important factor, the subcommittee found, is efficiency. Seniority also is given little weight.

The dominant factor in retention is tenure of employment. This is divided into 26 categories and subgroups. Veterans have retention priority over nonveterans within the same tenure group.

As this complicated system works out, the employe with more retention points can and does bump off the employe with fewer points, setting off a costly chain reaction down the line.

Best People Lost

Each threatened reduction in force scares the employes of the agency into hunting new jobs before the ax falls. As a result, the agency often loses its best people—some of whom might have escaped the layoff. Meanwhile, the actual bumping reaction, once it gets under way, creates unrest for weeks, and keeps the bureau in a constant turmoil of restaffing, restraining, and changing records.

Costs of reduction in force are so exorbitant that a top federal personnel expert told the subcommittee: "Based on our exeprience, it is believed that the cost in man hours and money of reduction in force as now administered, in addition to the loss of morale of employes of the agency, is far greater than the actual money saved by legislative action requiring a reduction in force."

"The vast majority of government employes are reliable, conscientious, and hard-working people who want to do a job," the group concluded.

"If we can rid the federal structure of red tape and antiquated practices, government workers will be able to make their finest contributions to the public service."

Report From The South—

UAW's Role Against Bias Hailed

AN IMPARTIAL SURVEY last week praised the CIO Auto Workers for helping the International Harvester Co. to enforce its anti-discrimination policy in three southern plants.

The report of the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association pointed out that at two of the plants, Memphis and Evansville, Ind., the UAW-CIO is "virtually the sole representative on non-managerial ship employes."

At the Louisville plant UAW shares jurisdiction with other unions. The report which was prepared for the committee by John Hope, II, director of industrial relations, Fisk Univ., Race Relations Dept., says:

"The company minority policy states 'there shall be no discrimination against any person because of nationality, race, sex, political or religious affiliation.'

Gains In Skilled Jobs

"While this policy was espoused and implementation initiated before unions obtained bargaining rights in any of these plants, virtually all of the union locals, both CIO and AFL, which subsequently became representatives of the employes have accepted the policy and incorporated it into their contracts with management.

"The clauses in some of the craft union contracts are less comprehensive than those on some other locals at the Louisville Works, but generally they are at least explicitly nondiscriminatory as the prevailing policies of their parent international unions.

"Through the continuous application of this minority policy in these three plants from their beginning, the Negro's share in their total employment has continuously increased, and the percentage of Negroes engaged in job classifications above the unskilled level has grown significantly.

"From the time the plants were opened until the end of 1950, Negro employment more than trebled at the Louisville Works, and approximately doubled at Evansville and Memphis in relative importance.

"During the same period, of the total number of Negroes employed in the respective southern plants, the percentage of those engaged in job classifications above common labor almost doubled at the Louisville, was more than five times as great at the Evansville Works, and almost trebled at the Memphis Works."

—F. R.

Three Southern Plants of International Harvester Company. $1.75. National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

For The Ladies—

Women Workers From 23 Nations Meet

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIFE is not exactly a bed of roses for working women in this country. Both on the job and in the union they still have their difficulties. But compared to the lot of women in many parts of the world, American women live in a paradise.

Here we take it for granted that a woman, married or unmarried, has a right to work anytime and anywhere she can get a job—not to mention other rights, including the right to vote, and her right to membership in a union.

Such things were unknown to many of the 50 women from 23 countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe who attended the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions first summer school on women's union activities held at the Chateau Breviere, near Paris.

Two CIO women who attended the school were Sara Fredgant, of Philadelphia, from the Clothing Workers, and Gwendolyn De Roche, of Denver, from the Communications Workers.

Held In Chateau

The ICFTU school, which was run with the support of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization), was held in a romantic 19th century chateau owned by the Swedish trade unions.

Among the women from faraway countries where little about unions is heard, was Safie Diallo, teacher at a girls' college in French Guinea, who said she was the only woman so far to belong to a union. (Only 10,000 men out of a population of two million are trade union members.)

Another teacher, Aubertine Ravaoarisoa, of Madagascar, a leader of the Union of Civil Servants & Teachers, said that women in her country meet with severe difficulties when they want to get higher education.

Dowry Headaches

Mme. Paule Malroux, a representative of the French Union Assembly, who spoke on efforts being made to improve the lot of women in French territories, told of conditions of West African women. She blamed most of the ills on "polygamy . . . and the unhappiness it entails to women."

The problem of dowry, she said, makes it difficult for young men to marry. Eligible wives are bought by old men.

In large areas, she said the signature of a marriage contract means only that "the woman changes hands, and is transferred from her own family estate to that of her husband's family, who purchases her for a prearranged price, which constitutes her dowry—so many goats, so many bushels of millet, or money. Her children are the property of her husband."

"If the husband dies, the widow remains part and parcel of the estate of the deceased, and is handed over to the heirs . . . generally to his brother," Mme. Malroux said.

Indira Mane from Bombay, India, also a trade union leader, had a less depressing story to tell, although she explained that women as trade unionists still suffer many handicaps. Miss Mane is treasurer of the West Railway Employes Union, one of India's oldest unions, founded in 1920. Only 150 out of a total membership of 25,000 are women.

The president of the union is Miss Maniben Kara—only woman in India to hold such a position, Miss Mane said. Miss Kara was formerly a substitute member of the ICFTU executive board elected at the second Congress held in Milan in July 1951.

"Indian social traditions are such that it is unusual for women workers to take up the day-to-day activities of trade unionism and assume responsible posts within the union," Miss Mane said. "Ignorance and superstition are equally responsible for the women's non-participation in trade union activities."

Only in the textile industry do women make up a substantial proportion of union members. In Bombay and Madya Pradesh "women workers have played an important part in the struggle for textile workers. During the strikes they stood in picket lines at mill gates and marched in processions, defying the bans imposed on meetings and parades," Miss Mane said.

"India is in full development. Tremendous possibilities are open to women in a country where everything is in the making, and the new Indian Constitution gave women increased attention from the state and the political parties."

Gains In Africa

An encouraging account of improvements in the lot of women and trade unions was also given by Miss Nya Enian Inyang, principal of a girls' school in Calabar, Nigeria. Miss Inyang has belonged to the Nigerian Union of Teachers since 1931.

She said the union, which has a membership of more than 28,500, is credited with "many achievements for improvement of the (free) teaching services in Nigeria."

There were both light and dark spots in the report given at the ICFTU school by Miss Violet Lynch, trade union official from Barbados, British West Indies. She is secretary of the Barbados Workers Union, founded in 1937. The union includes groups of all workers of the island and has 9000 members, with 1000 of them women.

"Not many women do actual trade union work because of the spirit of fear, cowardice and insecurity still looming over them," Miss Lynch said.

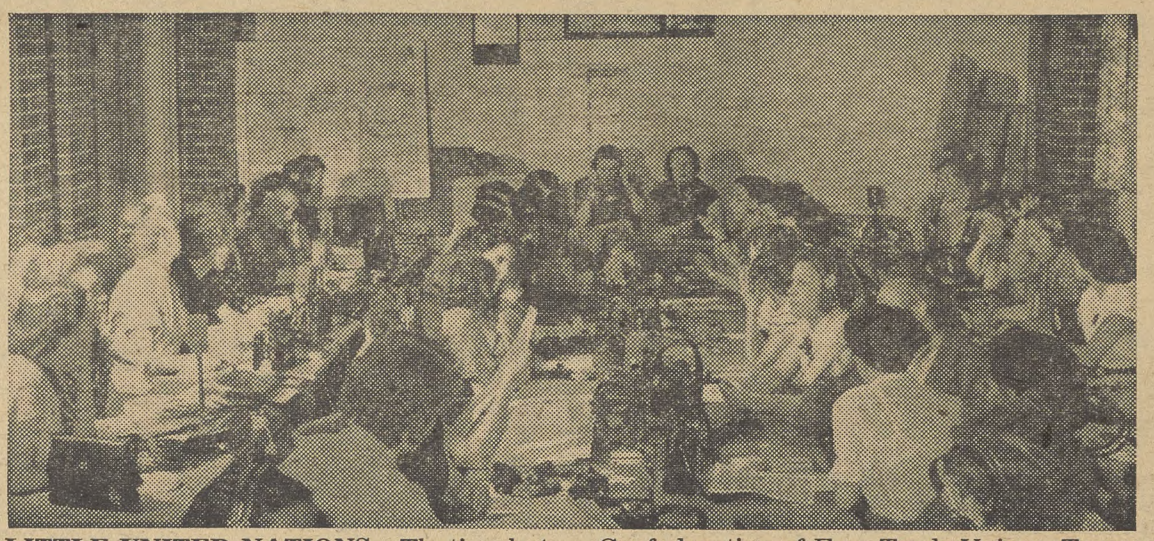
A lot of work lies ahead for both men and women in the West Indies, Miss Lynch said. "There are slums to be cleared, housing schemes to be extended, health services to be developed, personal hygiene and sanitation to be taught and practiced . . . promiscuity to be wiped out."

Report To ACW

A report on the ICFTU women's conference was given by Miss Fredgant to the ACW Joint Board in Philadelphia.

"Today strong traditions still remain which tie women to the performance of the most back-breaking, strenuous labor for long hours in factories as well as the home," in many nations, she said.

"The educational and social systems of many of these countries still do not provide women with the opportunity to develop their capacity for leadership and responsibility. The delegates (at the school) recognized that in these areas especially, the first major job was to broaden educational opportunities for women, together with the task of breaking down the prejudices against them that exist."



LITTLE UNITED NATIONS—That's what this scene looked like, as women trade unionists from all over the world met at conference in France sponsored by Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Translator earphones were on almost every delegates head, as sessions were conducted in English, French and German.

'We Cannot Afford To Forget Them'

The British Trades Union Congress will try to organize 1.25 million working mothers in the United Kingdom. Every third worker in Britain is a woman but only every seventh working woman belongs to a union.

Organizers for the TUC have been reminded that "married women and mothers are playing a role in the economic life of the country unprecedented in peacetime. In our trade union movement we cannot afford to forget them."

Older Women Join Work Force

There are 19 million women working in the United States today. They make up about 30% of the total labor force. What is less known is that more than half of these working women are married.

The number of married working women increased from 7.5 million in 1947 to 10.4 million in April 1952.

A good part of the married women with jobs are in the older age group. Figures showed that the greatest proportion of working wives are in their early forties (33.3%) while married women in their fifties entered the labor force in about the same proportions as those in their twenties and early thirties. Around 25% are in both groups.

No Smoochin'—

Social Notes On Salween— Or, Reds Put Crimp On Cupid

LOVE among the Communists in Burma—land famous in song and story for such romantic props as the Road to Mandalay, the mysterious Saliveen and Irrawady Rivers, towering mountains and soft temple bells—has been taken strictly under control by the comrades.

When the blind bow-boy's dart lodges in the fluttering heart of an ardent young party member, he can't do a thing about it until he tells the party executive committee that he wants to pay court to his beloved. But no smoochin' even after he gets the go-ahead signal. Standbys like "I love you" and "Where have you been all my life?" are barred. The proper approach:

"I am deeply impressed by your qualities as a faithful and energetic member of the party, and I wish to wage the party struggle together with you."

If this impassioned declaration doesn't win the lady, the committee can give the lucky fellow two additional tries. She can turn him down twice without giving any reason—if she has one. But if she does it the third time, she has to tell the committee why.

The Communist swain gets one break, though. He gets a clear field while he's wooing. Competition, the party has decreed, is a capital offense punishable with death.

COMMON PROBLEMS—Ingrid Hertel from the Saar (left) discusses a problem with Nya Eniang Inyang of Nigeria at ICFTU conference at Chateau Breviere.

EAST AND WEST—On chateau grounds are (from left) Indrira Mane, India; Simone Uze, Paris; and Aubertine Ravaoarisoa from island of Madagascar.

'Stop The Raw Deal'—

'Shameful' Record Of GOP Hit By URW

By AL ZACK

"THE SHAMEFUL record of the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican leadership of the 83rd Congress" was condemned in emphatic, measured tones last week by the CIO Rubber Workers.

Meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., in their 18th annual convention, the URW delegates charged the GOP had "refused to provide for the people of the U. S. those very measures which they promised in their campaign speeches."

Calling for expanded, intensified political action by every local union, the 600 delegates looked forward to 1954 as "an opportunity to replace the reactionary elements now in control with liberal, progressive and humane legislators."

A Liberal Congress

Summed up, the delegates rejection was contained in one pithy sign which looked down on the huge auditorium all week: *"Stop the raw deal—elect a liberal Congress in 54."*

In the resolution, recommended by the General Executive Board, approved unanimously by the resolutions committee, and adopted by the delegates with a vigorous roar, the Rubber Workers charged:

1. The GOP won in 1952 "through a campaign based on deception, reckless promises, insincere pledges and the expenditure of huge sums of money."

2. Since gaining power "they have proceeded in a systematic program to erase the tremendous advances of the past 20 years."

By acclamation, the URW's top international officers were returned to office—Pres. L. S. Buckmaster to his ninth term, and Vice Pres. Joseph Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker to their fifth terms.

Throughout the long convention sessions, marked by a serious, quiet air and numerous short speeches on every issue, the delegates considered a host of proposed constitutional changes.

Chief proposal was for a shift to conventions every two years, with national officers serving two-year terms. The proposal brought five hours of debate and a lengthy roll call, before failing to pass.

Proponents argued that annual conventions were a costly financial drain on the international and the locals, and that small locals could not afford to send delegates and meet normal operating expenses.

Opponents held that annual conventions and annual elections were more democratic and their arguments prevailed. On the roll call vote, the delegates lined up 937 for the change and 786 against. Since the proposal would have changed the constitution, it needed 1150 votes, or a two-thirds majority, to win.

Heeding the advice of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to watch with extreme care federal tax legislation, the convention charged that proposals of the National Association of Manufacturers for a federal sales tax were "unfair and inequitable." The convention urged all locals to being "a broad educational campaign" to warn members of this "serious threat to their living standards.

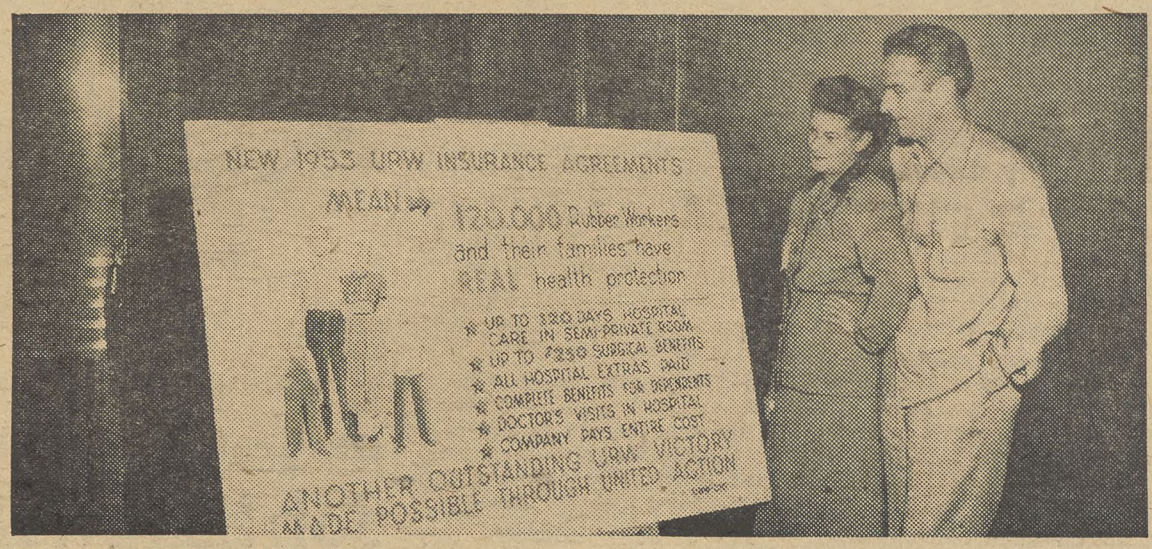
The convention praised the no-raiding agreement negotiated between CIO and the AFL.

The convention authorized the Buckmaster to "execute the agreement on behalf of the URW" in the event the no-raiding agreement is approved by the forthcoming conventions of the CIO and AFL.

The "give-away, take-away" record to date of the GOP Administration was strongly condemned by Reuther and Buckmaster (see adjoining story).

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan also blasted the Administration, charging it had failed to keep its promises on Taft-Hartley.

Williams called for immediate action "from the grass roots of the labor movement to the very top" cautioning that failure to act now would be meek submission to the Administration.



SOLID GAINS of CIO Rubber Workers in recent negotiations for better health insurance benefits for 120,000 URW members and their families are admired by Edward Hester and his wife. Hester is a URW Executive Board member, Local 154 president, and executive secretary of the Denver Area CIO Council.

CIO RUBBER Workers and their dependents will be free of the gnawing worry of unexpected hospital and surgical bills by the summer of 1954.

That was the pledge of URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster as the 18th annual convention of the URW opened in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

It was a pledge based on 1953 accomplishments in negotiations with the rubber industry's five largest producers.

Already the union's campaign to win company-paid hospital and surgical coverage has gained such protection for more than 100,000 members of the union and their dependents.

The drive to extend the coverage to workers in more than 275 other firms under URW contract has already begun, Buckmaster said, predicting victory by next summer.

Gains Summarized

The URW bargaining gains, which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther hailed as "outstanding," were part of the 12-cent package won this summer. Buckmaster catalogued the gains for rubber workers and their dependents this way:

120 days of hospitalization in semi-private rooms

Complete payment for all miscellaneous hospital services

In-hospital medical payments of $3 a day

Surgical benefits up to $250.

The total cost of premiums, worth roughly $14 million annually, is carried by the companies.

Buckmaster hailed the plan as a "tremendous advance" but he warned that it was not the full answer. Cancer, heart disease and diabetes, he cautioned, could only be prevented by regular, costly examinations and treatments, generally in a doctor's office.

URW Chief Hopes For Labor Unity

Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster is hopeful of organic unity of the CIO and AFL.

"We need all the power we can muster," he said, "to fight the forces which now control the political climate in Washington."

'Millionaire's Team Taking Over Lock, Stock, Barrel'—Reuther

BIG BUSINESS control of the present Administration came under slashing attack at the 18th annual convention of the CIO Rubber Workers in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the main convention speaker, called it "an exclusive millionaire's team" which, he said, "is taking over the Administration lock, stock and barrel."

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, in keynoting the convention, charged "big business and big finance are calling all the shots in Washington."

Reuther told the cheering 600 delegates from 33 states and two Canadian provinces that American workers faced a two-headed threat, from the Communists on the far left and the reactionaries on the right.

Both are wrong, Reuther said, pointing out that the "future of the world freedom hinges on what we do to the American economy."

Both the Communists and big business, he charged, are predicting a new American depression and he pledged an all-out fight by CIO to prevent one.

Reuther charged that big business "has lost faith in the future of the American economy in peacetime," and he recalled urging Pres. Eisenhower to plan now to prevent a skidding economy.

Labor, he said, is in the vanguard fighting for a progressive America, with a better living standard for all. That, he pointed out, is the pathway toward world peace and America's most potent answer to Communist threats.

"Men like Philip Murray and Allan Haywood," the CIO president continued, "who devoted their lifetime to the day-to-day task of making life better for workers, did more in one year in the practical fight against Communists than all the fat boys in Wall Street will do in their whole lifetime."

Reuther promised a winning battle by the CIO Auto Workers to win a guaranteed annual wage in 1955 when major auto contracts are reopened.

"The antiquated, worn-out idea of paying workers by the hour won't meet the needs of our modern technological society," he told the cheering delegates. "Workers live by the year. They must be paid by the year."

"We are going to get the guaranteed annual wage in 1955," he predicted flatly.

Buckmaster, speaking in calm and measured tones, condemned the "organized godlessness, the divine right of brute force" of the Communists and the "selfish minority in the U. S. always ready to rob the majority of their just rights."

Denouncing the "present give-away, take-away policies of the Eisenhower Administration," the URW president charged "the present political situation constitutes the gravest threat to confront the American people since Hoover left the White House 20 years ago."

Buckmaster lauded Martin Durkin, ex-Secretary of Labor, for his "honest, sincere" step in resigning when the Administration reneged on its pledges. Durkin, he said, showed a "much better understanding of the American people than anyone else in the Administration."

Sarcastically, he branded Eisenhower's campaign promise to amend the Taft-Hartley law to make it "fair and just" as a "reckless promise" which administration stalwarts would not allow him to keep.

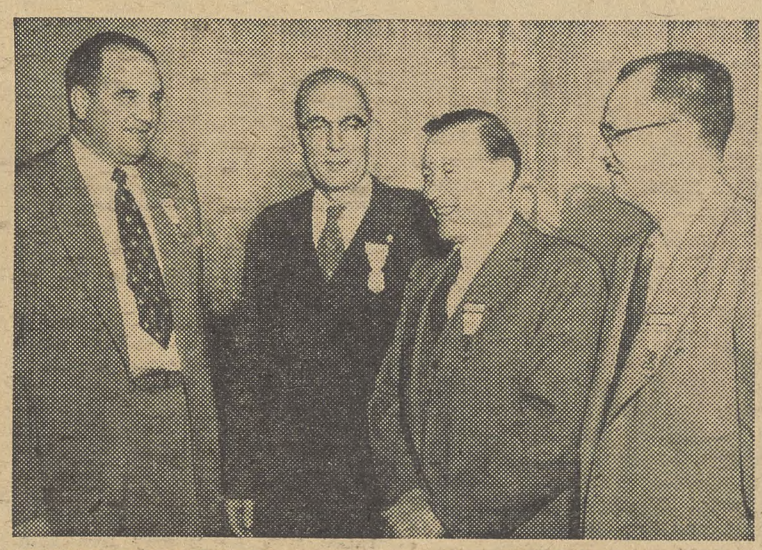
A Sure Formula For Quick Results

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has "a magic formula" for achieving a $1.25 minimum wage, he told the CIO Rubber Workers convention.

"But no one will ever use it," he predicted.

Reuther would sentence every member of Congress, who voted against increasing the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, to support himself and his family on that income level.

"It wouldn't take very long for them to change their votes," he opined.



UNION CHIEFS—Three officers of the CIO Rubber Workers chat with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther before their re-election. From left: Vice Pres. Joseph Childs, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Reuther, and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.

Winter Comes Early—

Gold Miners Seek Basic Rights In Long Canadian Ore Strike

By GERVASE N. LOVE

WINTER arrived early this year in Ontario's North. Six to eight inches of cold, wet snow fell last week on Timmins, center of the gold-rich Porcupine camp, after 24 hours of heavy rain.

It broke power lines, felled trees two feet in diameter and blocked main traffic arteries.

But it wasn't enough to dim the spirit of the intrepid members of the CIO Steelworkers in the ninth week of a strike for basic goals won years ago in industrialized Canada.

ABOUT 1000 of miners are on strike at four gold mines in the Porcupine area — Broulan Reef, Delnite, Preston East Dome and Hallnor.

A few miles away, in the Noranda-Rouyn field in Northwestern Quebec, some 1600 additional USA-CIO members have been on strike since Aug. 21 at the Noranda Mining & Smelting Co., which mines copper and processes both copper and gold ore.

The aims of these hard-rock miners and smeltermen are the same as those other workers in Canada and the United States have enjoyed for years—decent wages, the 40-hour week, the checkoff as the minimum form of union security, and a pension and health insurance plan.

"We're fighting the same fight in Northwestern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec that was fought in our industrial centers years ago," said C. H. Millard, USA-CIO Canadian director.

"The issue is whether they're going to try and get along with the union or destroy it."

TO THE STRIKERS and to all fair-minded Canadian citizens, it is apparent that the employers in both fields are following a common policy: One of not trying to get along with the union.

It's entirely reasonable they should, for the Noranda Co. dominates the Noranda-Rouyn Field, controls three of the Ontario gold mines, and carries a lot of weight with the rest through interlocking directorates and the Canadian Mine Operators Association.

Gold mining is hard, dirty work. Death all too often is at the side of the miner as he grubs for the precious metal. Serious injuries are commonplace. Silicosis, or miner's asthma, is frequents. Great physical exertion is required, and men burn out early.

But the employers, sparked by Noranda and its tycoon owner, R. Y. Murdoch, one of the most powerful men in Canada, refuse to treat their employes as human beings with a right to organize unions for their mutual advancement, a right they are guaranteed by the law. They have constantly rejected Conciliation Board recommendations.

In other nearby industries, including some owned or dominated by Murdoch, some form of union security is common. But at Noranda and Timmins the mine operators are obdurate about even the minimum form, the checkoff.

MURDOCH has indicated his company might be willing to talk with the union about wages, but not until the union abandon the checkoff.

The strike hasn't been an easy one. Mass picketing kept the scabs out of the mines and the smelter until the operators, like employers elsewhere, precipitated a series of picket line incidents and obtained injunctions limiting pickets to four at each gate.

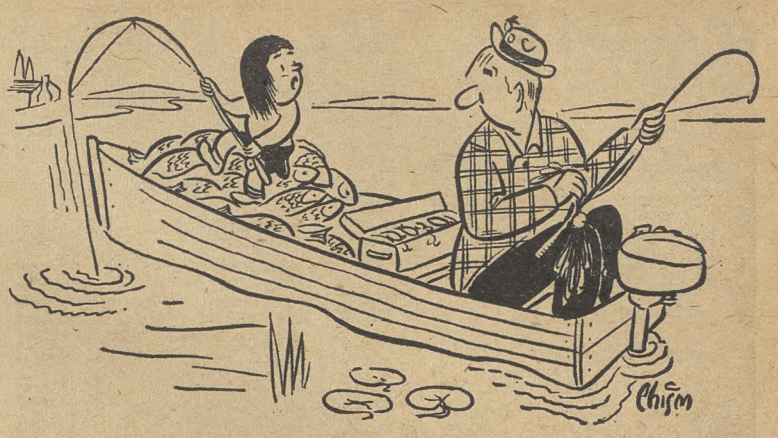
Since then, a few scabs have trickled into some of the mines, but not enough to break the determination of the strikers. The walkout has the growing support of the Canadian Congress of Labor and the whole Canadian labor movement.

Mining Wages Are Incredibly Low

Wages in the gold fields are incredibly low. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reported that average hourly earnings last Apr. 1 were $1.31. Noranda has a basic hiring rate of but $1.05.

In other basic industries, rates range from $1.59 in plants making agriculture instruments to $1.68 in primary iron and steel mills and $1.69 in auto plants.

Practically all Ontario gold mines are on the 48-hour week. In all Canadian manufacturing, the average work-week is 41.5 hours—and in all mining it is only 42.7 hours.



"It's getting dark; don't ya think we'd better call it a day

Harvester Local Protests—

Job Layoffs Mounting— And So Are Profits

GROWING LAYOFFS in the auto, aircraft, electrical and farm implement industries were reported last week, as a CIO Auto Workers local cited record sales and profits of International Harvester — where some of the biggest layoffs occured.

While Harvester Pres. John L. McCaffrey "keeps talking about 'bad business,' 'sick industry,' 'slump' and 'empty pocket book,'" said UAW-CIO local 6 at the I-H Melrose Park, Ill., plant, "the company's own figures show that profits and sales continue at a record high level."

The local pointed out that the firm's profits for the first nine months of the current fiscal year rose $75,000 over the same period last year and sales were 1.9% higher. Yet Harvester has laid off 10,300 workers during the past month in 17 of its 19 plants.

FACTORY HIRINGS dropped in July to the lowest rate for that month since 1949 and layoffs rose markedly during that month, according to the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics report.

A survey in the Wall Street Journal on layoffs reported:

General Electric furloughed 700 workers at its Erie, Pa., home freezer and refrigerator plant because the products are "not moving." Republic Steel has laid off 450 workers at its Canton, O., alloy steel factory during the past two weeks because of slackening demand.

The McDonnell Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, announced it was cutting its employment level from 14,100 to 12,000—on top of a reduction of some 1000 since the middle of June.

The reason: "changeover in production lines and the government's stretch-out of a production contract."

Government defense contract changes also caused decreased employment at Boeing Airplane Co., Bell Aircraft and Baldwin, Lima-Hamilton Corp.

AIR FORCE cancellation of a $3.5 million contract caused Aircraft Engineering & Maintenance Co. to lay off 100 workers in the past month and to plan to furlough another 200 over the next two months.

Defense industries also not the only ones affected, the Journal said. As a result of lack of orders, the Bay City Lumber Co., Aberdeen, Wash., is shutting down its hemlock mills operation for an indefinite period—throwing some 150 employes out of work.

Optimist

Treasury Sec. Humphrey told the National Press Club in Washington last week that, despite "soft spots," he saw no reason to expect a major business recession.

"There is no reason for any one to fear if here and there are some soft spots," he said. "Such readjustments by business can be healthy if they don't all happen at once."

Miners, Oil Workers Get The Same Bitter Medicine

THE MAN regarded by miners as the evil genius of Canadian metal mining, R. Y. Murdoch, is a Toronto capitalist who believes miners should work a 48-hour week and enjoy only four holidays a year because they wouldn't know what to do with more leisure.

His interests are widespread.

Besides being president of three Porcupine area gold mines —Hallnor, Pamour and Aunor— he also is president of Norbeau mines, Quebec, Waite Amulet mines, Goldale mines, Amulet Dufault mines, Kerr-Addison gold mines, and Midcamp mines.

He is vice president and a director of Pacific (Eastern) Gold Mines; Wright-Hargreaves mines; Hollinger Consolidated gold mines; the Mining Corp. of Canada; Iron Ore Co.; Cariboo Quartz Mining Co., and Labrador Mining & Exploration Co.

Noranda has 16 subsidiaries and holds interests in 17 other companies.

Murdoch also owns Canadian Copper Refineries, Ltd., in Montreal East, where 500 members of the CIO Oil Workers were on strike for eight months last year in an effort to win the same gains the Steelworkers seek in the gold fields.

OWIU-CIO strikers were beaten and threatened, and Larry Packwood, a union organizer, was kidnapped and assaulted by police. The union is now carrying on a legal fight to force the company to recognize its certification by the Quebec Labor Board.

UAW Signs Ford Ontario Workers

The CIO Auto Workers have asked the Ontario Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent for workers in the new $35 million Ford plant at Oakville, Ont. The plant is midway between Toronto and Hamilton. —LPA

CIO Co-operates With AFL As Shoe Wage Talks Begin

CO-OPERATIVE negotiations of the CIO and the AFL with the big International Shoe Co. opened in St. Louis last week, with the CIO Shoe Workers beginning the contract talks.

The CIO union has agreed in advance with the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers Union on almost uniform demands.

The CIO negotiators, headed by Pres. Russell Taylor and David Wilson, USWA regional director, met late last week with the AFL negotiators to report on progress. Neither union will accept a contract without the other's consent, a plan that has been in operation for the past two years.

USWA represents workers in 28 of the firm's plants, and the AFL speaks for the workers in 18 other International Shoe plants.

Taylor said that no progress was made last week in the talks but that they would continue the balance of the week. Negotiations will be resumed Oct. 5 with the assistance of a federal mediator.

USWA asked a 15c hourly wage boost, seven paid holidays a year instead of only six, an increase in the minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hour, extension of the present two-week paid vacation to three weeks for workers with 10 or more years service with the firm; a union shop; company contributions to the pension plan, and increased company contributions to life insurance.

Sad Saga Of GI And Store-Bought Teeth

A CIO member in Canton, O., who was a Korean veteran, went to the Veterans Administration to have his teeth fixed.

Dentists pulled all his teeth, intending to give him artificial ones. Before they could make them, however, VA policy changed and then he was told there was no money available for his false teeth.

He's now looking for a political program with teeth in it.

—PAC Pipeline

Morse Urges Inquiry On Big New GM Defense Contract

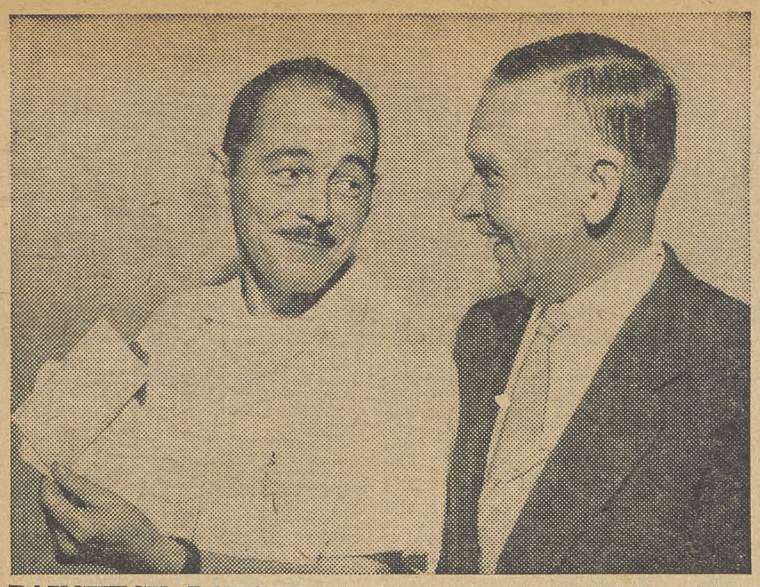
SEN. MORSE (Ind. Oreg.) last week called on Congress to investigate the $285 million tank and truck contracts awarded General Motors by the Defense Dept.

"Apparently, these new contracts demonstrate once again that the Eisenhower Administration feels that what is good for General Motors is good for the country," Morse said. "A thorough investigation is needed to see how wrong the Administration may be."

GM and Chrysler both bid for the contract to produce M-48 Patton medium tanks under the new program to "concentrate" defense production. Army Sec. Robert T. Stevens announced the contract was awarded to GM's Fisher Body Division "clearly in the public interest."

Both companies are now making the tank. Chrysler first developed the M-48, but GM was brought in a second source. The Army said Chrysler will continue to make the weapon at its Newark, Del., plant for several months. The contract for 2.5-ton trucks will be shared by GM and Reo Motors Corp.

An Army spokesman declared Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson, former GM president, "definitely was not consulted" about the contracts.



PAYCHECK PAYOFF — Disabled machinist Raymond Brenton displays check for $224 back pay to CIO Organizer T. J. McCarthy after CIO Electrical Workers win NLRB discharge case involving Silver Spring, Md., firm. Brenton, veteran with five children, was fired after he had pushed IUE-CIO at National Electrical Machine Shops, where AFL Machinists held contract. IUE won his job back and all lost wages.

IUE Gains Wage Boosts In Half-Dozen Plants

SOME 1100 members of the CIO Electrical Workers received wage increases and other gains in a new contract signed recently with the Independent Lock Co. at Fitchburg, Mass.

This was one of some half dozen new and revised pacts obtained in the past few weeks by IUE, all of them bringing pay increases and some as high as 15.5c an hour.

At the Fitchburg plant, day workers' wages were increased 6c an hour and piece workers got a 4c hourly increase, both retroactive to July 1. The shift differential for night workers was boosted by 2c to 10c an hour.

A 9c AN HOUR raise was won by day workers at the Roach Appleton plant, South Bend, Ind., with an extra 2c to go to tool room workers, die setters, maintenance and set-up men.

Basic rates of incentive workers were hiked 4c and 5c an hour. All increases were retroactive to Aug. 1. Other gains included an improved insurance plan amounting to 2.7c an hour and guaranteed holiday pay, even when the holiday falls on Saturday.

In a new agreement with National Carbon, Fostoria, O., the union obtained a general wage increase of 6c an hour, plus inequity adjustments ranging from 1c to 9.5c an hour.

Increases received so far this year at the plant range from 10c to 18.5c an hour. Good Friday was added to the list of paid holidays, bringing the total to seven.

An across-the board increase of 8.5c an hour was won under a wage reopener at the Federal Machine & Welder plant, Warren, O. The average work week for computing vacation pay was set at 46.4 hours a week, maximum payment for surgical fees was upped from $150 to $225, and an additional reopener on wages was provided for next Jan. 1.

At American Standard & Sanitary plant, Bayonne, N. J., a 7c an hour across-the board increase plus an additional 5c an hour for inequities was obtained, retroactive to May 1.

Give The Women A Bigger Role

The convention of the big District 4 of the CIO Electrical Workers at Asbury Park, N. J., adopted a resolution urging locals to use various means to get women members more active in union activities and PAC work.

The resolution called for the use of techniques discussed by Esther Murray of the PAC staff and Theresa Healy, of the district's research department.

Jersey GOP 'Hatchet Job' On Disability Pay Protested

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week charged the Republican party with "a hatchet job" on a bill to improve temporary disability benefits.

The measure, which would have provided retroactive payments, was conditionally vetoed by Gov. Driscoll and the State Legislature failed to pass it.

State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman pointed out that the bill was sponsored by Sen. Bodine, Republican state chairman and campaign manager for Paul L. Troast, GOP gubernatorial candidate, but "Bodine allowed it to be killed in the Senate caucus." The Governor also originally had supported the measure, Holderman said.

"S-343 had the announced backing of Troast, in his answer to one of the questions on the CIO questionnaire, but Troast, a trustee of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association, lifted not a finger in its behalf as a result of industry's opposition to the bill," Holderman said.

Riot Act Read On GOP At West Virginia CIO Convention

By ED LASHMAN

SOME 250 delegates to the 15th West Virginia CIO Convention in Huntington heard their Democratic senators, Matthew M. Neely and Harley M. Kilgore, read the riot act on the Republican Administration.

Democratic Gov. William C. Marland made a strong plea for increased political action.

While Neely was talking he was handed a message announcing Labor Sec. Martin Durkin's resignation.

Indicating that he was not at all surprised, Neely said that Durkin had been appointed to the Cabinet, "to drive a wedge between the CIO and the AFL at worst, and to take over both unions at best."

KILGORE ATTACKED Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell for what he called the "gratuitous insult" of saying there were more Communists in unions than anywhere else.

"The free labor unions of America have done a magnificent job of fighting Communism," the Senator said.

"I should like to remind some of my Republican friends who seem to have short memories that the greatest gains the Communists ever made in America were during the depression years in which the last Republican Administration ended."

Marland urged the delegates to join forces with other groups in the community seeking solutions to the problems of state government.

"The voice of labor must be heard in political disputes as well as in industrial disputes," the Governor said.

"AS CITIZENS as well as union members you have the responsibility of seeing to it that a proper program is developed by your government that will benefit the general welfare."

CIO speakers at the convention included Carl McPeak, assistant director of councils, Region VI Dir. George DeNucci, and Tilford E. Dudley, assistant PAC director.

One highlight of the convention was an afternoon memorial program honoring CIO's late Pres. Philip Murray and late Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Pres. Burl Phares of the Glass Workers gave the tribute to Murray and Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Chemical Workers spoke in memory of Haywood. Paul Rusen, director of CIO Steelworkers District 23 concluded the memorial at which Reg. Dir. DeNucci presided.

Eighteen different international unions sent delegations to the convention, representing nearly 40,000 members in the state. The final day's session was devoted to 1954 plans of the state Political Action Committee.

In addition to approving a number of constitutional changes and adopting a variety of resolutions guiding state CIO policy for the ensuing year, the delegates elected officers to a two-year term.

RUSEN was elected President and Albert D. Villers of the Glass Workers in Clarksburg was elected executive secretary-treasurer.

Thirteen vice presidents were also elected: Freeman C. Pettus, USA-CIO; Thomas Diaz, Glass; Carl B. Dean, TWUA; Roscoe Holland, CWA; John Link, TWUA; William Parker, IUE; Pete Cuffaro, USA-CIO; William Potter, Chemical; Charles E. Hess, Toy; Earl Richard, USA-CIO; Bernard Schultz, Chemical; John W. Davis, Chemical; and T. C. Stafford, Government Employes.

'Count Your Friends On Missing Finger'

Sen. Kilgore held up his right hand to make the point.

"You used to be able to count the friends of organized labor in this Administration on one finger," the Senator told the West Virginia CIO convention.

Then he pointed to the finger missing from his right hand and said, "Now that Labor Sec. Martin Durkin has resigned because of Ike's broken promises on Taft-Hartley, you'll have to count your friends on my missing finger."

Sen. Neely's Praise—

'Get The CIO News—The Paper With The Real Story'

Sen. Neely (D., W. Va.) told delegates to the West Virginia CIO convention they should read the record on the Republican Administration.

"You won't find it in your daily newspapers," the Senator said. "Those are the boys who wanted Ike in office and they're trying to cover up the mistakes and give-aways."

Then Neely pulled out of his coat pocket a copy of the July 27th issue of The CIO News. He pointed to the front page summary of the Administration record and said, "That's the kind of information you need. And your own paper is giving it to you."

The Senator urged the delegates to subscribe to The CIO News and to read the paper regularly "because it's the only place you'll find the real story of the Republicans' performance compared to their glittering campaign promises."

'Old Home Week' Observed By Two CIO Union Chiefs

A PAIR of self-styled "West Virginia hill-billies" celebrated old home week at the West Virginia CIO convention in Huntington.

The two are Elwood Swisher, president of the CIO Chemical Workers and Burl Phares, president of the CIO Glassworkers.

Not only did they grow up together in Randolph County, not only do they come from the same town, Elkins, but as children they lived in opposite sides of the same double house.

But Swisher insists that he has an edge over Phares because his father owned the house and rented to Phares' father.

Nebraska CIO Hears Call For Greater PAC Work

"GREAT CRUSADES" by big business for state anti-labor laws and a federal sales tax requires that CIO members step up political action.

That's what Delmond Garst, CIO regional director, told 100 delegates at the Nebraska CIO Council convention at Omaha.

Pres. Joseph A Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers and John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, said the resignation of Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin was inevitable.

"The President has made it preposterous for any self-respective union leader to consider seriously accepting an appointment to the office," Beirne said.

He added that "the plumber had been overpowered by the millionaires" in the Cabinet.

Edelman said Durkin "could certainly do no less than he did and maintain his self-respect.

"No other Chief Executive of the United States in recent times ever permitted himself to be pushed around by a bunch of underlings as Eisenhower has done in regard to the proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act," Edelman said.

Padrutt Wins In Wisconsin Primary

State Sen. Arthur Padrutt in a Wisconsin primary, last week defeated five other candidates to win the Republican nomination to fill the congressional vacancy left by the death of Rep. Hull (R. Wis.). He piled up at least 6877 votes to 6040 for his closest opponent, George Rowe.

Give A Buck To PAC

Voter Signup Drive Pushed

Voting registration in Pennsylvania is being spurred by the State CIO Council's Political Action Committee.

Final day for registration in this year's municipal elections is Sept. 28. Harry Boyer, PAC chairman, has reminded CIO affiliates that any registered voter failing to cast a vote in any two-year period cannot vote until he has re-registered.

You And Your Money—

1. $3 Billion Price Gouge Collected

A FORGOTTEN prophet in Washington is Joseph H. Freehill, last director of the Office of Price Stabilization. Back in January, when the GOP Administration was taking over and wiping out price ceilings right and left, Freehill voiced this warning:

"Any abandonment of price controls at this time will result in added cost to business, to the consumer and to the nation's tax bill of well over $3 billion a year."

That prediction has come true with a vengeance, Commentator James Crowley pointed out in a recent CIO-sponsored broadcast on ABC Radio.

With the BLS consumer price index climbing each month—and twice setting records—since the Republicans took over, Crowley cited this record:

"Mr. Eisenhower was no sooner in the White House than steel, which had contributed so heavily to his campaign, raised its prices twice, $4 a ton on ingots, $5 a ton on extras, for a total mill price gouge of $810 million.

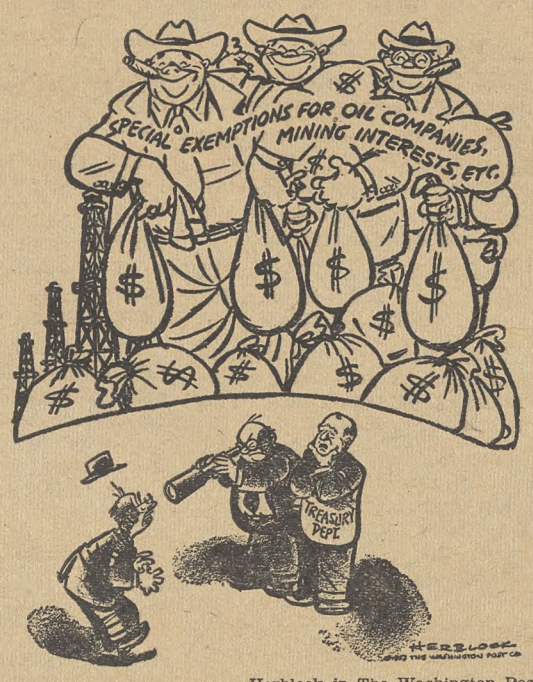
Alcoa Also Cashes In

"The Aluminim Co. of America, another heavy contributor to the Eisenhower campaign, also boosted its prices twice. With other producers following steel and Alcoa, the total cost to the consumer in these two fields is just under $1 billion.

"As Freehill had pointed out, however, increases of this kind are pyramided by other markups in manufacture and distribution, so that the cost to the consumer has been doubled; it totals just under two billion."

"But this isn't all," Crowley continued. "The oil industry, another heavy contributor to the Eisenhower campaign . . . has acknowledged that its recent price boosts will cost you and me approximately another billion.

"The total, therefore, is more than $3 billion which you and I now pay over and above what we were paying prior to the inauguration of the man who said this sort of thing could not and would not happen if the nation's affairs were intrusted to him and his team. And this does not take into consideration any of the large increases in rents (since decontrol).



—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Let's See, Now, Where Can We Raise More Taxes?"

"We, the American people, are now paying more than at any time in history for housing, medical care, transportation, food, other goods and services which are essential to life.

"The laugh on Mr. Freehill is over," Crowley said, recalling how his prediction had been belittled. "The laugh is on you and me. *It becomes plainer each day that the cost of living will come down when the American consumer does not have one more nickel for which he can be taken.*"

2. 'Consumer Be Damned' Is Rule

TIME WAS a half century and more ago when U. S. tycoons said *"the public be damned"* but "we are now apparently in a period when the Senate shall cry *'the consumer be damned.'"*

That's how Sen. Gillette (D. Iowa) summarized what happened—or didn't happen—in the GOP 83rd Congress to several proposals designed to give consumers a break.

Speaking at Des Moines recently, Gillette described how the Senate Banking Committee pigeon-holed his proposal to establish a special Senate committee to protect the interests of consumers, housewives and householders.

Then the Senate defeated, by a 45 to 30 vote, the effort by Sen. Langer (R. N.D.) to strike out an anti-consumer rider adopted by the House which banned the Federal Trade Commission from studying where the consumer's dollar goes.

"The record of that vote," said Gillette, will come back to haunt the Republican Party. Exactly four members of that party supported the Langer amendment to strike out this vicious anti-consumer rider, while 36 members of that party voted to keep the rider in the bill. On the Democratic side, 25 members supported the Langer proposal to give a break to the consumer while, only nine opposed it."

The Iowa Democrat said "disregard for the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number is as prevalent on Capitol Hill as it is in the bureaus downtown" under the Eisenhower Administration. He pledged renewed efforts in the next session of Congress to gain approval for a special committee on consumer interests.

3. And Sales Tax Drive Speeds Up

A SALES TAX by any other name—call it, for example, a uniform manufacturer's excise tax—would sound twice as sweet to Administration tax planners, but it would still be poison to millions of plain Americans.

That's what the Democratic Digest says in its current issue, in an article titled "Danger Ahead: GOP Pushing Sales Tax Plan."

"Treasury Dept. officials are hard at work on the nation's first Administration-sponsored federal sales tax plan," the new Democratic magazine said.

"Whether or not the sales tax proposal will actually be submitted to Congress next January will depend largely on public reaction to the idea in the coming months. Several trial balloons are up.

"The final decision on whether or not to propose a sales tax will be a political, not an economic decision, and it will have to be made by the President himself.

"Administration leaders know that since a sales tax is a tax on spending, it falls most heavily on the lower income families who spend the greatest share of their income and save the least.

"Experts estimate that families earning under $1000 pay nearly three times as large a share of their income in sales and excise taxes as families earning over $7500. This means that the sales tax will be extremely unpopular politically."

"Two of the biggest business group supporters of the Republican Party, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce," the Digest pointed out, "are now pushing hard for a sales tax."

And the NAM is trying to disguise its proposal as a "manufacturer's excise tax"—collected on the producer, but passed on and multiplied by wholesalers and retailers all along the line.

"A sales tax by any other name," as the late Fieorello LaGuardia once observed, *is just as odious."*

A federal sales tax at a rate of from 2% to 5% is reportedly under consideration. Cost to an average family earning between $4000 and $4500 a year, the CIO Political Action Committee estimates, would be from $84 to $228 annually. *That's 228 times the cost of a PAC Dollar contribution to help fight the sales tax and elect a Congress that will vote fair tax laws.*

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

HAVE YOU EVER BOUGHT a pair of rayon slacks and found that in the first cleaning they actually stretched a full size? Or bought what seemed like a nice rayon blouse but found they emerged from the first washing limp as a rag? Or paid good money for a bathing suit that bled its colors all over you the first dip in the surf?

New Booklet

"The Consumer's Guide To Better Buying" has been issued in a completely new and expanded edition by Sidney Margolius, author of LPA's "How To Buy" column, a weekly feature of The CIO News.

Margolius discusses money-saving principles for home, auto, appliance and insurance buyers, brand comparisons, budgets, discounts and other topics. Published by Signet, the 224-page pocket book is priced at 35c.

The truth is, many times when you buy a rayon garment you run the risk that the color will bleed, or that it will shrink or stretch or come apart at the seams. You even take a chance that a rain will make spots on your rayon dress or suit that no dry cleaner can eradicate.

You take chances with other materials, of course, including the much-ballyhooed "wonder fabrics" (Orlon, Dacron, etc.). *But rayon is one of the most important fabrics to a working family because of its comparatively low cost. Thus, the great deal of careless manufacture in the production of rayon clothing and the frequent misrepresentation in its sale, cost your family and others much money.*

Much of the trouble arises from the fact that often fabrics are not suitably dyed and finished for the purpose for which they are sold. One textile expert tells about the case of a bathing suit manufacturer who bought a lot of fabrics which had been originally dyed for use as pajamas. The results were horrible; the bathing suits faded in the sun and bled in the water.

ANOTHER REASON for the disappointing performance of garments is labelling them "washable" or "washfast" or "completely washable" when they are not. The mill may have told the manufacturer the garment was washable, the manufacturer may have assured the retailer it was, but you are stuck when it turns out someone either unknowingly or deliberately exaggerated.

Many rayon garments labeled "washable" should actually be designated only "hand washable" but manufacturers sometimes prefer not to be so specific because they know people don't like to buy garments they must wash by hand.

This is one reason why people have been running into trouble with men's rayon sports shirts which have become popular both for leisure and work wear. If put into a washing machine these shirts may bleed their color so they come out in a rainbow shade, and also discolor other garments in the tub. Colors have been known to bleed even when the wearer sweated profusely on a hot day.

For the first time you have a chance to do something about this problem that will end much of this waste of money and materials, and simplify your buying and laundering problems. A minimum standard of quality has been developed for rayon garments. It was worked out under the auspicies of the American Standards Association, by a committee of labor, consumer, manufacturer, retailer and laundry representatives, including the CIO and AFL, and the Cooperative League.

THIS MINIMUM standard assures you that any garment labeled as meeting it will not fade appreciably from prespiration, cleaning, or sun; that colors will not crock (rub off); that shrinkage will not exceed 2.5%; that finishes added to the fabric to give it crispness, texture or body, are permanent; that the garment won't be spotted or stained by shower, and that the fabric meets the durability standard set by the committee for breaking and busting strength.

Moreover, the "American Standard" labels, as they are called, won't merely say "washable." They will state precisely either that the garment is "washable at 160F" (washing machine temperature), or "wash at hand temperature 105F," or "dry cleanable—do not wash."

Thus you could buy any rayon garment carrying the "American Standard" tag and be assured of at least fair quality.

But there's one big hitch. The use of the label is voluntary. So far no manufacturer is using it. If you want to see it in use, your best opportunity to plug for it is to tell retailers that you prefer buying garments produced in accordance with the American Standard (L22) for rayon and acetate fabrics.

Irritated

Treasury Sec. Humphrey said at a recent press conference that "I am getting just a little irritated" at steadily increasing predictions that the Eisenhower Administration will ask Congress at its next session to enact a federal sales tax. He added:

"Every time I am asked whether we are considering a sales tax, I say: 'Yes, we are considering a sales tax.' We are also considering manufacturers' excise taxes; we are also considering difference and increases of varying changes in income taxes and all sorts of other taxes. We have 40 different kinds of taxes downstairs that the boys are working on."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

LAST WEEK I had the pleasure of meeting in New York with the executive officers and board of the United Railroad Workers-CIO.

Along with R. J. Thomas, CIO's assistant director of organization, we sat down to study the outline of a broad organizing effort, for the entire country. We reached agreement that it would be wise to appoint a new assistant director of the Railroad Workers Organizing Committee, a post that has been vacant for a year. We hope to announce this appointment in the near future.

The Railroad Workers, I believe, are definitely committed to a sound program. One of their major efforts will be to organize membership within the contracts they already possess, to increase the stability and power of the present organization.

They face serious problems in the fact that the railroad industry, in general, is declining in employment; yet they have been able to make significant gains in the face of these and other difficulties. CIO will assist them, of course, in every way possible.

★

IN SPEAKING last week of the so-called "Right to Work" bill passed in the State of Alabama, I emphasized the need for effective action on our part to convince legislators and the general public of the stake they have in the trade union movement.

I don't think we can spend too much time carrying on this vital work. I'd like to point out again that this is the time of the year when the legislators, both state and federal, are at home and can be reached, by you, their constituents.

The burdens on our councils are already very heavy. They, of course, do the bulk of your legislative work, but that work cannot reach the peak of effectiveness unless you are willing to ring the doorbells of your legislators along with them.

Here, in Washington, your officers and their departments spend considerable time working with the members of Congress, persuading them, reasoning with them, attempting to foster good legislation, and head off the bad legislation. But unless we are backed up at the grass roots we can do little more than perform a holding action.

Just as you, the rank-and-file, are the true power of the union; so you are the true power of the nation. It seems to me we need only carry into public life the lessons learned in our unions . . . that the greater our participation in public affairs—our personal participation—the greater is our expectation of benefit to ourselves, family, community, and nation. We prosper through democracy only to the extent we practice it.

★

CIO VICTORIES reported to my office: CIO Chemical Workers, Glidden Paint Co., Valdosta, Ga., eligible voters 27; Air Reduction Co., Boundbrook, N. J., eligible voters 60; CIO Oil Workers; Husky Oil Co., Ltd., Lloydminister, Canada, 46 voted; Indiana Farm Bureau & Cooperative Association, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Ind., 81 workers voted; International Refineries, Inc., Wernshall, Minn., 68 workers voted.

CIO Steelworkers, Acme Fishing Tool Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., 73 voted; CIO Paperworkers, Smith-Lustig Paper Box Co., Cleveland, O., 58 workers voted; CIO Packinghouse Workers, two plants of Western Cotton Oil, Phoenix, Arizona, 45 workers voted; CIO Shipbuilders, Durant International Corp., Kross Keys, N. J., 62 eligible; CIO Woodworkers, the R. D. Lumber Co., Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, 18 eligible; CIO Railroad Workers, Central Railroad of New Jersey, 85 workers eligible.

Steelworkers' Oldest Local In Bay State Marks 20th Year

THE OLDEST local of the CIO Steelworkers in New England is marking its 20th anniversary this month with special activities.

Local 2431's first contract, signed Aug. 15, 1933, guaranteed workers at the Market Forge Co. in Everett, Mass., a weekly minimum wage of $18.

There was no union at the plant, a steel fabricating shop, when organizing began in July 1933. Management had reduced the work week from 50 to 40 hours without proper wage adjustments. But the workers' experience with a mutual aid association set up in 1922 decided their future and they established the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union of Massachusetts on Aug. 2, 1933.

Less than two weeks later the local conducted its first strike—and won it after three hours of negotiation and the same amount of lost time. The company conceded all demands. These included a union shop, a 25% increase in wage and piece rates, and a grievance clause.

The entire union contract took up one typewritten sheet of paper.

Working under its state charter, the local organized several other plants in the Greater Boston area. Efforts to affiliate with the AFL failed. In 1937, it was chartered as CIO Local Industrial Union 511.

When Dist. Dir. Martin Walsh extended the Steelworkers' organizing activities to Boston the LIU got its charter as Local 2431 USA-CIO.

Jack Hurvich, now a USA-CIO representative, was the local's president in 1933. Sidney Rosenzweig heads it today.

Beirne Asks Funds Now To Aid Phone Strikers At Indiana Bell

PRES. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers last week called on all CIO unionists and CWA locals to contribute to a fund to help 7000 striking members in Indiana.

Now in its ninth week, the walkout at Indiana Bell is the second longest strike in phone union history, according to CWA.

All the economic issues were settled more than a week ago. The strike continues because of the company's insistence on the right to fire union members whom it accuses of being guilty of "misconduct," such as singing or heckling on the picket line. A score of CWA members have been dismissed.

"These dismissed members must be returned to the job," Beirne said to in a letter appealing for funds to help the strikers. "We cannot and will not settle the Indiana strike if the company insists on the right to fire our members indiscriminately.

"The outcome of this, like all CWA strikes, affects all CWA members and must be supported to the fullest extent."

Beirne pointed out that since the strike began about a quarter million dollars of the union's defense fund has been used in Indiana and that the expenditure is continuing at the rate of about $10,000 a day.

Some 3900 CWA members won a new contract with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in West Virginia, with the firm agreeing to cut the progression schedule, and to increase wages from $1 to $3 a week.

'Don't Buy Cudahy' Drive Ends

"THE DON'T BUY Cudahy" campaign of the CIO Packinghouse Workers was called off last week after UPWA settled some long-standing disputes with the big meat packer.

The packing union won reinstatement of eight members suspended by Cudahy Packing Co. at its headquarters plant in Omaha, while the company dropped a $1,250,000 damage suit against UPWA.

A UPWA annoucement said "the union has agreed to terminate its 'don't buy' campaign directed against the company's products and to request the CIO to do the same." (The drive, recently endorsed by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, was directed against the "Big Four" meat firm, not the smaller Cudahy Bros. Co. of Wisconsin.)

The union said early sessions would be held in an effort to settle "an accumulation of grievance problems."

CUDAHY also agreed to "match any settlement reached by the union with any of the other Big Four packing companies."

An "impasse" in negotiations with Swift & Co. was reported as some 100 delegates representing UPWA and AFL Butchers locals held a joint wage conference in Chicago.

The unions described Swift's wage and hospital insurance proposals of 2.8c an hour as "picayune." An Armour offer of a 5c hourly raise also has been rejected.

Guild Strikes Maine Paper

Some 100 members of the CIO Newspaper Guild last week struck the Portland, Me., Press-Herald. The walkout came after a long deadlock in negotiations which Portland Guild has been conducting for employes of the editorial, maintenance, proof reading and mailing departments.

OWIU Leader Dies On Coast

CIO Oil Workers in California mourned the death of Frank Casey, a leader in the 1948 statewide oil strike and secretary-treasurer of OWIU Local 326, Rodeo.

Casey, 42, was killed in an auto accident. He had been active in the Contra Costa County CIO Council and in East Bay civic affairs.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Here is a state by state listing, with local broadcast times, of the CIO-sponsored "John W. Vandercook And The News" program aired each week night on ABC Radio:

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
			Monday
Washington	WMAL	630	8:45
			Tues-Fri. 7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
Lansing	WJIM	1240	7:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:00
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	8:15
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont (Starting Sept. 28)	WVVM	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:15
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

Showdown Fight Grows On GOP Anti-Power Policy

PUBLIC POWER advocates and the Republican Administration squared off last week for the coming showdown over the latter's so-called "local development" power policies.

Chairman Dondero (R. Mich.) ordered his House Public Works Committee to hold hearings early next year on his bill to halt what Republicans call "creeping socialism" in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

But Rep. Jones (D. Ala.), a member of Dondero's committee, said the people of the TVA region "don't look forward to their emancipation" by Dondero. He pointed out—and Dondero acknowledged—that the measure would increase the cost of electric power in the area.

Promising to lead a fight against the "take-away," Jones charged that Dondero's bill originated with the "private utilities."

Meanwhile, residents of the Tennessee Valley organized the "Citizens for TVA, Inc." and opened a drive for $100,000 to "stump America for TVA." Mayor George Dempster of Knoxville, president of the group, said most of the funds "must come from those who stand to lose the most, the consumers of TVA."

The Administration's power policy also was denounced by Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union. He called it "a total surrender to the electric company lobby."

"The only concession it makes to the public interest," he said, "is to screen its real content behind catchwords that have been invented and well-worn in the service of private utility propaganda."

But Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay, in an address before the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, defended his program.

"AS MUCH of the future power development of the country as can be financed with local money, whether it is public or private money, should be so financed," McKay declared.

Speaking before the Power Distributors Association, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) explained what the Administration means when it says it wants "local people" to do the job. The Administration, he said, is ignoring the wishes of the residents of Idaho and Oregon as expressed through the Hells Canyon Association when it favors giving the Hells Canyon power development to the Idaho Power Co.

"The Idaho Power Co. is local in name only to Idaho," Kefauver pointed out. "The home office of Idaho Power Co. is in Maine. Its stockholders and officials are 'local' to New York and New England for the most part."

RECALLING that during the campaign, Eisenhower had promised that "under my administration, TVA will be operated at maximum efficiency," Kefauver undertook to show the origin of the "creeping socialism" phrase, which the President since has applied to the project.

He traced it to a booklet prepared by the Electric Companies Advertising Program for power executives' guidance which, he said, "deliberately and calculatingly" urged them "to deceive the public and poison their minds."

"Apparently they succeeded even in deceiving the President of the United States," he said.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS about the "phoniness" of the private power lobby propaganda were made before the New York Municipal Electrical Utilities Association by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.), who assailed Republican efforts to give-away Niagara Falls to five private power companies.

In an effort to win public support for the give-away, the power companies have used as their chief argument a claim that they will pay $9 million a year in federal taxes if they are given the Niagara power project.

"Since Korea, in subsidies and tax write-offs these five companies have received $300 million of taxpayers' money," Roosevelt said.

"The attempt of the cabinet in the Harding Administration to grab the oil resources of Teapot Dome begins to look like mere child's play when compared with the steal these utility companies contemplate."

4 Million Served By REA Power

Last week the Rural Electrification Administration power system began service to its four millionth rural customer.

REA Administrator Ancher Nelson said that more than 1000 systems built with REA financing are now operating about 1.3 million miles of power lines in 46 states. New consumers are being added at a rate of 20,000 a month.

A HERO IS HONORED—A Congressional Medal of Honor won by Pfc. John D. Kelly, Homestead, Pa., a member of CIO Steelworkers Local 1397, is presented posthumously in Washington by Vice Pres. Nixon to his brother, Eugene, and his mother, Mrs. Emma Kelly. He won the award for three single-handed attacks on Red machine gun nests.

Hobby Confirms Closing Of Hospitals Is Being Studied

THE HEALTH, Education & Welfare Dept. is considering asking Congress to end the free hospital care the government has given merchant seamen for 155 years.

Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby last week said that as a result of two requests by the Bureau of the Budget, the department is considering closing the 16 hospitals it operates for merchant seamen.

The CIO Maritime Committee is trying to block closing of the hospitals.

The Public Health Service, which is part of the H-E-W Dept., was founded in 1798 to operate the hospitals to care for seamen and prevent the introduction of plagues and other communicable diseases.

Mrs. Hobby said that the Bureau of the Budget had written two letters, on May 20 and July 24, concerning closing the hospitals.

"The question of the costs of operating the federal government, is of course, a matter to which the present Administration gives high priority; and exploration of all means to cut costs without denying services provided by law is in order," she said.

"The Public Health Service Hospitals are operated for the benefit of such major groups on non-federal personnel as merchant seamen, persons afflicted with Hansen's disease, and narcotic addicts.

"In addition, there are numerous groups of federal employes who receive medical care in these hospitals."

Tax Bonanza For Utilities Under Fire

SEN. MAGNUSON (D. Wash.) moved last week to prevent granting of "tax bonanza" rapid tax write-offs on the proposed private power company dams at Hells Canyon.

If the eastern-owned Idaho Power Co. gets the project, he predicted, taxpayers would not only have to advance a tax-free loan of $30 million, but provide $200 million more in benefits to the company. And Idaho Power would own the power plants.

Sec. of Interior Douglas McKay, in giving approval to the Idaho Power Co. dams, said that they can "be built without cost to the taxpayers" in place of the $380 million Hells Canyon project.

ACTUALLY, Magnuson pointed out, taxpayers would have to subsidize the private construction, while if the federal government constructed the larger multi-purpose dam "about 90%" of its cost would be returned to the Treasury with interest, and the people of the nation would still own a producing asset."

Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) said that the five New York power companies seeking to take over Niagara Falls have received $300 million in federal subsidies and would get another $150 million in tax write-offs for the Niagara program.

Total tax write-offs to electric companies now is nearly $1.8 billion. The companies get the buildings, taxpayers the bills.

'Sustain'—So The Gals Put A Halter Around The Boss

By LES FINNEGAN

THE EASTERN heat wave that sent temperatures soaring to 100 degrees and higher recently provoked a crisis in a small electronics plant at Jersey City, N. J., which hadn't had a strike in the 15 years of the company's existence.

Fifty union girls, comprising the entire assembly line of the plant, went through four days of the heat wave and then tempers started to fray. *They started to talk about walking out, and the local union president hurried to the plant manager.*

The next morning there were a dozen additional fans in the shop and it looked as though the no-strike record would be saved. But that day the temperature started rising higher than ever, and the union president knew a breaking point was bound to come. She consulted her girls and again went to the plant manager.

"We have a proposal," she told the manager. *"The union suggests you agree to a new clause in the contract which will say that the management 'agrees to sustain the girl members of the union in their right to wear shorts and halters in the plant whenever the temperature rises above 90 degrees.'"*

The union leader went on to assure the plant manager he'd get a lot of free newspaper publicity with pictures of the girls in brief shorts and halters. The manager fell for the idea and signed the new agreement enthusiastically.

Then, just as he was about to have his publicity department call in the newspapers, the union president stopped him cold.

"That contract clause you just signed," she pointed out, *"says you have to 'sustain' our right to wear shorts and halters. To 'sustain' that right you have to provide the shorts and halters. We have consulted our lawyer."*

The next day the girls came to work in shorts and halters—all paid for by the company. The plant was just as hot as ever but the morale of the union was the highest in history.

Only part of it was due to the glamour pictures and "leg shots" taken by the newspaper men; the rest was attributable to the psychological victory the girls figured they won in the single word "sustain."

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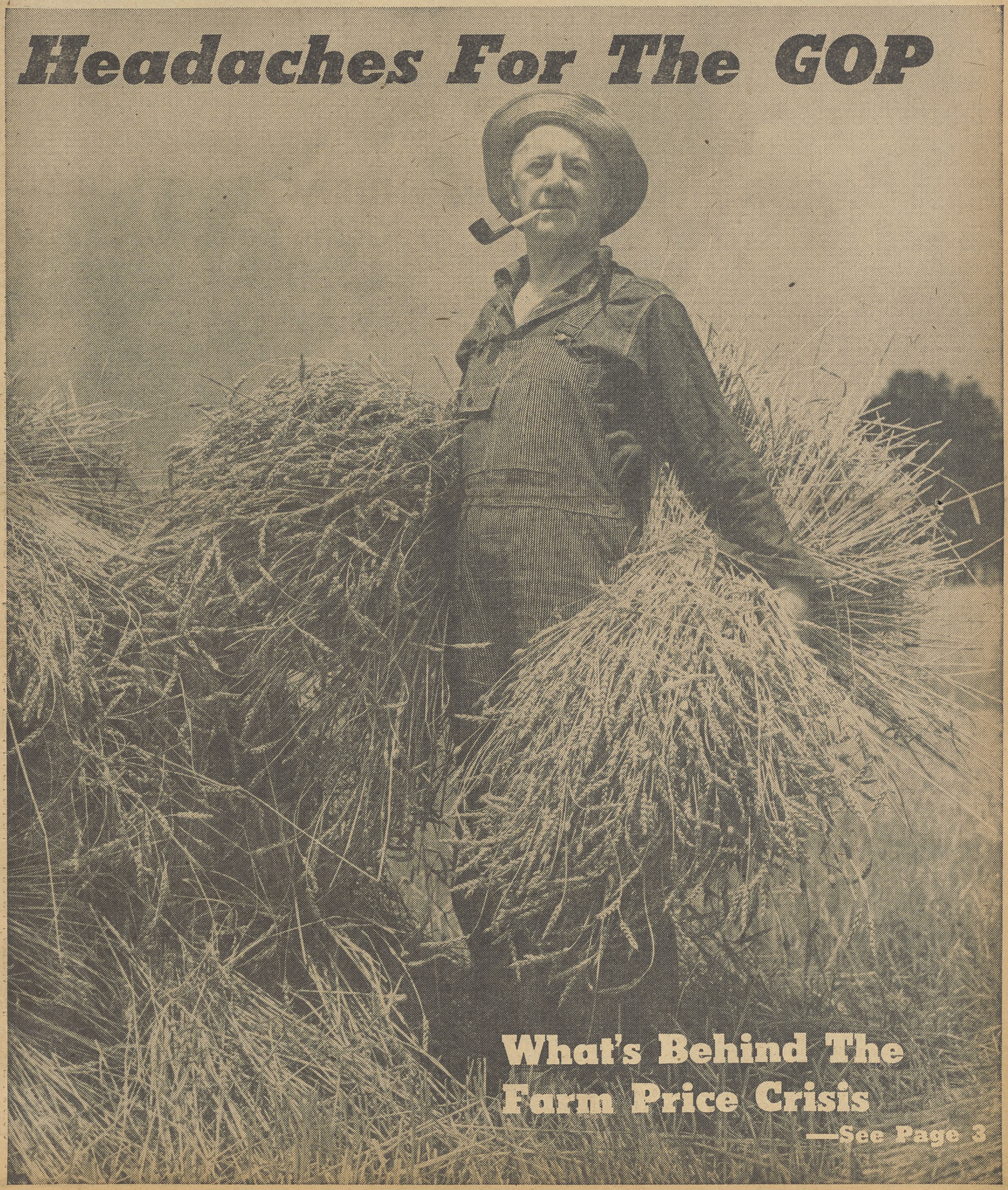
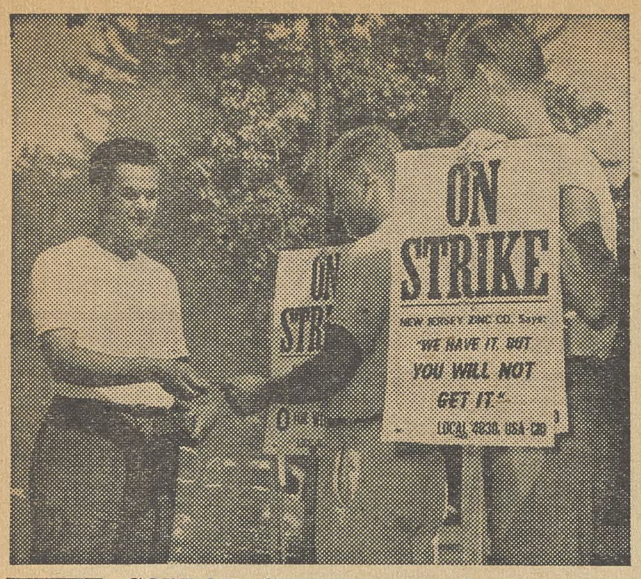
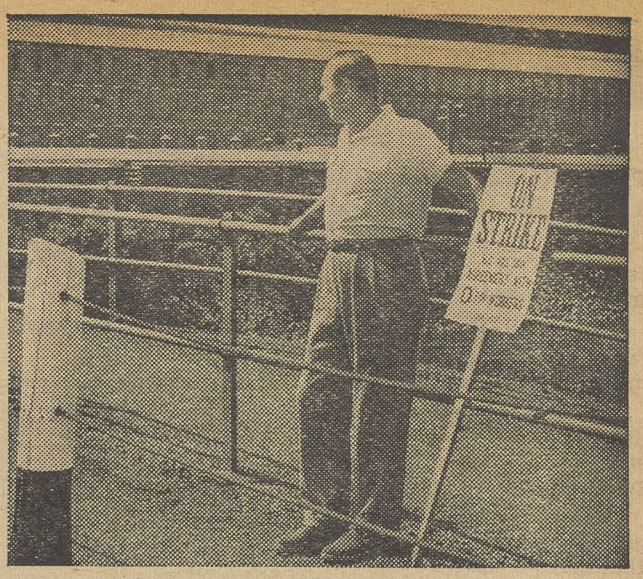
Headaches For The GOP



What's Behind The Farm Price Crisis

—See Page 3





WHITE COLLAR STRIKE.—Tired of seeing their wages lag behind production workers, white collar employes are on strike at the New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa. At left, Walter Furler, president of CIO Steelworkers Local 4830, which represents 225 office and clerical workers at the plant, passes out lunch counter tickets. In the center photo, members of the negotiating committee meet; Bert Blose, committee chairman, is signing a letter. At right, LeRoy Blose, local vice president, surveys plant from picket post.

'Cost Of GOP Living' Sets New Record For 3rd Month In Row

FOR THE third month in a row, the government's figure on living costs set a new record. Paced by climbing prices for meat, other foodstuffs, rents, medical care and transportation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer priee index reached a new peak of 115.0 in mid-August, the agency announced last week.

The BLS "new" index—which affects escalator wage clauses in contracts covering millions of workers—has climbed by 1.6 points since inauguration of the Eisenhower Administration.

Announcement of the new record high index came as GOP officials were praising the Administration's "sound money" policies at the plush Washington convention of the American Bankers Association.

The month-by-month climb in the BLS index began when the new Administration shelved price controls, and it took a new spurt in the latest figure reflecting the almost-complete removal of rent ceilings. The rent index has gone up 1.1% since ceilings died on July 31.

BLS SAID BEEF and veal prices rose 6% in the month to Aug. 15, the largest increase in any single month since 1948.

Shortly before the BLS index was announced, the American Meat Institute issued a statement claiming that wholesale and retail beef prices are from 18 to 33% lower than last year, and have reflected the drop in cattle prices. The packers' organization said its figures included the one-month boost for beef and veal.

The new BLS index figure meant a 3c hourly wage raise for 1.3 million railroad workers.

This was the sixth straight monthly increase in the living cost index, which now is .6% above a year ago and 13% over the pre-Korea figure.

Meantime, the Commerce Dept. reported that cash dividend payments in the first eight months of '53 totalled $4.8 billion, with increases averaging 4% and running as high as 20%. Communications, utilities and railroads showed the highest gains.

★

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.6
1953 monthly average	189.2 (old index)
1953 monthly average	114.1 (new index)

Period	Old Index	New Index
1950: June 15	170.2	
1951: June 15	185.5	
1952: June 15	191.1	
1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
May 15	188.8	114.0
June 15	190.9	114.5
July 15		114.7
Aug. 15		115.0

TWU Protests Force N.Y. Transit Board To Retreat

By JOSEPH KUTCH

THE FIRST attempt of New York City's new Transit Authority to get tough with the CIO Transport Workers fizzled last week when the agency was forced to back down.

The TA arrogantly told the union that it was going to post bus and subway schedules without prior agreement with the union.

TWU, after several weeks' dispute over the schedules, insisted that the disagreement be taken to a committee appointed by Mayor Impellitteri as is provided under the memorandum of understanding. The memorandum is the working agreement between the union and the New York City Transit system.

AN overflow meeting of almost 1500 of the union's section leadership on Sept. 22 enthusiastically supported TWU's Local 100's program of forcing justice in schedule dispute.

Telegrams to Impellitteri and TA Chairman Hugh J. Casey demanded that the memorandum's stipulations on settling schedule disputes be followed.

Meanwhile the TA, warned that TWU's Enlarged Joint Executive Committee would recommend a stiff course of action, backed water rapidly with the announcement that the new schedules would not be posted immediately.

Mayor Impellitteri on advice of his corporation counsel informed Casey that he was naming a committee such as TWU demanded to arbitrate the schedule dispute between the union and the authority.

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO Convention Call Is Issued

THE EXECUTIVE officers of the CIO have issued the call to the 15th Constitutional Convention with a warning against the "lustful power of totalitarian political dictatorship."

The CIO's convention will be held in Cleveland at the Public Auditorium from Nov. 16 to 20. The call which was signed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Exec. Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

On a note of rededication to CIO's founding objectives, the call said "there is no room in an intelligent society for enforced idleness, illiteracy, pestilence, hunger, or prejudical discrimination, all of which are akin to aggressive war."

The call went on to point out that "our specific objectives are steady employment, expanded civil rights, wider education, improved health standards, world peace and international cooperation.

"Our democracy must continue to be an ever expanding force in the lives of our people," the call said. "To its widening influence, the people look for protection of their God-given right to share equally in and enjoy the material things they produce through their labor."

In warning that "lustful power today stalks the earth in several forms," the call pointed out that "on the one hand are those seeking worldwide power through totalitarian political dictatorships; on the other we have those who seek control of all men through economic imperialism at home and abroad."

IUE Wage, Organizing Gains Told By Carey

ON THE EVE of their fifth convention, the CIO Electrical Workers last week reported a smashing representation election victory over the Communist-run United Electrical Workers at the big Westinghouse meter plant in Newark, N. J.

The local had voted in July to disaffiliate from the UE, which was expelled from CIO in 1949, and to join the IUE. In the recent NLRB balloting the Westinghouse employes cast 1360 votes for IUE-CIO and 981 for the UE.

The victory underscored the officers' report to the convention, now under way in Montreal, Canada, that by the end of its fourth year, IUE-CIO will represent 400,000 men and women and now is "the largest union by far" in the electrical, radio and related industries.

HIGHLIGHTING the organizing gains in the report were seven election triumphs in General Electric plants, including Louisville's Appliance Park, and five victories in the previously unorganized DuMont chain. All told IUE chalked up 71 NLRB election victories in the year.

Pointing out "clear-cut proofs of UE's disintegration," the IUE reported 12 election wins over UE and nine cases where UE pulled off the ballot in the last year.

In a section headed "economic advances," Pres. James B. Carey and other officers reviewed total package gains over the past four years. In General Motors, the reported stated, the gain has been a 51c package, while it was 50.5c in Westinghouse and 50.01c in General Electric.

Package advances in independent companies ranged as high as 68c for the same period, the report pointed out. For the 19 months between Jan. 1, 1952, and July 31, 1953, the IUE package gains went as high as 36.5c an hour.

The officers hailed the pending no-raiding agreement with the AFL and pointed out that "conspicuously outside this agreement will be the weakened Communist-controlled unions."

IUE's financial picture was reported as "the most promising in its four-year history." From a net operating loss of $88,000 at last year's convention, the union moved in the past year to a net income of nearly $290,000 and a net worth of nearly $400,000.

Voting Record Is Postponed

THE CIO NEWS will not issue a "Voting Record" supplement for the first session of the 83rd Congress.

After careful study of the record, the CIO Legislative Committee, which annually has prepared the record of roll calls in cooperation with the CIO Political Action Committee and The CIO News, voted against attempting to appraise the sparse performance of the present Congress at this time.

This decision was reached because it was felt that the issues which arose during the first session, while often important in themselves, were not fairly representative of the whole Congressional program. After the full record has been established in the next session, a Voting Record will be issued covering the entire Congress.

Truman Address On ABC Oct. 8

Former Pres. Truman will speak at a Sidney Hillman Foundation dinner in St. Louis on Oct. 8. His address will be broadcast over the ABC Radio network at 9:35 p.m. CST, 10:35 p.m. EST, that evening.

Farm Price Crisis Is Headache For GOP

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THE PROVERBIAL "cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand" is rolling up to tornado size in the farm belt.

The "price scissors"—the gap between what farmers receive for wheat, corn and other crops and the price they pay for tractors, combines and other farm implements—is getting wider.

Month by month, the gap widens. For the first time since 1941, farm prices will average less than parity—the formula for fair farm incomes.

And all the time the cost of living—for farmers, city workers, and all consumers — keeps going higher.

That's the economic background—a developing farm crisis that may grease the skids for depression.

And there are important political consequences—for both Democrats and the Republican Administration.

The Democrats, in their recent Chicago conference, made plain they hope to ride the farmers' horse to victory in the 1954 congressional elections. The memory of the farm depression in the Twenties, the record of New Deal-Fair Deal farm programs, and what the Democrats call the "tarnished brass" of present GOP farm policies look like a political natural for '54.

GOP Shows Concern

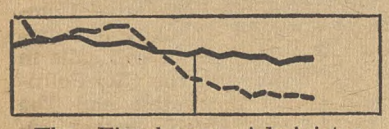
Republicans, too, have given indication of their concern.

Pres. Eisenhower—shortly before he returned to Washington after his six-week Colorado vacation—tried to dispose of rumors that Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Benson might be replaced, possibly by Colorado's Gov. Dan Thornton who had been making sounds like he already was in the Cabinet.

Benson met with the President. Rumors that he might resign were dismissed as "cock-eyed." And then the Agriculture Dept. chief went off to address the National Plowing Contest.

Benson blamed the farm slump on the Democrats, said the GOP would "do everything to enhance farm prices"—but didn't spell it out.

This chart prepared by the President's Council of Economic Advisers shows how parity index of prices farmers pay *(solid black line)* has gone up slightly through 1952-53 while prices farmers receive *(dotted line)* has gone down:



The Eisenhower Administration has followed contradictory courses on farm price questions. During the campaign, the General advocated as high as 100% parity. *(Parity can be likened, roughly, to cost-of-living "escalator" wage clauses in union-management contracts. Parity farm prices are designed to maintain farm purchasing power. They don't apply to all farm products.)*

The appointment of Benson—long a critic of farm price supports except as what he called "disaster insurance"—has been under increasing criticism.

Law Running Out

Long before next election day, the Republicans will have to make their minds up about farm price policy, for the present law providing flexible supports runs out in the coming year.

Along with specific farm policies, a number of Administration programs have affected the farm economy. For example:

- The "give-away" program on development of public power resources has struck at industrial growth and job opportunities; it also has curtailed power supply and fertilizer production for farmers.
- The "hard money" interest-boosting policies of the Treasury Dept. have increased loan costs for farmers as well as workers and consumers.
- Knifing of price controls by the GOP Administration has boosted the farmer's cost-of-living, while reducing the purchasing power of city workers.
- The middlemen, wholesalers and retailers who "farm the farmers," as CIO Pres. Walter Reuther has said, are making bigger killings than ever, while Congress has curbed the Federal Trade Commission and knifed investigations showing that farmers get less and less of the city dweller's food dollar.

In this connection, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) last week renewed demands that Congress investigate why consumers are still paying high food prices despite the sharp drop in farm prices.

He recalled that the Eisenhower Administration and Republicans in Congress had repeatedly blocked such proposals in the recent session.

"I hope it is a first order of business in January" when Congress reconvenes, Murray said.

- The "what's good for General Motors is good for the country" philosophy of absolute big business control over all branches of the government is paralleled in the Agriculture Dept. by the controlling voice given to the American Farm Bureau Federation and the big mechanized farm interests which in many parts of the country are indistinguishable from big banking and business interests. The factory farms of California are a case in point.

Specific GOP farm policies also are receiving increasing farm belt criticism. These include the whittling down of REA rural electric and telephone co-ops, fund cuts for soil conservation programs, the "molasses in January" speed with which the government provided drought relief to the hard-hit southwestern states, and the uncertainty as to the Administration's future farm program.

Another GOP Study

The "government by postponement" policy of study commissions was duplicated by the GOP in the case of the Agriculture Dept. That committee was dominated by Allen B. Kline, head of the Farm Bureau Federation and foe of "high" price supports. *(From his criticism of organized labor and defense of Taft-Hartley, Kline apparently is more at home around a board of directors table than running a tractor.)*

But the GOP theory that the farmers didn't really want governmental price supports was blown sky-high when 87% of the wheat farmers a few weeks ago voted in favor of 90% of parity price loans.

CIO GOES TO THE FAIR.—Youngsters from 4-H clubs sign up for prizes offered by the Minnesota State CIO Council at the Swift County Fair. Livestock awards were part of the farm-labor information program conducted by the State CIO Farm Relations Committee. In the group admiring heifer are 4-H Agent James Edman, Junye Carsten, and Albert Phillips and Ben Storm of Local 4, CIO Packinghouse Workers. Other state CIO councils have similar programs to build farm-labor relations.

What's Happening To The Farmers

Since early in 1951—after commodity speculators ran hog-wild with the outbreak of the war in Korea—the farm price index has been going down. Here are some of the economic highlights:

In 1952, farmers increased total crop production by 3.5% but prices paid to farmers fell by 11%. Farmers net income dropped by 3% or $500 million.

So far in 1953, income of farm owners, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has dropped by 9%. The Agriculture Dept. said that farm prices in the first eight months of 1953 were 10% lower than in the same period a year ago. Farm prices have averaged about 94% of parity, the lowest since 1941.

Cattle growers are voicing increasing demands for a price floor under beef of up to 28c a pound, and are asking questions about "exorbitantly high" retail meat prices in the face of low cattle prices.

Food processors and retailers—Libby McNeil, Consolidated Grocers, Food Fair, Safeway Stores—reported profit increases of as high as 120%, thanks to GOP killing of price controls.

As the National Farmers Union commented, *"farmers get less, consumers pay more, the middlemen take a bigger bite than ever out of both. The economic disaster for farmers in this ironic picture is obvious."*

The Farm Vote Begins To Shift

Shifting sentiment in the farm states against the GOP Administration was indicated by a poll of some 17,000 visitors at the recent Minnesota State Fair.

Question No. 1: Do you believe Pres. Eisenhower is doing a good job? The answers were 5416 good, 5200 fair and 6602 a bad job.

Question No. 2: Do you believe the Republican Congress is doing a good job? The answers were 4967 yes and 12,188 no.

THE DEMOCRATS are making hay out of the Republican Administration's record as the farm price headache grows.

At the recent Democratic national conference in Chicago, Gov. G. Mennen Williams assailed GOP farm policies as "creeping Hooverism" and warned:

"Historically, the leaks which foundered our economy into recessions and depressions have sprung first in agriculture.

"We don't want creeping Hooverism for our farmers or for any other segment of our economy, and that's just what we're getting from the Republican Party.

"Creeping Hooverism can lead to galloping recession if present agriculture trends continue."

CIO support for the Brannan Plan of fixed farm price supports was voiced by O. A. (Jack) Knight, CIO vice president and Oil Workers president, at the Democratic rally.

The farm situation seems to be bringing Southern, Northern, and Midwestern Democratic leaders together. Some of the strongest recent criticism of the Administration came from Sens. Russell (D. Ga.) and Johnston (D. S. C.).

Democrats are drawing a contrast between the GOP's "golden promises" to farmers in last year's campaign and the "tarnished brass" of GOP performance under Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

It was just a year ago that Gen. Eisenhower promised:

"The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90% parity price support, and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100% parity, with the guarantee in the price supports of 90."

The latest Agriculture Dept. report says that farm parity prices are at the lowest point since 1941.

And falling farm incomes, says Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union, "speak a lot louder than all the words uttered in the last campaign."

Depression Is Here On The Farms

A depression is here and now for the farmers, not a future possibility, says Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union. "The farmers are suffering from a present depression," he said.

'Let's Work Together,' CIO Says On Farm Issues

A THIRD of all Americans live on farms or in rural communities and when there are "hard times" for them, there aren't "good times" in the cities.

That's what CIO says, in its long-standing program for farm-labor co-operation and support for fair farm programs and building up of the nation's resources.

The close relationship of the farm and industrial sections of the economy is illustrated by the recent production cutbacks in the farm implement industry, which has laid of some 10,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers and other unions.

Big business is making use of some national leaders of the Farm Bureau Federation and, recently, of the National Grange, in an effort to stir up animosity in farm areas against city workers.

"Farmers and workers win together," said a recent National CIO leaflet. "Above all, we of CIO seek the friendship and co-operation of your, our farmer neighbors, both as individuals and through your organizations. Standing together we can achieve our common goals."

Sounding Off

"Sound money is a sound economy"—which the Republicans promised so lavishly a year ago as the cure-all for inflation—appears about to join "the full dinner pail" and "two chickens in every pot" in the crowded stable of unfulfilled but not forgotten GOP campaign promises.

Ever since Inauguration Day, Administration spokesmen have been emphasizing the beneficial results of their hard money policies. They were hard at it last week before the American Bankers Association—whose 7000 delegates and wives spent an estimated $3 million in just four days of enjoying the sights of Washington.

Then the Bureau of Labor Statistics came out with its monthly index of the cost of living . . . and the "sound dollar" looked more and more shaky.

The new BLS figure, for the third time in as many months, set another new record. Its gone up every month since Inauguration Day . . . ever since the GOP started scuttling price and rent controls.

And every time the BLS index goes up, the GOP's "sound dollar" is worth a little less.

Figuring on the basis of the "new" BLS index—which set 1947-49 for 100—the dollar was worth 87.7c in January. Now after seven months of the GOP, it's worth 86.5c.

Which calls to mind Candidate Eisenhower's promises: "The first thing we need in a stable economy is stable money . . . We want to preserve the value of your money."

2c A Day

Are Pittsburgh kids worth 2c a day? That's the question coming before voters in the Steel City, and (as reported on Page 7) it's a good illustration of what too many American youngsters face in too many American cities because of our under-staffed, inadequate, over-crowed school system.

Like many metropolitan areas, Pittsburgh is afflicted with a double-standard of education.

The big business-Chamber of Commerce crowd downtown lives in the suburbs—and doesn't mind paying high taxes for the education of its youngsters. But it's hollering like the devil in an effort to prevent decent schooling for the city's children.

In Pittsburgh, there hasn't been a new school building finished in 12 years. Some 70 of the schools are 35 to 64 years old. Others are up to 103 years of decrepitude.

In an effort to keep some of the essential school services going, to keep kindergartens in operation and to prevent pay cuts for already low-paid teachers, a referendum is coming before Pittsburgh voters. The cost figures out at 2c a day.

Pittsburgh's CIO Council and the other union groups joined together in the United Labor Committee to Save Our Schools are to be congratulated on their efforts to provide a decent education for tomorrow's Americans.

No Comment

A press release from ABC Radio announces that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.) was the featured speaker at Bill of Rights Day observance in New York City last week.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

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My, How That Boy Has Grown

In Other Words—

All Don't Live In Houses Beautiful

By ROBERT SMITH
(From the Berkshire Eagle)

SOME TIME AGO a man I never met sent me a short poem he had written—not for me to comment on, or to sell, or to rewrite for him, but merely for me to read. He isn't a writer. He's just a hard-working man who is growing old, living on social security, and he wrote the poem to express something in his heart.

One of the verses will never leave my mind, though I live to be twice as old as the author. Here it is:

My kids are growed; I'm tired now.
My bed feels awful good.
I've missed a lot of things in life
But then I knowed I would.

Well, I suppose if Edgar Guest had written that, or Nick Kenny, or some other professional sentimentalist, a guy could laugh at it. But I don't believe one of those people could have put it that way. It takes a man who has worked hard all his life, who has seen sudden small disasters eat up all his savings again and again, who has often pushed his muscles just past their endurance, to say it as simply as that.

Poverty At The End Of Life

Thinking about this poem and the man who wrote it, I find myself dwelling frequently on the fact that a great many of our social, business, and political leaders, as well as our professional spokesmen, have only a rudimentary notion of how the working people of our country live.

And I wish I could invent a way of making some of them see what it is like to find poverty waiting at the end of a long hard life. It would do nothing but good if some of our lawmakers and editorial writers could, by a magic incantation, be transferred for a while into social security pensioners.

Perhaps it would be difficult for them to decide then just how much is "too much" for a man on social security to earn in one year. Maybe they would not talk so loosely about the "risks" a speculator takes that are supposed to entitle him to a lion's share of what the working people of the land pour their sweat into.

For they might see who the people are who really take risks, who sometimes must gamble their health, their homes, their bodily comforts, and even their kid's safety for a chance to achieve some temporary betterment, or merely to hang on to a job.

The Impractical 'Tough-minded'

Some men and women who have been insulated by wealth and social position from the hundred thousand small shocks that common flesh is heir to enjoy treating "social problems" in the abstract—being "tough-minded" and practical about them. They find themselves able to way, with a grim expression, that while they recognize the need for certain reforms, we just can't afford them now, because we "have a pistol at our heads."

By this they mean that the threat of Communist invasion is so acute that we must take money away from hospitals and schools and health and housing programs and put it to the practical purposes of making machines to kill human beings more efficiently.

I would wish for such people that after a swig of my secret brew, they would find themselves living in a trailer, earning every dollar with their hands, and trying to keep even with the doctor and the grocer, while scrounging some sort of education for the kids to lift them out of their present station.

Life In Texas

Most of the people in Texas have to work hard for a living in the factories, oil fields and farms, but there's a slick upper crust—as indicated in this Labor Press Associated report from Houston:

Troubled by the problem of having your children attending overcrowded schools, or perhaps transportation is difficult? Well, even oil millionaires in Texas have troubles, if you're interested.

Complained Kraus Earhart, "oil man and civic leader," to School Supt. W. E. Moreland: "How do they expect a youth to get an education when they don't provide parking facilities for his car? Often my boy has had to walk two or three blocks to get to school."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. EISENHOWER'S Administration has been in power long enough to allow a few studied judgments. There are bench marks that can be confidently noted.

The first cardinal fact is that Mr. Eisenhower is a President in absentia.

This does not refer particularly to the six-week vacation in Colorado, to be followed closely by another trip to Augusta, Ga., where a "cottage" has been reared for the President's use on the famed Augusta National Golf course.

No Show

As the line stretched out all around the White House and the waiting grew tiring, the wives of the bankers meeting in Washington began to mutter about their "special invitation" to visit from Mrs. Eisenhower.

Official explanations later that the First Lady couldn't possibly meet such large groups" didn't calm the ladies' tempers when she failed to show up during the tourist-type run-through they were finally given at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

It refers to the President's reluctance to make policy decisions, to substitute a general effulgence of good will and decent intentions for hard work on dozens of problems.

One example is glaring: *The new Joint Chiefs of Staff were instructed to present only unanimous opinions to the President, to settle any quarrels down below and give Ike short summary papers representing their "joint" attitudes.*

This means that Ike merely ratifies the attitudes. The decisions will be made by the strongest manipulator and manager among the military men (Adm. Radford, perhaps).

Ike can make decisions, all right, when he is pushed to it. He decided to get along without Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor when the business forces vehemently argued against any decent Taft-Hartley revision. But that was because the President is a prisoner of his millionaires and slick public-relations experts.

★

Pledges Fall Like Leaves

A second cardinal fact about the Administration is its devious reversal of campaign pledges that the dominant businessmen consider "unimportant."

Thus, John Foster Dulles is allowed to abandon the campaign oratory promising "liberation" to Eastern Europe, which at the time implied that the Truman-Acheson policy of merely "containing" the Soviet empire was little short of treasonable appeasement.

Dulles abandoned the "liberation" policy in a United Nations speech finally admitting that we planned to instigate no riots or insurrections within the Soviet-gripped Eastern satellites. Dulles is for "containment," too.

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson is allowed to abandon campaign promises of a "new" farm program that cuts down benefits. Benson made a speech saying, in effect, that the only thing wrong with New Deal farm programs was that they didn't "do enough" for the farmers.

When Ike's "new team" comes to an issue that the millionaires consider "important," liberalism doesn't have a chance.

The President sent Vice-Pres. Nixon to the AFL convention with a message calling the Taft-Hartley Law a "substantial contribution to the quest for sounder labor-management relations," and a law which has established its "essential soundness."

That wasn't the way he talked in 1952 when he addressed the AFL convention as a candidate. But it's the way business pressure led him to talk a year after the election was over.

One wisecrack circulating here is that 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. is now "the summer White House."

★

Business Gets Its Demands

The express or implied campaign promises to businessmen are all being faithfully executed.

The Federal Trade Commission is in the hands of its foes (see Page 12.) The new National Labor Relations Board will be "stricter" in enforcing Taft-Hartley against unions.

Cheap federally-produced and distributed power is being booted out the window by Interior Sec. McKay, and the heyday of the private utility has arrived again. The Federal Power Commission has been seized by Ikemen opposed to strict regulation designed to protect consumers. The National Bureau of Standards has been undermined.

The "new team" is beginning to come apart at the stitches. Durkin has left and Emmett Hughes, the slick Life writer who coined the "I shall go to Korea" campaign oratory, is out of the White House. Craig Schaeffer, the fantastic assistant Secretary of Commerce, was kicked back to private life.

Dulles and Benson are both in trouble in their Cabinet jobs, and Charles E. Wilson in the Defense Dept. has never been out of trouble. Sherman Adams, White House "chief of staff," is steadily being undermined by resourceful rivals.

The "businessman's administration," presided over only remotely by a kind of absentee ghost representing ill-informed good will, is piling up trouble for itself.

It is also piling up trouble, unfortunately, for the country.

Big Changes In Gary—

Super-Machines In Steel Pose Technological Layoff Threat

NEW SUPER-MACHINES as big as a four-story building and as complex as a bomber are creating the threat of technological unemployment in the steel industry.

That's the report of Warner Bloomberg, a former employe of a Gary, Ind., steel mill, in The Reporter magazine.

"Tremendous towers of steel, showing here and there tiny brilliant flashes from fires within, rose 50 feet above us, as high as many city apartment buildings," Bloomberg writes.

"Walt (a fellow worker of Bloomberg at the plant) led me beside the giant and pointed down. I leaned over and looked into a shaft extending deeper below the vibrant floor where we stood than the double basements of some department stores.

"A speeding ribbon of steel about a yard wide flashed down from the heights of the superstructure into the depths of the pit and up again. It was part of some 300 feet of continuous sheet steel, ranging in thickness from one 15/1000th of an inch to half that, which rushed endlessly through the various processes, disappearing into one roaring chamber after another, reappearing as a taut silver gleam here and there between the machines' gigantic parts.

Just Six Men Run It

"Six men operate the new super-machine. Taking into consideration its speed of production and the combination of several processes, the personnel of the annealing department could be cut by over a third if all its work were accomplished on continuous annealers.

"These new industrial titans require a different kind of intuition, a feeling not so much for the interaction between machine and material as the interrelationship of the different parts of some massive combination of motors, machinery and electronic control system.

"Instead of one skilled man pitted against the material to be treated, shaped or otherwise changed, there is an operator who co-ordinates the work of the various parts of the machine complex with cooperation of his team of assistants. Each of them attends to the particular activity of one section of the line, and electricians and mechanics make countless adjustments and repairs for the operator on the tall superstructures or within the labyrinthine basements where he cannot even see them.

"The general disregard of what is happening in the very heart of our industrial civilization is evidenced by the failure of management to develop any sort of over-all policy for the creation of new skills among those who have devoted a lifetime to the acquisition of outmoded capabilities.

"The only 'policy' seems to be a tendency to settle each such problem as it arises by a long and not always logical fight between managers preoccupied with profits and production and an aggressively defensive union.

" 'Think your job'll still be around 10 years from now?' is a question asked more frequently as they (the workers) walk past the super-machines that have done so much to make production per man soar despite the fear that inhibits most of the hands that run the mill.

"Their increasing undercurrent of foreboding is based on simple arithmetic: *Some time, probably sooner than we think, the increase in productivity per man will rapidly outdistance the total increase in production.*

"Then this irresistible new technology will, as Walt warned me, manufacture six-hour days or job-hungry men."

'Just Getting Started'

"Of course, they'll always need me," a thin, wiry mechanic with over 20 years' service told Warner Bloomberg. "All this new machinery just needs more work for maintenance.

"But I know guys with more know-how on one hand than you'll ever have, guys who started in production when I hired in, and they're back hooking with cranes. 'Cause what they know isn't worth a damn any more and they're too old to start studyin' the books.

"Listen, this thing's just getting started. Some day the only people in this damn mill will be us mechanics, you electricians, the bright boys who push the buttons, and the fellows who sweep the floors. And the bosses. Don't forget the bosses! They don't seem to be able to invent a machine that can sit in an office all day with its feet on a desk."

Washington Window—

Will Oil Men Lose Big Tax Break?

By Public Affairs Institute

THE TREASURY DEPT. and the House Ways and Means Committee are each working on plans to revise our tax laws. They will introduce their proposals to Congress next January.

Both Treasury Sec. George Humphrey and Chairman Reed of the committee say that they are considering everything, including a federal sales tax. *On the basis of their statements they should weigh seriously tax laws which now give special tax allowances to gas and oil producers.*

These allowances have cost the government about $1.5 billion a year in tax revenue. If these laws were changed it could ease the burden on lower income groups now finding it so difficult to pay their bills.

One allowance is known as percentage depletion. Depletion means to deplete or empty. When the operator of an oil well sells his oil the resource is used up. The law is intended to compensate him for using up his property.

U. S. Just Skips 27.5%

The odd thing about the law is that it has nothing directly to do with how much the oil well has been depleted. Rather it is concerned with the gross income or the sum of money the operator took in during the year. The law permits an oil well operator to deduct 27.5% from his gross income and it cannot be taxed.

This means that over a period of years the owner of an oil well can deduct from his taxable income many times the value of his property. *A factory owner or cab driver cannot do this. They are only permitted to deduct from their profit and not be taxed on an amount equal to the depreciation or wear and tear on their property.*

Oil and gas operators have their depreciation allowances too, but for tax purposes these are relatively small compared to percentage depletion.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now probing the recent gasoline price increase has requested the oil companies to file their depletion claims but only one company has filed to date.

Approximately 2.2 million barrels of crude oil and natural gas were produced in the U. S. last year. Percentage depletion plus drilling and developing cost means a total tax loss of over $1.5 billion.

Other resource operators have percentage depletion too, but the rates are not as high as the 27.5% for gas and oil. The sulphur deduction is 23%, for coal 10%, and for other minerals 5 to 15%.

Talk In 2 Languages—

CCL Delegates Draft Economic, PAC Goals

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A FAR-REACHING program of action on a wide range of fronts in the battle for social and economic justice was drawn up last week by the CIO's brothers north of the border, the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Nearly 900 delegates, representing almost 400,000 members in 19 international unions, eight national unions and some 200 CCL chartered unions and councils, held their 13th annual convention in Montreal, the metropolis of French-speaking Canada. Speeches from floor and rostrum were nearly as frequent in that language as in English.

The convention approved plans to extend organizing with even greater vigor than in the past, especially among white collar workers.

Renewed PAC Drive

Delegates voted to continue recognition of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation as the CCL's political arm—despite left wing demands for a shift to a non-partisan policy—and to push political action with renewed zeal.

They took the first steps to inaugurate union-sponsored co-operative housing in the hope of relieving a shortage even more desperate than that in the United States.

They tackled Canada's growing unemployment problem, becoming serious in the textile, coal mining and farm equipment industries.

They adopted a realistic foreign affairs program in the face of left wing opposition, and they took action on a variety of legislation needed to improve the lot of the average Canadian and to strengthen his unions.

Labor Unity Call

They also cheered a call for a united labor movement in the opening address of Pres. A. R. Mosher.

"Economic pressure will sooner or later force the workers of Canada to seek a unified labor movement, based on sound and enduring principles of freedom and justice," he predicted.

"Wasteful and inefficient methods of organization will inevitably be discarded, and the closest cooperation will be established between all labor organizations, in Canada and throughout the world."

The convention voted to continue support of the CCF after Wilfred Fienborough, a Labor Party member of the British Parliament and a member of the Transport & General Workers Union, described how British workers turned to political action to safeguard and extend their bargaining gains.

Left wing supporters of the non-partisan move branded backing of the CCF "unrealistic." *(Their stand contrasts with the unsuccessful efforts of commie-liners in the U. S. to gain union backing for the Wallace third party in 1948.)*

Opponents of this view ridiculed it. No other political party, they pointed out, has made any of labor's goals its own. Under the Canadian system in both Parliament and provincial legislatures, they added, voting is on a party basis, and the presence of a few pro-labor members in other parties would have no effect on legislation.

Co-op Housing Plans

The action on housing was touched off by Rev. F. A. Marroco, director of the Social Action Dept. of the Canadian Catholic Conference, who described both the need for workers' homes and the success of a co-operative housing project launched in Ottawa by St. Patrick's College.

He said, "the most pernicious disease eating at family life today is bad housing."

The convention directed the officers to encourage and help members to use the services offered by the college.

In the three fields most seriously beset by unemployment, they demanded that the government call a conference of labor and industry in each to pool resources in a broad attack on the causes of joblessness.

Foreign Affairs

The foreign affairs resolution blamed the aggressive policies of "totalitarian communism" for world tension.

It called on Canada to take the initiative in exploring a possible negotiated settlement of the cold war, paid tribute to workers beyond the Iron Curtain for their fight for freedom, called for removal of artificial restrictions on international trade, gave full support to the United Nations, NATO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, urged recognition of the Red government in China and its admission to the UN, demanded "genuine disarmament."

Other convention speakers included Pres. A. H. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers; Leo A. Perlis, national director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, Dominion Minister of Labor Milton Gregg, and Moshe Bitan, U. S. representative of Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor.

Mosher was reelected to his 14th term as CCL president in a token contest in which he rolled up 585 votes to 108 for W. L. White, left wing Marine Worker from Vancouver, B. C.

Donald McDonald was reelected secretary-treasurer without opposition. Also renamed were four vice presidents: George Burt, CIO Auto Workers; Silby Barrett, Mine Workers; C. H. Millard, CIO Steelworkers, and Sol Spivak, CIO Clothing Workers.

CCL SCENES.—U.S.-Canadian friendship "is one of the finest assets of freedom this world has," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther (above) told Montreal meeting as CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher listens. At right, Olaf Baker of Vancouver IWA Local 1-217 and Marjorie Robertson of CCL head office hear explanation of CIO Steelworkers strike in northern Ontario goldfields from Pres. T. E. Running, Local 4437, Timmins, and USA-CIO Staff Rep. Marcel Sauve. The strike was extended to another mine last week.

Tribute Paid To Murray, Haywood

The nearly 900 delegates to the Canadian Congress of Labor convention in Montreal stood in a minute of silent tribute to the memories of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, and Raoul Leclerc, CCL executive board member, who died within the previous year.

They later observed a minute of silence in memory of Arthur J. Bielek, a pioneer active member of the CIO Steelworkers in the Timmins gold mine area, who was killed in a mine accident the day before the convention opened.

1200 More Join Gold Mine Strike

The long, bitter strike of CIO gold miners in far northern Ontario spread last week as 1200 members of the CIO Steelworkers walked out at the McIntyre mines near Timmins. Some 4000 miners now are out in Ontario and Quebec mines.

THE RELATIONSHIP between the United States and Canada is a symbol for the rest of the world, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the annual convention banquet of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

"The solidarity of Canadian labor and American labor," he said, "and the friendship of the people of Canada and the people of the United States is one of the finest assets of freedom this world has.

"Look at the things that divide the peoples in the world, and then look at our own fine relationship. We're a symbol of the kind of world people strive for and dream of, a world without bitterness, a world in which peace will replace warfare."

Lead The Free World

Custodianship of world freedom has been thrust on the U. S. and Canada, Reuther asserted. They must help lead the free world to economic, social and political strength, as well as military strength, if the forces of freedom are to prevail over the Communists, he added.

The CIO president cited the 2.7 billion bushel wheat surplus of Canada and the United States as a more powerful weapon in the fight for freedom than the H-bomb and "all the guns in the world."

"The Communists are telling the hungry that if they follow communism, they'll take the wrinkles out of their empty bellies," he explained.

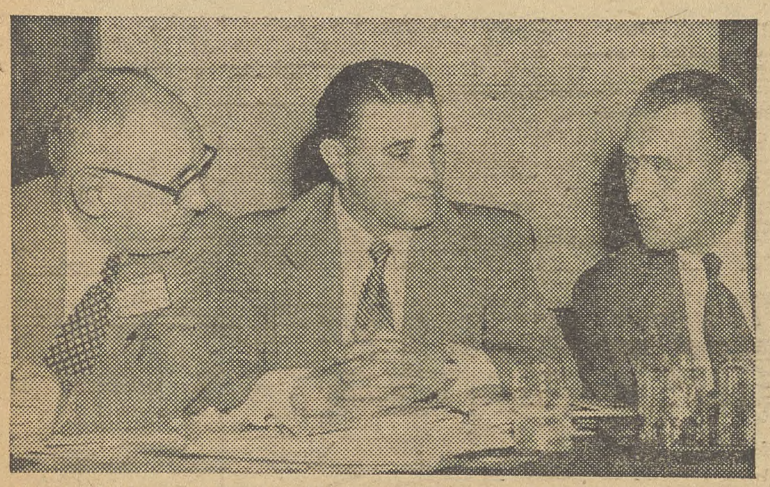
Bread And Freedom

"You can't appreciate what that means unless you have wrinkles in your belly. They say they'll give food, but they give it at the price of economic and political enslavement.

"The people of the far right say depressions are inevitable, that they are the price of political and economic freedom.

"We say they're both wrong, that we can have both bread and freedom.

"What we in the labor movement must work on are the economic and social mechanisms we must have to obtain security and material well-being. We must help develop a sense of moral and social responsibility in translating technical progress into human values."



TALKING IT OVER.—Conferring at speakers table (from left) were Vice Pres. Sol Spivak, from Toronto Clothing Workers; Freeman Jenkins, Mine Worker from Glace Bay, N.S., and CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald McDonald.

Forced Arbitration Drive Assailed By CCL Delegates

BITTERLY reactionary labor legislation recommended recently by the Canadian Bar Association got short shrift from the Canadian Congress of Labor convention.

The organized lawyers demanded that strikes be prohibited and arbitration be made compulsory in any labor dispute where "public health or safety is in danger;" that union officers be held responsible for the action of union members, and that unions be compelled to incorporate.

"This group, in a very cunning and subtle way, would if they succeed in getting the kind of legislation suggested, not only shackle the workers to their jobs in many, if not all, instances, but would destroy the entire labor movement," said CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher in his opening address.

In a resolution endorsing Mosher's views, the convention directed CCL officers to mobilize the "full force necessary to stop the action . . . to halt the progress of the Canadian people for social and economic justice."

FRATERNAL greetings and hopes for "a single organization" of Canadian workers were voiced to CCL by Vice Pres. Claude Jodoin of Canadian Trades & Council. As a Montreal city council member, he welcomed delegates.

Are The Kids Worth 2c A Day?—

Pittsburgh Labor Fights For Better Schools

By AL ZACK

Are Pittsburgh kids worth 2c a day?

That's the question the city voters will decide on Oct. 6th.

The parents and teachers in Pittsburgh say, "Yes." So does the CIO and other branches of organized labor in the big steel city.

But the real estate interests and the Chamber of Commerce are saying, "No." And they are saying it to the tune of costly, daily propaganda.

The issue is the city's schools and the money needed to run them.

On Oct. 6th, Pittsburgh voters will go to the polls for a special election with only one item on the ballot. It will be the question of raising the city's school tax rate by 1.5 mills, from a present 11.75 mills to 13.25 mills.

$8 A Year

On a $10,000 home, at present real estate valuations, this would mean a tax increase of $8 a year —2c a day.

It will be the first increase in school taxes in 12 years—a period in which prices of everything zoomed to new heights.

Here's how the battle shapes up in Pittsburgh:

On one side are the schools, the school officials and teachers, the Parent-Teacher Association and a hastily-organized group of civic-minded individuals who have formed the aptly-named Save Our Schools Committee. The only organized force on the side of the school children is Pittsburgh's labor unions.

Labor Joins Forces

The Steel City Industrial Union Council of the CIO has joined forces with the AFL Central Labor Union, Dist. 5 of the Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to form the United Labor Committee to Save Our Schools.

On the other side, are the powerful money interests of Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board and the Building Owners and Managers Association.

They have all the usual political tools that money can buy and have launched a campaign in which they lack only one asset usually on the side of big money —the newspapers.

Behind the election is a story of political buck passing in the state Legislature.

Pittsburgh's school board is appointed, not elected. Therefore, it has no ability to levy taxes beyond the 11.75 mill limitation presently in existence. Within that limit, it levies taxes as the theoretical agent of the Legislature.

They Got Nowhere

This year, the Pittsburgh school authorities took their tax problems to the Harrisburg, but got nowhere. The Republican-dominated Legislature was interested in passing a 1c sales tax and lowering corporation taxes, thus shifting the state tax burden from the shoulders of the big firms to those of the small consumer.

The schools will not benefit from these sales tax revenues; in fact other legislative items cut the school revenue.

All the Legislature would do was allow the issue to go to the voters. Thus came the special election on Oct. 6.

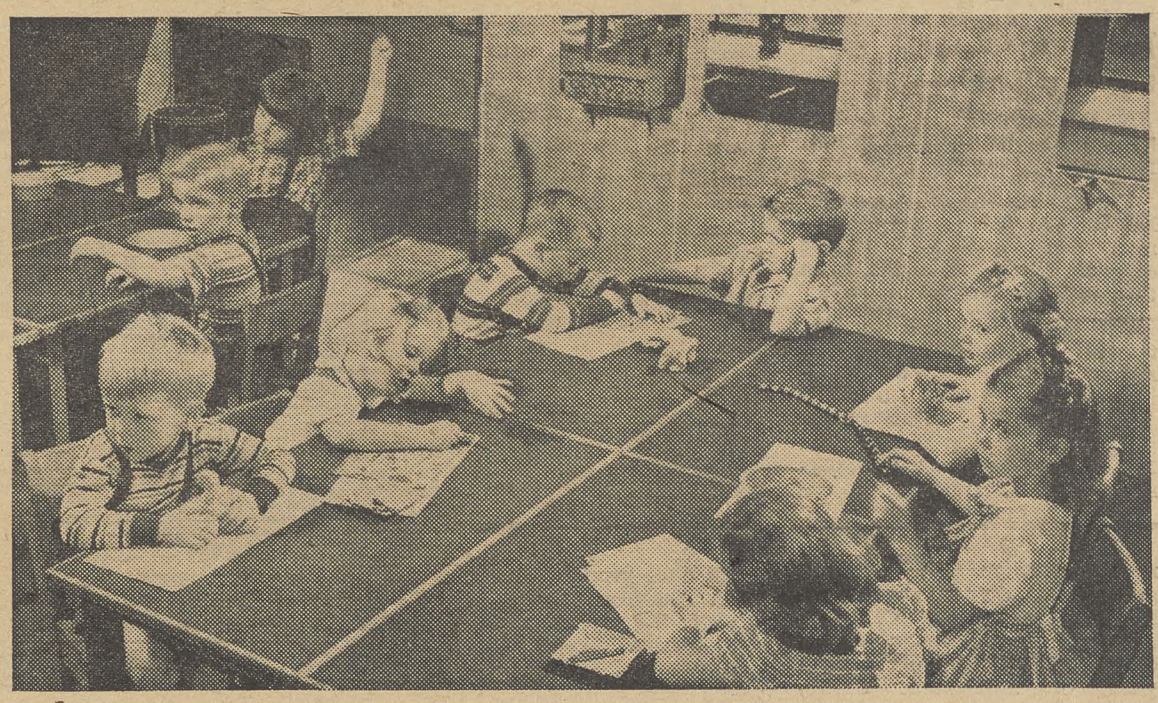
The pro-school forces point out that victory will merely mean a continuation of present school services. Defeat would mean a sharp cut in services and elimination of most of what Pennsylvania calls "non-mandated services"—items not specifically requested by law.

What Defeat Means

Cutting of these non-mandated services would mean:

- Elimination of kindergartens.
- Cuts in teachers' salaries and in teaching staffs, with increased class sizes.
- Virtual elimination of the school dental and eye clinics.
- A two-thirds slash in the city's adult education program.
- Closing of school-operated swimming pools, after-school playgrounds and summer athletic activities, summer schools and recreation programs, all considered deterrants to juvenile delinquency.
- Elimination of manual training and home economic courses, elementary music instruction, the Carnegie Library and Institute, and slashes in the clerical and janitor's staffs.

The pro-school forces believe they can win. They believe the motto inscribed on the wall of the city's school headquarters: *"The vitality of the state . . . the freedom, the welfare and the happiness of the people, depend directly on the education of all the people."*



THESE TOTS will suffer if the Pittsburgh real estate interests win hot school tax fight. All city kindergartens and other services will be out.

Some Schools Are A Century Old

Pittsburgh is a city of old school buildings—some of them 103 years old.

Statistics show that 14 of the buildings, still in use, are from 65 to 103 years old. Another 69 are 35 to 64 years old.

The only new school constructed in the last 12 years will be ready in February. It will not replace one of the ancient firetraps, but will serve Sunnyside, one of the city's newer residential areas.

Teachers' Pay In Low Bracket

Pittsburgh school teachers aren't well paid. Only three cities of more than a half-million population pay less than Pittsburgh pays its teachers.

This year 282 applicants passed Pittsburgh's qualification tests for teachers but only 156 accepted positions offered them. The other 124 refused the jobs because the pay rate was too low.

Chalk Up Another— A New Kids' Game

Children in the kindergarten at Soho school in Pittsburgh are playing a new game.

Any time one of the kids sees a mouse in the classroom, he puts up his hand and the teacher makes a chalk mark on the blackboard. The other day there were six mouse tracks on the board.

CIO IN Pittsburgh has plunged into the battle to save Pittsburgh's schools, faced by the worst financial crisis in 12 years.

Joining with the AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the Miners, the Steel City CIO Council has pledged its full support to the pro-tax forces.

"The American labor movement, since its inception, has fought hard to obtain a public school system so every American child, rich or poor, would be offered an equal education," the labor group points out.

"Labor, will continue to fight the arch enemies of our schools who now threaten the gains in education won with so much effort," the CIO and other labor forces pledged.

'False Issues' Charged

Lashing out at "the same selfish groups which fought against forbidding child labor and which also fought against giving teachers adequate compensation and providing for compulsory school attendance," the CIO charged "this same selfish group is active again."

In a direct slam at Pittsburgh real estate interests and the Chamber of Commerce, which is fighting the tax increase, the CIO labeled them "so-called pillars of civic advancement who, under false pretenses, are trying to conduct a fear campaign and masquerade under the guise of economy."

The real purpose of the opposition, the labor unions point out, is to "do away with the services they have fought to destroy over the years."

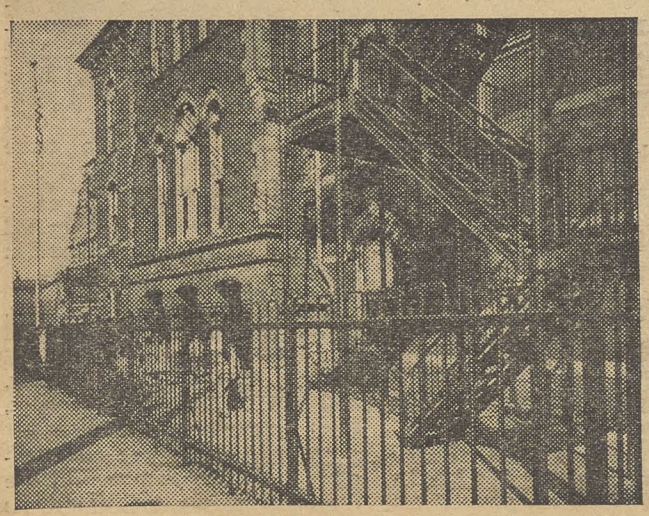
Leading the CIO fight is Pres. Anthony J. Federoff, Vice-Pres. Milton Weisberg and Sec. Joseph A. Goney of the Steel City CIO Council. The CIO Council summed up its position this way:

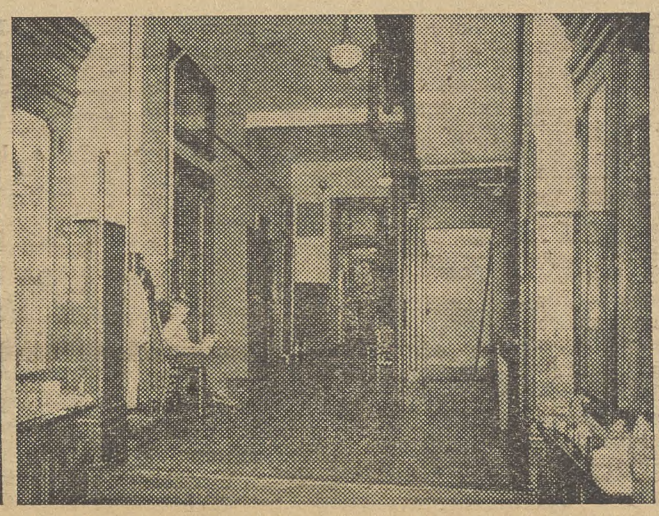
"The education of our children must have priority—the future of our community and our nation is tied to the effectiveness of our school system."

Two Standards Of Schooling

Pittsburgh's wealthy interests, who are fighting a tax increase for the city's schools, have a double standard of education.

They pay a suburban school tax which is far higher than in Pittsburgh. As a matter of fact, it is far higher than that proposed by the pro-school forces.





PITTSBURGH SCHOOL children spend their days in buildings like these—ancient, antiquated and unsafe. Scenes like these are typical with buildings, some 103 years old, crowded with school children. Fire escapes, left, would be of little value if fire swept through stairways and halls pictured above, with floors saturated with generations of cleaning oils. It's school firetraps like this which labor wants to end.

$50 Million In Pay Boost Won By CWA In New Phone Pacts

DESPITE heavy resistance by management which resulted in several strikes over the country, the CIO Communications Workers estimate that 300,000 CWA members will have won at least $50 million a year in wage increases and other money gains when all contracts are settled.

The biggest settlement, covering more than 52,000 workers employed by Southwestern Bell, came after an 11-day strike. It brought basic wage increases averaging $2 to $3 a week for plant workers and similarly-rated jobs in other departments, and $1 to $2.50 in traffic and clerical departments.

With 13 so-called "second cluster" contracts settled generally in line with the $2 to $3 weekly pattern and fringe issues varying with local conditions, CWA reported five more contracts pending.

The strike situation was highlighted last week by news of settlement of the 59-day Indiana Bell shut-down by 7,000 CWA members when the company gave up its demand for the right to fire strikers at will and agreed to arbitrate suspension of 20 members it alleged were guilty of "misconduct" during the walkout.

The company had prolonged the strike for nearly two weeks after agreement was reached on economic issues by insisting on a completely free hand in firings. Wage gains and other contract changes followed the settlements won from other Bell units, with pay boosts ranging from $1.50 to $4 in traffic and $2 to $7 in plant jobs.

Indiana strikers received full service credit for the time they were out, and workers whose vacations were scheduled during the strike will be paid for their time.

A one-day walkout by 7000 CWA members in Virginia ended a four-month stalemate in negotiations with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. with a tentative agreement providing wage increases of $1.50 to $2.50 a week.

The agreement was made with CWA members in the District of Columbia and nearby Virginia communities. Indications were the same settlement pattern would result in contracts for CWA members in the rest of Virginia and for 4300 members in Maryland.

The Long Arm Of The Law—

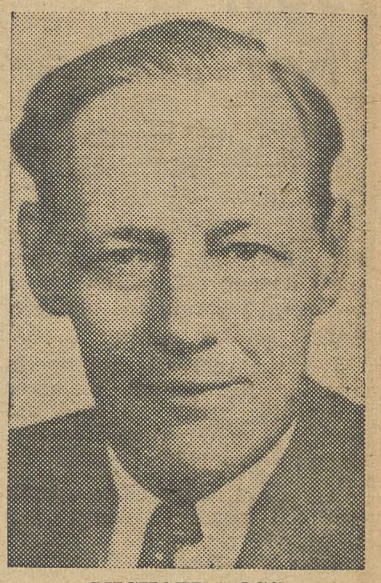
Time was when cops used to beat people on the picket line. Now they marry them.

Pert, red-haired CWA member Margaret Brabham and Patrolman Carey Bennett first met July 22, when the long Indiana telephone strike began.

And as it ended the pretty telephone company clerk assigned to picket duty in Indianapolis and the patrolman assigned to preserve peace on her picket line during the Indiana Bell strike were on their honeymoon in Ohio.

Victor Reuther Gets New CIO Assignment

VICTOR REUTHER



MICHAEL ROSS

VICTOR REUTHER, for the past two years director of the CIO's European Office in Paris, has returned to Washington to become an assistant to his brother, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

He will divide assignment with Robert Oliver, who has been an assistant to President Reuther since last December.

At the same time, it was announced that Michael Ross, director of international affairs for the CIO, will leave for Europe Sept. 30. Ross will serve as substitute CIO representative at meetings of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, succeeding Victor Reuther in this post.

IN VIEW of the growth of the ICFTU during the past four years, and the effectiveness of the international trade secretariats, it is expected that greater emphasis will be placed on integrating the CIO's work in Europe and other overseas areas with these international organizations.

The decision for Ross to spend a greater portion of his time abroad was taken at a recent conference attended by President Reuther and Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee.

Victor Reuther, formerly education director of the CIO Auto Workers, will serve in a number of capacities on assignment by the CIO president.

BOTH he and Ross will be in Europe early next month, and together with Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, will attend hometown memorial ceremonies for the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood on Oct. 10-11.

Carey, Ross and Victor Reuther will discuss the CIO plans with Sec.-Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU in Brussels next month.

In a letter to Oldenbroek, President Reuther wrote that CIO intends "to continue to do everything possible to further stimulate this growing international labor solidarity and we are eager . . . to avoid uncoordinated and duplicating activity."

CHAIRMAN Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee, discussing the administrative changes, said:

"I want to welcome Vic Reuther back to America and to the official family of the CIO in Washington. He has done a grand job in Paris as CIO European representative and I know that he will be of tremendous assistance to the CIO president in his new assignments.

"His departure from Paris does not, of course, represent any lessening of CIO's interest in overseas labor activities.

"Michael Ross is well known and respected by hundreds of trade union officials throughout Europe. In his future liaison work with the ICFTU, the various international trade secretariats and unions throughout Europe, the CIO's director of international affairs will be in a position to maintain close connections with our union brothers in other countries.

"The CIO can feel pleased that in both Brother Reuther as CIO European representative and in Dir. Ross of the International co-Vanzetti defense, and later in the organization of unemployed workers. On the West Coast, he had been on the staffs of the CIO Textile Workers and Playthings Workers.

CIO Urges Ike To Keep Hospitals Open

THE CIO has called on Pres. Eisenhower to include in his next budget message to Congress a "strong request" for funds to keep the merchant marine hospitals open.

Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., recently acknowledged that she had received two recommendations from the Bureau of the Budget that the remaining marine hospitals be closed as an "economy" measure.

She said that she was studying closing the hospitals but pointed out that they are used by many agencies of the government, and aid in medical research.

"CONGRESS itself has mandated the continuation of this fine program," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote Pres. Eisenhower.

"The proud and honorable history of 155 years of this great service has meant much to our nation because it has made a valuable contribution to the creation and maintenance of an efficient U. S. Merchant Marine.

"Should the proposed closing of a century and a half of truly great service become an accomplished fact, these serious results will ensue:

1. "Our merchant seamen would be deprived of proper health care;

2. "Operations of U. S. Merchant ships would be seriously hampered, and

3. "Intolerable load would overtax local medical and health facilities in seaport areas. As a result of this the health and well-being of the general public in these areas will be endangered."

Reuther also wrote a letter to Martin P. Durkin before his resignation of Secretary of the Labor. That letter also protested the proposed closing of the hospitals and pointed out since 1940, 13 merchant marine hospitals providing 1915 beds had been closed.

The CIO Maritime Committee several weeks ago began a campaign to save the hospitals. In furthering that campaign, Reuther wrote a letter to CIO affiliates urging that they ask the President to call for sufficient funds for the hospitals.

TYPICAL of the protests sent to Washington was a letter from the California CIO Council to Budget Dir. Joseph Dodge:

"The accident frequency rate for marine transportation sharply points out the urgent need for the continuation of these services," wrote John A. Despol, the Council's secretary-treasurer.

Give A Buck To PAC

Standby Job Plan Asked In Nebraska

THE NEBRASKA CIO Council called on Gov. Robert B. Crosby to develop a public works program to be put into effect if unemployment should become widespread in the state.

In a resolution passed at the recent Omaha convention, the Governor was asked to appoint a committee composed of representatives of agriculture, business and organized labor to draft a stand-by program.

The Nebraskans also went on record as favoring a unified regional management agency to direct flood control in the Missouri Valley.

The delegates elected James C. Harris of the Packinghouse Workers in Omaha chairman, and Elvin O. Wait of the Communications Workers in Lincoln vice-chairman.

20,000 At Allis-Chalmers Gain Under New UAW Pact

THE SECOND major agreement on contract revisions in the agricultural implement industry has been signed between the CIO Auto Workers and Allis-Chalmers, providing for shifts in the cost-of-living wage clause.

The settlement follows the pattern set earlier in a pact between the UAW-CIO and John Deere & Co.

Dir. Pat Greathouse of the UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Dept. said there are some differences in percentage figures in the two agreements because of the higher number of hourly-rated employes at Allis-Chalmers, but that the dollars-and-cents values of the settlements are substantially the same.

"And the settlement is comparable to the earlier one with General Motors in the automobile industry," Greathouse said.

Some 20,000 Allis-Chalmers workers in six plants are covered by the revisions. The units are located in West Allis and La Crosse, Wis., Terre Haute, Ind., Gadsden, Ala., Springfield, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

UAW-CIO negotiations brought a major change in computing cost-of-living increases under the Allis-Chalmers contract. The new figures follow the General Motors formula of a 1c adjustment when the Bureau of Labor Statistics' new consumers' price index moves upward .6 points.

An average of 17c an hour, which had been computed into the cost-of-living "float," has now been frozen into the base pay rates. This includes restoration of a 2c cut effected in June.

Other revisions include an annual improvement factor increase averaging 5.1c per hour and an increase in the pension for retired workers to $137.50 per month.

Ramuglia Of California CIO Dies

WEST COAST unionists last week mourned the death of Anthony Ramuglia, veteran labor organizer and education and research director of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

Ramuglia died of a heart attack while at a CIO Auto Workers regional summer school at California Hot Springs, near Bakersfield. The week before, he had assisted in a State CIO summer school at the same place. He was about 60.

Ramuglia has been an early organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the Boston area.

A message from John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organizations and councils, and Carl A. McPeak, assistant director of councils, said:

" 'Tony,' as he was affectionately known, was one of those dedicated trade unionists who worked tirelessly and with fervor on behalf of working men and women."

How To Get That PAC Buck—

Just Don't Take 'No' For An Answer

GEORGE ZEIGLER of CIO Rubber Workers Local 77 in Barberton, O., won't take *"no"* for an answer.

No one says no to Zeigler—and makes it stick—when he makes his rounds for PAC contributions.

For the last two years, he has had a 100% record for the 124 members in his plant—a record that can't be topped.

"And we know that, in addition, our URW members in the plant get out and vote 100%," Zeigler said.

"What's the secret?" URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster asked as he paid tribute to Zeigler at the recent URW convention in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I just made up my mind it would be 100%, and when someone said no the first time, I kept going back and explaining until he finally said yes," Zeigler answered.

Any one want to try to tie Zeigler's record as a champ buck collector?

TWUA Asks Pay Hike In Southern Mills

THE CIO Textile Workers last week called on southern cotton-rayon textile mills to raise the wages of their workers who have not had an increase since 1950.

Pres. Emil Rieve released a resolution adopted by the union's executive council which pointed out that living costs have risen 10.5% since the previous southern increase. The resolution said that southern textile wages were "50c an hour below the average for all manufacturing workers in the country."

The resolution said that by refusing a wage increase and "bitterly resisting" workers' efforts to win wage increases themselves, southern textile employers have prepared the ground for "the seeds of depression."

The TWUA executive council charged that the refusal to raise wages has been in the face of a 34% profit increase in the first six months of 1953, "a profit margin at the comfortable rate of 10% on sales and a substantial backlog or orders for the future."

THE resolution noted that although southern textile workers have been "the principal sufferers from this intolerable wage freeze, our whole economy has been affected. Textile workers inevitably become poorer customers not only for the goods they produce but for food, housing, automobiles and all other commodities."

Reminding southern industrialists they had promised to take care of their workers' problems, the resolution said unless they granted an increase, "their fulsome claim to be the workers' guardians will be exposed forever as empty pretense."

Alabama Puts Halter On State Aides

ALABAMA legislators hit out at organized labor for the second time this year with the passage of a bill depriving state employes who join unions of merit system benefits.

The bill, which was signed into law by Gov. Gordon Persons, followed approval of a so-called "right-to-work" bill banning a union shop contract as "an illegal combination or conspiracy.

Although fought bitterly by organized labor in Alabama, the merit system employes bill was passed by the Legislature during the final day of the 1953 session.

THE LEGISLATION provides merit system benefits will be taken away if employes maintain active membership in unions or if they join unions. They also lose their employment and reemployment rights.

Labor spokesmen called the measure a "restriction of personal privileges." They argued that the provisions are so stringent as to amount to a ban on union membership.

School teachers and certain workers at the state docks at Mobile were exempted in the bill authored by Rep. Emory Solomon of Headland. He said the law was written to prevent strikes against the state.

UAW Member Named

Miss Gwendolyn Welsh, 22, a member of the CIO Auto Workers Pontiac Local 596, has been named by Gov. Mennen Williams to Michigan's youth advisory council.

Stop Disaster On The Farm, Says Minnesota CIO Parley

CIO's CONCRETE concern for the twin problems of community health and a slipping farm economy was clearly demonstrated last week in St. Paul, Minn.

There the 330 delegates to the 16th annual convention of the Minnesota State CIO Council heard speakers describe both problems in detail. Immediately, the delegates acted to throw CIO support into both battles.

Robert Olson, president of the Waseca County Farm Bureau, told the record turnout of delegates that if Administration farm policies continue, "we shall again see the unemployed walking our streets in our cities and towns looking for work and finding none. If the blight of financial insecurity is allowed to rest on agriculture's home today, it will surely move on to labor's and industry's homes tomorrow."

OLSON recalled Pres. Eisenhower's farm campaign promises and scornfully quoted Sec. of Agriculture Benson's Wisconsin speech of last week. Benson pledged he "would not stand idly by and watch farmers put through the wringer."

"You're cockeyed right he's not," Olson cried. "He's going to put us through the wringer himself."

The Minnesota CIO, with a long record of cooperation with progressive farm groups, roundly condemned Administration policies in a resolution adopted unanimously. The delegates pledged to support "every effort of the farm population to forestall the coming (farm) disaster by throwing the full strength of the unions in back of legislation to help the farmers."

The convention voted to continue the work of its Farm Relations Committee, which last year sponsored an essay contest for 4-H members, which brought an estimated 15,000 entries.

ON THE PROBLEM of community health, the delegates heard speakers from the Two Harbors Community Health Center and Hospital describe a vicious campaign directed against this co-operative health center.

Today the co-op has 3600 members—two thirds of the population of Two Harbors and vicinity. The hospital, condemned as a firetrap, must be replaced and the co-op has begun a campaign to raise $700,000 to build a new health center.

The doctors' lobby stepped up its attack and is barring the center's staff of fully qualified doctors from the St. Louis County Medical Society.

Meanwhile, the co-op's fight goes on. As a result of last week's action, it has the full backing of the Minnesota CIO, which said, "we recognize, in the fight of organized medicine against the Two Harbors plan, a threat to the rights of all of us."

Pledging full CIO aid to the co-ops fight, the delegates launched a campaign to raise $13,000 to aid in the battle.

The convention heard Sen. Humphrey, and Reps. Weir and McCarthy, Minnesota liberals, slash at the Administration's program.

Humphrey accused the Administration of striving to "toughen the Taft-Hartley Act against unions" by packing the National Labor Relations Board "and interpreting out of existence whatever protection for unions" remain under T-H.

In other convention actions, the delegates changed the constitution to provide that the president be a full-time, paid officer, reflecting the growing duties and responsibilities of the state CIO. Robert Hess of the Chemical Workers was re-elected president to serve a two-year term Sec.-Treas. Rod Jacobson was elected last year to a two-year term.—**A.Z.**

300,000 New Members—

Riffe Tells CIO Gains To 2 State Conventions

By ED LASHMAN

DON'T BELIEVE the newspaper reports that the CIO is falling apart, CIO Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe cautioned delegates to the Minnesota CIO Council Convention.

"They are just not true," Riffe said. "Today the CIO is the strongest it has ever been in its history.

"Today the CIO has more dues-paying members and more money in its treasury than we have ever had.

"During the last year, the CIO membership grew by 300,000 and it is continuing to grow.

"And that doesn't indicate to me that CIO is falling apart."

IN A PLEA for a strong, unified CIO, dedicated to the task of organizing the unorganized, Riffe, the convention's chief speaker, told the applauding delegates:

"The way we can best pay tribute to Philip Murray and Allan Haywood—our two great leaders whose memory we cherish—is to continue to build this organization to which they devoted their lives. A strong, united, CIO will mean that America's workers will continue to march down the road toward progress."

CIO EXECUTIVE Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe told delegates to the 15th Missouri CIO Convention in St. Louis that "the CIO is stronger than it ever has been before and has increased its membership by 300,000 in the last year."

Citing NLRB figures, Riffe said that CIO had participated in nearly 2200 labor board elections in the year ending July 31, and had won more than half of them. Further gains have come through consent recognitions.

Referring to the "no-raiding agreement" between the CIO and the AFL which has been approved by the executive boards of both bodies, Riffe predicted that the AFL's national convention also meeting in St. Louis, would approve the document "as a first necessary step toward labor unity."

FEATURED speaker of the second-day session of the convention was Vice-Pres. John W. Livingston, CIO Auto Workers, who said "nothing more eloquently describes the Eisenhower Administration's failure to live up to its sugar-coated promises to the workingman than the recent resignation of Martin Durkin, as Secretary of Labor.

"Early in the year it was clear to many of us that Martin Durkin's role, as planned by the Administration, was window dressing," Livingston charged. "But the political strategy failed to reckon with one important consideration — the honesty and integrity of Martin Durkin."

Livingston further assailed the Republican administration for "stacking the National Labor Relations Board against labor, crippling the Wage and Hour Division through budget slashes and withholding funds necessary for efficient operation of the Labor Dept."

Hubert Dalton, of the Steelworkers, was elected the new president of the Missouri Council, succeeding Harold Edwards, Steelworkers sub-regional director, retiring after nine years in office.

MINNESOTA CIO Council's concern for community health and farm problems brought speakers from both groups to the organization's 16th annual convention in St. Paul last week. From left, Lee Loevinger of the Two Harbors Community Health Center; Council Pres. Robert Hess; Robert Olson, president of the Waseca County Farm Bureau; Dr. William Kosiak, chief of staff at the Two Harbors hospital, and Rod Jacobson, state CIO secretary-treasurer. Council is raising $13,000 for hospital.

You And Your Money—

'Fight To The Finish' Pledged By Sen. Humphrey On Sales Tax

AS LEADING Republicans disagreed among themselves over prospects for a national sales tax, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) last week pledged a "fight to the finish" against any such levy in the coming session of Congress.

"If the Administration tries to make good its pledge of reducing income and corporation taxes by shifting more of the burden of government onto the backs of small taxpayers, they'll get the battle of their lives," Humphrey told the Minnesota State CIO convention.

Humphrey pointed out that a sales tax is "completely contrary to the ability-to-pay principle, which should be the major criterion of a tax." He said it would fall heaviest on those in lowest income brackets and discriminate against growing families.

What GOP Is Planning

His colleague, Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.) discounted chances of a sales tax and accused Democrats of "throwing up straw men." But Rep. Mason (R. Ill.), a high-ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he has heard "on good authority" that Pres. Eisenhower is "about ready" to ask for a national retail sales tax of 5%.

Mason said that, as he understands it, the proposal would replace existing excise taxes—except those on liquor, beef, wine and tobacco—and is expected to raise $5 billion. Experts estimate that the government will lose exactly that amount of income annually when the excess profits tax and higher income tax rates expire Jan. 1

Mason said he would oppose the sales tax proposal but would introduce as a counter-measure a bill calling for an 8% manufacturer's excise tax. About the only difference between the two, critics say, is that the manufacturer's excise would be collected at the factory—and then passed on in retail stores to the consumer.

Another Republican, Rep. Javits (N. Y.) joined Democratic Senators Russell (Ga.) and Kefauver (Tenn.) in flatly opposing a sales levy.

Fuel was added to speculation about the President's tax plans when he told a Republican political rally in Boston that no sacrifice —including high taxes—is too great to bear to support adequate national defenses against atomic attack.

Next day, however, Sec. of Treas. George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association that the Administration is still determined to let the excess profits tax expire and the individual tax cuts become effective as scheduled. He admitted that he is "considering" a national sales tax to offset this loss in revenue.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

AFTER SEVERAL months of price increases recently, some prices are beginning to come down a little. Several appliance manufacturers have reduced prices of such items as gas ranges and electric irons.

But most important, for the millions of families hoping to buy homes, including many of those fast outgrowing post-war four-room "economy houses," the steady rise in the cost of building is leveling out, and even declining a little, for the first time in over three years. A house you could buy for $10,000 in early 1950 before Korea, had risen to $11,700 by the end of 1952, and the cost of building it rose this past summer to an all-time high of $12,200.

Here are other price trends to watch, to help get maximum value for your money:

SUITS: Despite lower costs of wool, men's suits cost a little more this year. Some manufacturers haven't actually raised prices because the disappearance of the vest they used to give you with a suit has enabled them to absorb the hike. But one type of suit is going down in price: the blends of worsted and Dacron.

For a man who gives a suit hard daily wear, a hard-finish worsted or worsted-Dacron is a good choice, not only because worsteds wear longer than woolen suits like wool cheviot, but because they keep their creases better. *But for a man buying a suit only for occasional dress-up, a woolen is a money-saving choice. Avoid flannel and cashmere; they get shabby quickly.*

BEEF: The Agriculture Dept. and the cattle industry are putting on a big drive to get the public to eat more beef. To some extent the cattlemen seem to have gored their own bull. They're having trouble marketing beef, since in the years of high beef prices people got accustomed to smaller portions. *The people have the right dope. A quarter-pound of lean meat per person is adequate nutritionally. We like beef for its flavor, but people have learned that can be contrived by blending a little meat with other foods.*

If you buy right, you can take advantage of the present heavy supplies of grass-fed cattle to lighten your food bills this fall. Grass-fed cattle generally fall into the lower-priced "Good" grade rather than the costlier Prime or Choice. This fall the big money-savers are chuck, bottom round, heel of round, short-ribs, plate and brisket. Hamburger is another money-saver this fall as butchers grind up the less-tender grass-fed beef. Flank steak is always a good buy; it's all meat.

But alternate your beef eating with the other good values this fall: fish and cheddar cheese. Frozen fish is in heavy supply.

GAS RANGES: If you're in the market for a range, compare prices carefully. Some manufacturers have raised them recently, others have left them alone, and at least one (Florence) has reduced them. (Florence also makes the Sears, Roebuck ranges.)

Be sure any gas range you buy has the Blue Star seal of the American Gas Association, which is an assurance of minimum satisfactory construction, insulation and safety. Better-quality ranges have the "CP" seal (Certified Performance).

262,000 Pounds Of Filthy Food

A total of 262,000 pounds of filthy or decomposed food products, including grains, butter, eggs, seafood, poultry, fruits and vegetables, was seized by U. S. Food & Drug Administration agents last month because of violations of the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.

Five drug shipments and two lots of medical devices were seized on charges of false and misleading curative claims.

World Of Labor—

'More Work, Less Pay' Edict Issued By E. German Reds

THE "MORE WORK and less pay" program which touched off last June's worker demonstrations throughout East Germany has been revived by the Communist puppet government in the Soviet zone.

A speedup program for "a serious increase work productivity," no wage increases and implied wage cuts was announced by Walter Ulbricht, No. One East German Communist leader.

Ulbricht announced increased work norms—the same action which was the immediate cause of the recent labor uprising.

The coal miners appeared to be the first target of the new Communist order, as the puppet government began a "show trial" of eight mine officials.

West Berlin

In West Berlin, Mayor Ernest Reuter has been promised additional U. S. aid if the West German government can work out proposals for reducing unemployment now numbering some 225,000.

Reuter told Eisenhower that "the reduction of the number of unemployed is an urgent political and moral concern of the entire free world." He said jobs for another 50,000 to 100,000 Berliners would be "yet another decisive victory" against communsim.

Anti-Semitism

The Communist anti-Semitic campaign has been revived in East Germany and three other Soviet satellites, according to a report of the American Jewish Committee.

"Hundreds" of Jews were reported to have been jailed in recent race-baiting outbreaks behind the Iron Curtain.

A pattern of purges, arrests and lengthy prison terms was reported from East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Pakistan

CIO's Maritime Committee, headed by Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union, sent fraternal greetings to the founding conference of the Pakistan Seafarers' Federation meeting in Karachi.

The cabled message wished the seamen "success in your struggle to increase your rights and living standards through free trade unionism as we have done in America."

ICFTU

The ICFTU's Second Asian Regional Conference will be held in Tokyo this week, with Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek reporting for the world free labor federations. Issues before the Tokyo meeting include trade union rights, wage policy and improvement of living standards, and trade union finances and organization.

ILO

The demands of labor for improved wages, working conditions and social security under the Schuman Plan have had a first response. The High Authority of the European Coal & Steel Community and the Intl. Labor Organization have entered into an agreement for detailed collaboration on labor questions, "with a view to economic expansion, development of employment and raising the standard of living in Europe."

Is The High Cost Of Living Hurting?

Columnist James Gedling in the Lorain, O., Labor Leader tells this story:

A Lorain worker of Hungarian descent sent $100 to a relative in the old country to buy some shoes. Soon the relative returned the $100, saying in a letter:

"Please send shoes, instead, because we can't buy a pair of shoes here for $100." (LPA)

Anti-Trust Bank Suit Tossed Out

THE GOVERNMENT'S six-year - old anti - trust suit against the top 17 investment banking houses in Wall Street was dismissed last week by Federal Judge Harold R. Medina.

In an opinion more than 100 pages long, Medina said he had come to the "settled conviction" that no conspiracy among Wall Street banking houses to monopolize the securities market had been proved.

Since the government failed to show that a combination took place, "the monopoly charges fall of their own weight." Medina ruled.

THE GOVERNMENT, accusing the 17 banking firms and the association known as Investment Bankers of America with conspiracy to monopolize, filed its suit Oct. 30, 1947. Medina began hearing it Nov. 28, 1950 and the case against the IBA was dropped in 1951.

In dismissing the suit, Medina granted the defendant bankers' motions that this be done "with prejudice." This means that the anti-trust suit cannot be brought against the bankers again.

Shipbuilders Give In The Grand Style

When the CIO Shipbuilding Workers get behind a worthy cause, they like to do it in grand style.

Local 5, Quincy, Mass., recently put on two softball games, both featuring nationally famous pitcher Eddie Feigner, and a banquet and dance—and raised $2362 for the Cerebral Palsy Fund.

For the fifth consecutive year, Local 74 in Camden, N. J., broke its record in blood donations when the Red Cross bloodmobile came around. The local won a national award for its outstanding success in 1952 blood program.

Sheaffer Of Battery Additive Case Quits Commerce Dept.

ASSISTANT Sec. of Commerce Craig R. Sheaffer, a key figure in unsuccessful efforts to fire Dr. Allen V. Astin as Bureau of Standards director, became the second high official to quit the Eisenhower Administration in little more than a week.

Sheaffer dismissed Astin earlier in the year in a row over the merits of the battery additive, AD-X2. Astin has since been permanently reinstated by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, who also transferred the Bureau of Standards out of Sheaffer's jurisdiction.

Sheaffer's letter of resignation gave no reason for leaving the department. Informed officials expressed their belief that Shaeffer's loss of control over the Bureau of Standards was a major factor in his decision to leave at this time.

He was confirmed for the Commerce position after assuring Senators he would not be influenced in his official duties by his personal views in support of the "millionaire's amendment" to the Constitution limiting income taxes to 25%.

As a pen manufacturer and former president of the company which bears his name, Sheaffer had run into trouble with the Federal Trade Commission in 1945. The commission ordered his firm and three other companies to cease using the word "lifetime" in their advertising. Sheaffer's company had been making a service charge for repair of pens they guaranteed for life.

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IF ANY OF YOU feel a bit low in your spirits about the future of our country, I'd suggest you spend a few days with the people of our CIO councils across the land.

It is most inspiring to meet and talk with the men and women who are carrying the message of CIO, turning policy into action in their states and local communities. The week end of the 19th, I had the opportunity to visit state conventions in St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn.

Both conventions were led by an eager, business-like group of leaders who are a credit to CIO as well as to their home states.

In Missouri, I was particularly impressed by the work done by the council in improving their workmen's compensation laws, and in improving and liberalizing the unemployment benefits paid in that state. Wise and able leadership had seen the Council grow from 4700, only nine years ago, to some 50,000. Close cooperation between the various international unions, expressed through council leadership, has increased the prestige of the Missouri Council beyond even its gains in membership.

A feature of the Missouri meeting was a testimonial to Brother Hal Edwards, CIO Steelworkers, who stepped down from the council presidency, after nine years of notable work. It was a fine tribute to a fine man.

THE MINNESOTA COUNCIL reflected the same achievement of policy in action that characterized the Missouri group. I was particularly impressed with the concerted effort in Minnesota to achieve an understanding with our brothers on the farms.

I believe I have pointed out, in previous columns, the fact that there is much misunderstanding between labor and the farmer, and that this misunderstanding has often resulted in actions that are harmful to both groups—as for instance the passage of the so-called "right to work" bill in Alabama, passed almost exclusively at the insistence of representatives of rural areas.

The burden on the councils is increasing. Their importance to us is becoming increasingly clear each day. I know I speak the mind of Pres. Reuther when I say that we shall do everything in our power to build up the councils, to give them all the assistance within our power.

Speaking of Missouri and Minnesota, of course, I am mentioning councils which I have had the pleasure of visiting. There are so many others doing a similarly fine job.

ONE THING that strikes you is the upsurge of youthful leadership in the council groups. There have been many who wailed that as the old-timers retired there would be gaps in our organization. Yet the councils are proof that the CIO is still developing genuine leadership, leadership out of the mills, and plants, and factories.

The more I travel down this highway with the good people of the trade union movement, the more convinced I become that one of the greatest benefits we have gained is the chance for our own individual place in the sun, the opportunity for the worker, fresh from the production line, to step into positions of dignity and responsibility. As I say, it is most inspiring.

A word of praise must be said for the work of CIO Regional Dirs. Del Garst and Bob Davidson. Another pleasant feature of the trip was the chance to swap memories of the Mesabi Iron Range with Brother Earl Bestor of the Steelworkers union.

$100,000 Aid Fund Sought In Long Optical Strike

A $100,000 defense fund is being raised by Local 208 of the CIO Optical Workers, for members on strike at Lugene, Inc., and the Marine Optical Co.

Fourteen optical mechanics and dispensers have been on strike more than five months at Lugene, a New York City firm.

The walkout was precipitated by the firm which refused to bargain after the union won a New York Labor Board election by a vote of 13 to 2.

Peter F. Callery, the local's business representative, charged that the firm is paying $15 a week less than the existing minimums in industry in the city, although it is charging the public prices higher than the industry's usual rates.

Lugene's anti-union tactics have included arrests of some pickets. An attempt to bring scabs in at Marine Optical was stymied by strikers.

Some 100 members of Local 208 have been on strike for six months at Marine Optical Co., Roslindale, Mass., a Boston suburb. The firm has refused to arbitrate the issues which include a proposed wage increase, changes in seniority provisions, and fringe benefits.

12 Win Contest For URW Board

CIO Rubber Workers, at their recent Grand Rapids, Mich., convention, elected a slate of 12 General Executive Board members. The 12 successful candidates, out of a field of 17, were:

Edward Hester, Denver; Fred Winrich, Eau Claire, Wis.; Charles Gash, Detroit; William Stapleton, New Haven; James Davison, Arkon; E. K. Bowers, Gadsden; Jack Tools, Memphis; E. R. Elkins, Chicago; Frank Dorso, Akron; G. L. Lewis, Akron; Norman Allison, Toronto, and Warren Smith, Philadelphia.

Give A Buck To PAC

'Government By Injunction' Hit By CIO In Coast Picketing Ban

THE GREATER Los Angeles CIO Council last week hit out at the "return of government by injunction."

It acted after Superior Court Judge Frank G. Swain issued a temporary restraining order barring all picketing by striking CIO Furniture Workers Local 1010 at the Virtue Bros. Mfg. Co. plant.

Judge Swain was quoted in Los Angeles newspapers as saying injunctions would be issued against unions "regardless of the merits of their position" in the event of any alleged mischief or violence.

Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Los Angeles Council said "the CIO is greatly disturbed by this statement, as it implies that all it will take for an employer to get an injunction against a union is to make allegations.

"Restraining orders will then come out with slot machine-like ease," Lunceford said. He added the judge's injunction "granted prohibitions that even the company did not request."

Lunceford firmly denied charges of violence on which the company based its injunction suit.

"Picketing has been peaceful," he said. "There has been no violence to any person and no mass picketing. Even the so-called charges made by the company are petty ones, such as the alleged scraping of a car."

Members of the UFWA local said their attorney was preparing papers to ask the court to modify the all-inclusive order.

Carey Named To Salary Study

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, has been appointed as labor representative to the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Collis Leads Guild Race For President

UNOFFICIAL and nearly complete returns in the CIO Newspaper Guild's presidential elections gave Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a 541 vote lead over incumbent Harry Martin of Memphis, Tenn.

Results from 75 out of 90 locals in the referendum balloting gave Collis 7391 votes to 6850 for Martin. Still outstanding also were ballots from some members in military service and at-large members, which will not be opened till Sept. 30.

Six vice-presidents-at-large were conceded winners in a field of 10 candidates. They were: Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia; Ed Easton, Jr., New York; Paul A. Freye, Sacramento; Ed Marciniak, Chicago; Wm. M. Ware, Cleveland, and Felix Wold, Detroit.

In the only two regional contests, Adolph Rahm of St. Louis defeated Harold Klessig of Milwaukee by nearly three to one and Al Dipman of San Francisco defeated George Meenes of Los Angeles by two to one. A referendum on putting a mandatory dues schedules into effect in all locals was defeated six to one.

900 To Get $100 Back Pay

EACH OF 900 workers will receive an average of $100 in back pay under a new contract which the CIO Textile Workers have signed with Bauer & Black, Chicago. Total increase will be some $100,000.

In most cases the 9.5c an hour average increase is retroactive to Mar. 15, and another increase expected to amount to 2.5c an hour will come due Sept. 28, it was announced by Earl T. McGrew, manager of the TWUA's Chicago Joint Board.

The additional wage boost is provided under an improved cost-of-living escalator clause which gives a 1c an hour movement for each .6 point change in the government's new cost-of-living index. Included the cost-of-living advance, the raises received by some skilled workers will amount to 28.5c an hour.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook AND THE NEWS

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
		Mon.-Thurs.	
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15
		Fri.	9:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
		Monday	
Washington	WMAL	630	8:45
		Tues-Fri.	7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:45
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:30
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

GOP Reverses Policies—

Rough Times Ahead For Public Under FTC

"Our laws against unfair and destructive pricing practices, as well as other practices leading to monopoly must be fearlessly, impartially and energetically maintained and enforced."

—Dwight D. Eisenhower campaign pledge, Oct. 25, 1952.

By MILTON PLUMB

ROUGH TIMES appear to be ahead for consumers and small businessmen, as a new era begins for the Federal Trade Commission, the people's chief governmental weapon against monopoly and unfair business practices.

Stephen J. Spingarn, FTC's most outspoken defender of the public interest, ended his term as commissioner Sept. 25. This week his desk is being taken over by an Eisenhower-appointed successor, John W. Gwynne, once an ultra-right wing Republican congressman from Iowa.

Pro-Monopoly Records

With Gwynne on the commission, GOP members are in the majority for the first time in almost two decades.

What's more important than the commissioners' party labels, however, is that only one remaining member of the five-man board has worked vigorously to protect consumers' and small businessmen's interests. All four other commissioners have pro-monopoly records.

And no matter how clearly the people may vote against monopoly in the 1954, 1956, 1958 and 1960 elections, the reactionary make-up of the FTC won't be affected. Without deaths or resignations, it will take at least nine years to restore a strongly pro-consumer majority.

Republican control of the FTC will continue at least until September 1959 because of the times that the present commissioners' seven-year terms expire. It won't be until 1962, however, that a new Fair Deal Administration, if elected, can replace a majority of the appointments of the Eisenhower period and wipe out the commission's newly acquired pro-big-business complexion.

Meanwhile, by refusing to enforce anti-monopoly laws or interpreting them in favor of the big fellow, the FTC can cause incalculable harm to the American economy. Hence, the long-term revamping of the FTC eventually may prove to be the single most damaging result of the Eisenhower victory last November.

Still secret figures recently submitted to the commission show that economic concentration—which is what FTC was set up to fight—is rapidly on the increase.

Policies Reversed

Actually, although Democrats held a three-to-two majority until now, Republicans succeeded in reversing long-established FTC policies earlier this year when the President named Edward F. Howrey, a corporation lawyer who argued many cases against the commission, to be of its head.

Immediately, by one-vote margins previous FTC stands opposing moves to wreck the Robinson-Patman Act's provisions for fair competition were repudiated. Formerly, Commissioner John Carson, whom Howrey replaced, had regularly voted with Spingarn and Commissioner James M. Mead to support the liberal position opposing monopoly.

Recent decisions, with Mead and Spingarn dissenting, have moved toward legalizing the monopoly-favored system of basing point pricing and upholding the so-called "good faith" loophole in anti-price-fixing laws. Commissioner Albert A. Carretta, Virginia Democrat, joined the Republican members in voting against consumers' interests.

Where Gwynne Stands

With Gwynne voting in the future, the FTC's anti-consumer and pro-monopoly decisions are almost certain to be more one-sided. An Iowa newspaperman familiar with Gwynne's 14-year record in Congress prior to his defeat in 1948 recently described him as so reactionary that "he regards the Chicago Tribune as a left-wing newspaper."

In the 80th Congress, Gwynne was credited by The CIO News Voting Record with only one "right" vote on 16 key issues. Significantly, he voted to override the President's veto of the Reed-Bulwinkle bill weakening the anti-trust laws which as an FTC member he now is supposed to enforce.

Under Howrey's chairmanship the FTC has undergone a drastic administrative revamping. The pattern established is one of heavy curtailment of the commission's anti-monopoly, consumer-protection and fair trade practices programs.

Funds Whacked

The excuse given is "economy," Congress cut FTC funds only $125,000 below last year's appropriations but Howrey's delay in issuing "reduction-in-force" notices means that about 50 employes are being fired to make up the deficit. While the staff is being cut, however, Howrey is doubling top brass.

For example, FTC's executive director previously served also as secretary in charge of the administration bureau. Howrey made these two jobs and replaced the incumbent with two Republicans, one being Alex Akerman, the only GOP member of the Florida Legislature.

While this top-level duplication goes on, there has been what Spingarn calls "unusually heavy mortality among the economists, especially our ablest and most experienced men."

Among the first four people Howery fired were William Johnson and Roy Prewitt, economists with 18 and 12 years of service, who both worked on the international oil cartel report which resulted in government action against five major oil firms. The others were Irene Till, a 15-year employe specializing in patents, and Earl Graham, who worked on the report exposing the cartel in copper and other anti-merger studies.

Work Increasing

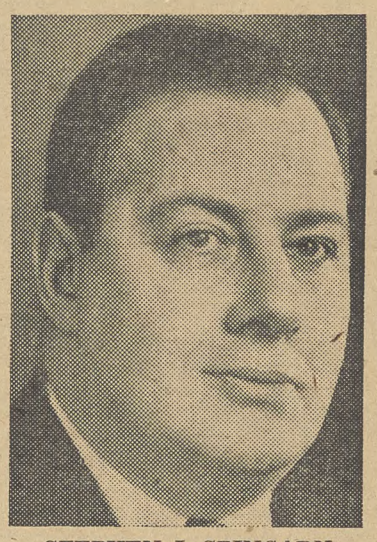
Further evidence of Howery's bias was his lopping off of one-third of the anti-monopoly trial staff. The appropriations cut makes necessary an average reduction of not more than 6% but this 30-man staff has had eight members discharged and two transferred to other units.

When the cuts are completed, the commission will have about 600 employes—15% less than it had in 1918!

Meanwhile, the number of business firms the FTC must regulate has increased from 2 million to 4 million, and advertising which the commission must keep free from falsehood is a $7 billion business today as compared with about $250 million when the agency was set up.

And Congress has passed act after act giving the commission heavy new responsibilities but providing no additional staff.

EDWARD F. HOWREY
He takes over . . .



STEPHEN J. SPINGARN
As he leaves FTC . . .

JAMES M. MEAD
. . . One lonely liberal

'The Most Competent Are Being Fired'

Sen. Magnusen (D. Wash.) has asked the new Republican chairman of the Federal Trade Commission to explain why he's fired career employes who were vigorous fighters of improper business practices.

"It appears that the most aggressively competent employes are being terminated," Magnuson said.

Small Businessmen Get Frozen Out From Trade Study

The freezing-out of a representative of small business from the 121 appointees to the Advisory Committee to the Senate Banking Committee to Study Expansion of International Trade was protested last week by George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business.

"Small business of this nation has a tremendous stake in the overall program that will be adopted under international trade," Burger said. "No one can speak for small business except small business itself."

He urged Chairman Capehart (R. Ind.) to give immediate recognition to small business by naming one of its spokesmen to his committee.

FTC Okehs Misleading 'Free' Offers

LATEST reversal of long-standing Federal Trade Commission policies came Sept. 18 when the commission overturned its 1948 ruling that it is unfair and deceptive advertising to offer a "free" article if the gift depends on the purchase of another item.

The new FTC policy will permit firms which give items without charge to purchasers of other merchandise to describe them as "free" provided this is done "honestly" and "not as a device for deceiving the public."

Retiring Commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn filed the only dissent, although Commissioner James M. Mead took no part in the policy reversal.

Spingarn contended that the practice violates both the original FTC Act as well as the Wheeler-Lea Act of 1938, which prohibits fraudulent advertising.

Monopoly's Men Dominate Anti-Trust Study

By Labor Press Associated

PARALLELING its investigating moves in several fields, the Eisenhower Administration has moved to "improve" the anti-trust laws—through a study commission consisting chiefly of foes of the anti-trust laws.

Public housing was intrusted to a foe of public housing; social security is being studied by a foe of social security; the Federal Trade Commission is headed by a man who has made a career of defending corporations hauled up before the FTC.

And now Atty. Gen. Brownell has named as co-chairman of a committee to make an "impartial" study of anti-trust laws S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, professor of law at the Univ. of Michigan.

Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.), co-author of the Robinson-Patman Act, declares Oppenheim is on record in favor of emasculating the anti-trust laws. Patman asked Brownell, *"Is the welfare of the American public to be sold out to big business interests?"*

The committee has 57 members, but unlike the famous Heinz "57 varieties" there seems to be very little variety. Here are some of the members and their backgrounds:

John W. Davis, distinguished corporation lawyer, an adviser for American Telephone & Telegraph and Western Electric. Both are now in court fighting anti-trust charges.

Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the FTC, who has represented big corporations for years.

William Simon, former lobbyist who wrote an article for a leading law review saying that the FTC should be abolished.

Gilbert H. Montague, New York attorney, who has opposed legislation that would plug the loopholes in the Clayton anti-trust act.

Whitney Seymour, an attorney for General Electric, which is in court on charges of monopolizing the electric light bulb industry.

Thomas Austern, with a law firm representing Standard Oil of New Jersey, also involved in a cartel suit, and Smith Barney Co., an investment house, also in court in an anti-trust case.

David Searles, whose law firm represents Arabian Oil in the cartel case.

Bruce Bromley, whose law firm represents the investment house of Kuhn-Loeb, also in court on anti-trust charges.

Of the 57 committee members, more than 40 are members of giant law firms, which of course represent giant corporations. As Rep. Patman wrote to Brownell, *"It becomes obvious that the good name of the Justice Dept. is being sought as a cloak to shield the evil intentions of those who would destroy many of the anti-trust law gains that have been built up through the years."*

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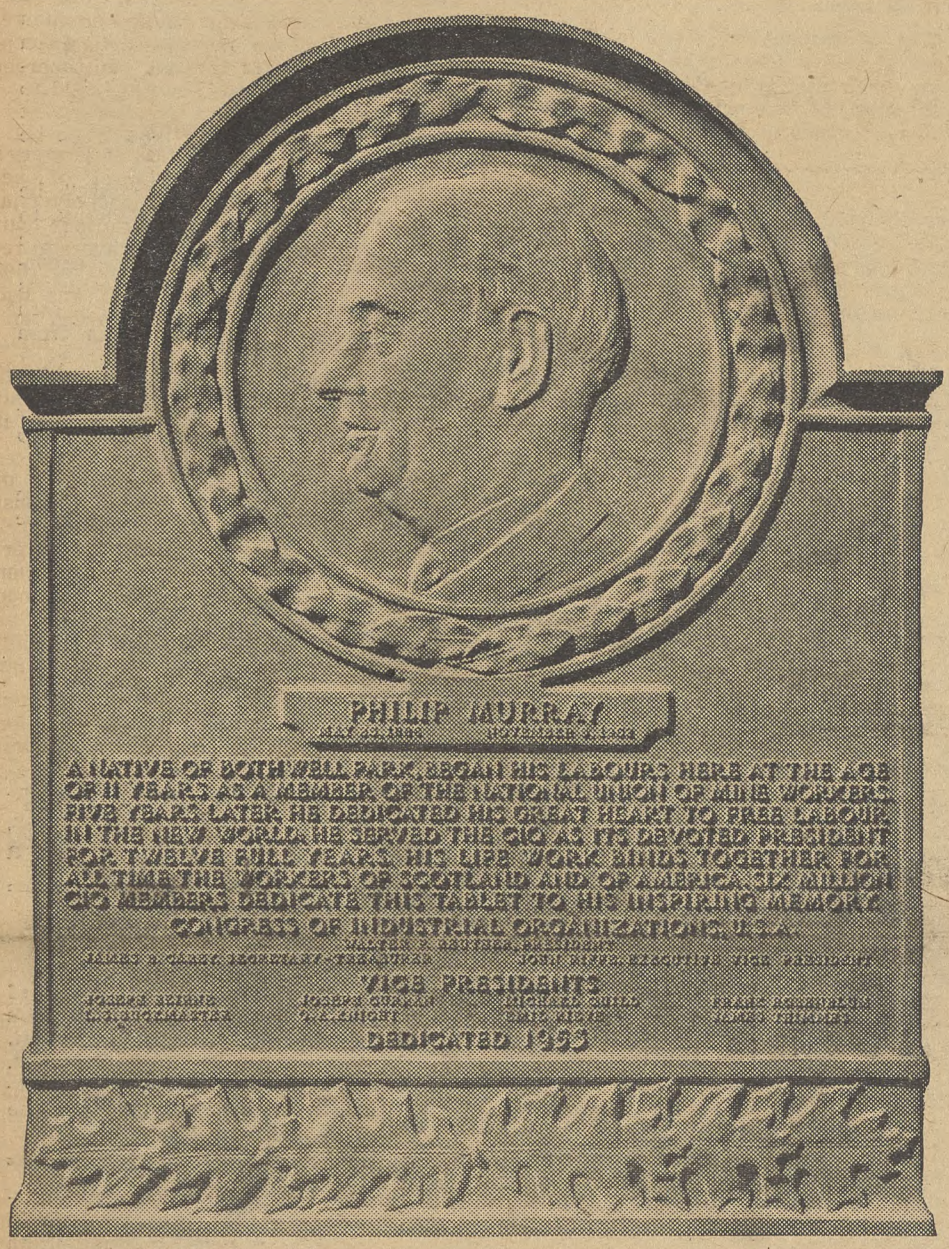
Big Business Cabal Stalls T-H Reform

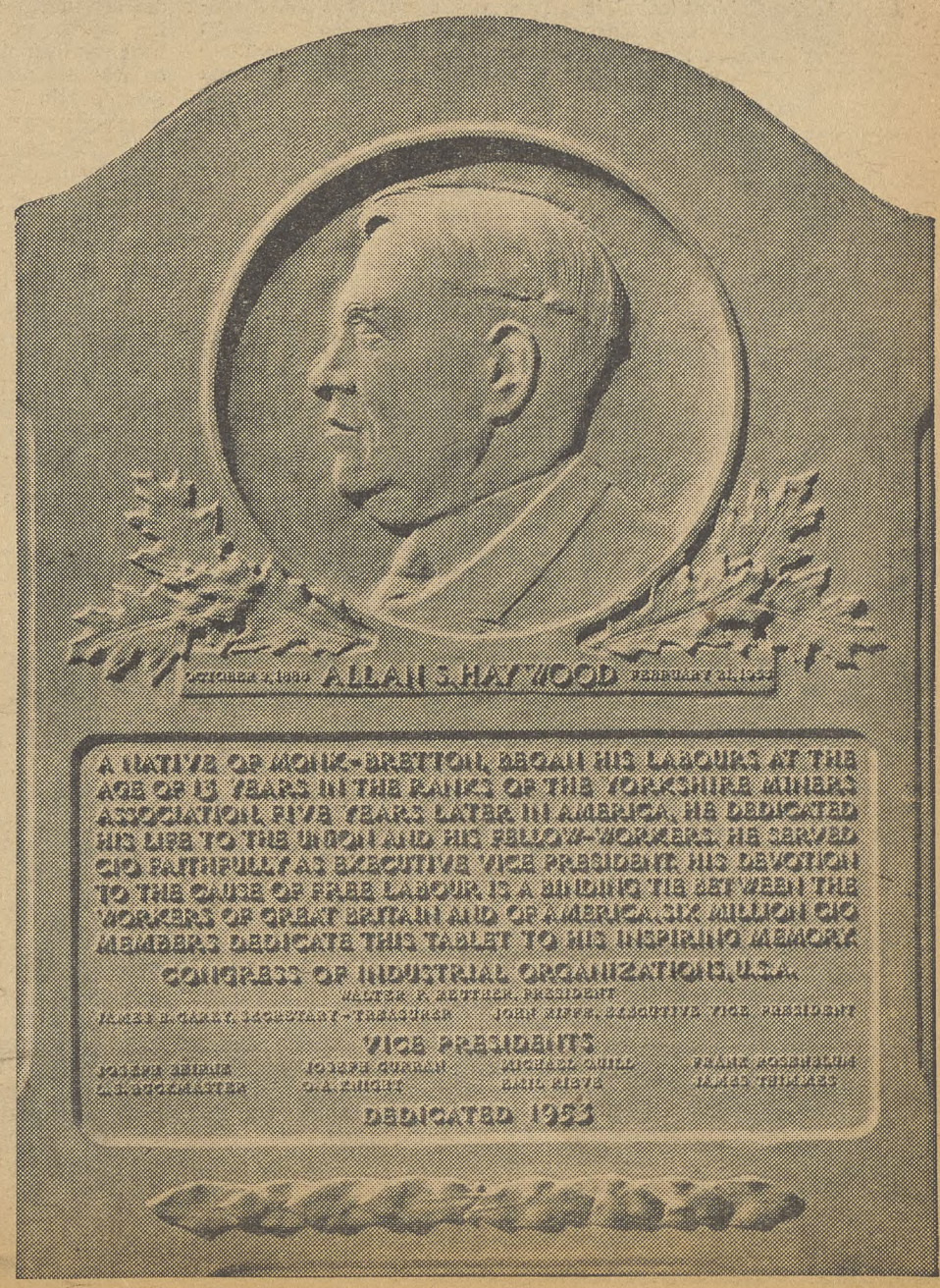
CIO Asks Administration To Get On With The Job

—See Page 2

Fund Cuts Creating Snafu On Jobless Pay

—See Page 12





'Bonny Fighters Both—' That's the story of the long years of service of Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood to the trade union movement in the U. S. and throughout the world. It's a description of a British unionist friend, voiced as CIO leaders were on their way to the British isles to dedicate hometown memorial plaques to the late CIO president and executive vice president. Harry Lewis Raul, Washington sculptor, created the memorial tables of Murray (above) and Haywood (at right). For story on the memorial ceremonies, see Page 2.

The Union Story . . .

Steel to push for annual wage; layoffs grow. 2

IUE convention sets organizing, wage plans. 3

UAW gains $1 million in Ford pension plan. 7

URW settles last of Big Four contracts. 11

UPWA signs pattern pact with Armour's. 12

Furniture union strikes big Virginia plant. 11

Britain Remembers 'Bonny Fighters Both'

By C. H. HARTWELL

IN BLANTYRE and Barnsley, British trade unionists are making ready to welcome CIO leaders arriving the weekend of Oct. 10 and 11 for commemoration ceremonies honoring CIO's late Pres. Philip Murray and late Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

To both towns the arrival of the group of Americans will be an event in itself, for neither is normally on the visiting list for tourists of any nationality. *The dust of antiquity on a cathedral city is one thing. Coal grit on a mining town is quite another. No guidebook superlative can disguise the difference.*

Thus, among the 17,000 inhabitants of three villages that go to make up the township of Blantyre and the 75,000 who live in Barnsley, a friendly curiosity is already aroused by the promised arrival of Winthrop Aldrich, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and leaders of the CIO.

SIR WILLIAM LAWTHER, president of the British Mineworkers Union, will preside. Sir Vincent Tewson, executive head of the Trades Union Congress, and other notable figures on the trade union scene will be present with close relatives of Murray and Haywood.

J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary-general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is expected to return from a special mission to Japan in time to be present at the unveiling of plaques to the memory of the two renowned American labor leaders.

None of the visitors will find the people of these mining towns given to ostentatious ancestor worship, though they will reveal subdued pride that the locally born men have earned more than brief mention in history books and have figured notably in records of the labor movement.

Blantyre, in the county of Lanark, is less than 10 miles from Glasgow, Britain's second biggest city, spread along the banks of the Clyde where many fierce struggles for trade union rights have been fought and won.

But it is of men and events well within living memory that Blantyre and Barnsley will be thinking in these next few weeks.

The house where Murray was born still stands in the shadow of the slag-heaps 'round which he played as a boy. It soon will be demolished and replaced by a modern working class home as part of a rehousing drive begun in 1945 by the party Keir Hardie once led and which grew to rule Britain's six first strenuous years following World War II. The plaque in Murray's honor, therefore, will find its permanent place in the hall of the Miner's Welfare Institute in his native village.

The Haywood plaque will be displayed in the auditorium of the Yorkshire Miners' headquarters.

While talking to Harry Read recently about arrangements for the dedication ceremonies, Tewson recalled that when on union business in Europe, the cheerful, courageous Haywood rarely failed to revisit his boyhood home for reminiscent talks with men who were boys when he was a boy.

"SEVERAL attempts were made," he added, "to persuade Philip Murray to come to Britain. I know he would have loved to do so, but whenever the opportunity seemed to arise some onerous task at home for the CIO or his own union intervened to prevent him from making the journey.

"He and Haywood were bonny fighters both, and British workers know their great achievements will stand forever to their credit."

Mine workers, steel workers and the British TUC generally are proud to be associated with the ceremonies.

CIO Group On Way To Britain

Several CIO officials this week are en route to the British Isles to participate in commemorative services dedicating memorial plaques to the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood in Scotland and England on Oct. 10-11.

The tablets, executed by Harry Lewis Raul, Washington, D. C. sculptor, are of bronze and are 34 inches high and 26 inches wide.

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers and head of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, will head the CIO group which includes Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey who is also president of the Electrical Workers; Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president; Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs; Harry Read, assistant to Carey; and members of the Murray and Haywood families.

The accompanying story about the scene of the ceremonies and the preparations under way is by C. H. (Bob) Hartwell, editor of Labour, the British Trades Union Congress magazine.

'Get On With The Job' Of T-H Changes, CIO Urges

THE CIO last week urged the Eisenhower Administration to "get on with the job" of enacting fundamental changes in the Taft-Hartley Act and warned:

"An industry-Cabinet cabal is playing special interest politics of the most partisan kind with Taft-Hartley."

CIO also said that the "19-point abortive message" on T-H —withdrawal of which prompted the resignation of former Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin—falls far short of the President's own promise to make the labor-management act "just and fair."

THE CIO comments were voiced by Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg in a letter to Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.).

Ives urged fellow Republican lawmakers "to toss politics out of the window in considering proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley Act."

"We of the CIO," Goldberg wrote, "fully agree that there should be a defenestration of politics in considering overdue improvements in Taft-Hartley." *(The College Standard Dictionary defines defenestration as "the act of throwing out the window . . . ")*

"The best way to take T-H out of politics," Golberg advised Ives, would be for Pres. Eisenhower to "keep his campaign promises rather than yield to this cabal" of big businessmen who forced the withdrawal of the White House message several weeks ago.

Of the 19 points contained in that message, Goldberg made plain that "the CIO was not consulted in the formulation of these proposals. We would not have concurred in them had we been."

In a detailed examination of the proposals (see adjoining story), Goldberg said the message "does not deal with a number of major problems which are fundamental to any real revision of the law.

"The message does not, for example, eliminate the one-sided injunction in national emergency disputes," he continued.

The proposed amendments, he pointed out, do not even carry out the President's promise to allow economic strikers the right to vote in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Goldberg also pointed to other defects in the message concerning injunctions, state anti-labor laws, and employer intimidation of workers under the guise of free speech.

WHILE SUPPORTING Sec. Durkin's decision to resign, the CIO counsel added:

"It seems to us, however, that the basic issues involving T-H must not be obscured by the controversy attending Mr. Durkin's resignation. The real issue . . . is not whether the President 'misunderstood' Mr. Durkin, or vice versa.

"The real issue is whether Pres. Eisenhower and his team are keeping his solemn pledge to the American people realistically to amend T-H so as to make it a just, fair and decent law.

"It is the position of the CIO that to date this pledge has not been realized."

Steelworkers Renew Annual Wage Goal

By RAY PASNICK

INCREASED LAYOFFS in the steel industry are developing widespread support for the guaranteed annual wages, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, of the United Steelworkers, told a Dist. 31 conference of USA-CIO members in Chicago.

Abel told delegates representing 125,000 Steelworkers in the Chicago-Gary-Calumet area that 50,000 union members already have been laid off over the nation and that increased joblessness is expected in the industry because of Republican Administration policies cutting down on defense production.

"LAYOFFS anticipated by next spring, when this union begins its negotiations with basic steel companies, will serve to crystalize community and national sentiment behind the Steelworkers' demand for stabilized employment through a guaranteed annual wage," he explained.

The USA-CIO leader said the union's Wage Policy Committee would give careful thought and exercise sound judgment in drafting 1954 contract proposals by meeting much earlier than ever before.

In addition to annual wages, the Policy Committee will consider proposed improvements in existing pension, insurance and hospitalization agreements, Abel said.

Present contracts in basic steel expire on July 1, 1954. They provide for a 60-day period before expiration for the negotiation of a new agreement.

Abel said that out of 2330 signed contracts in the steel industry, 8% now contain a guaranteed annual wage clause. He added that 96% provide for union security and 94% contain social insurance coverage.

He also reported that 178 new local unions have been chartered by the USA-CIO since last September, now giving the union more than 2400 locals in all with a dues-paying membership of 1.2 million.

A RESOLUTION putting annual wages as the "number one demand in all future negotiations" was adopted by conference delegates after Dist. 31 Dir. Joseph Germano emphasized that the guaranteed annual wage would maintain a balanced economy and eliminate "boom and bust cycles."

Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers predicted that the CIO at its convention in Cleveland would ratify the no-raiding agreement now approved by the AFL. He also expressed the belief that general acceptance of the agreement would lead to organic unity.

McDonald Calls Steel Wage Board

Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers last week announced a meeting of the Intl. Wage Policy Committee for Oct. 21-23. The 170-member committee will meet at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

Ike's 19 T-H Points Far Short Of Need, Says CIO

The 19 proposed Taft-Hartley amendments contained in Pres. Eisenhower's message to Congress fall far short of necessary corrections, said CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg in his letter to Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.):

"THE MESSAGE does not, for example, eliminate the one-sided injunction in national emergency disputes. It does not even go as far, in this respect, as the proposal made by Sen. Taft in 1949 on this subject and falls far short of your own proposals to deal with these disputes along the lines laid down in the Railway Labor Act.

"The message, while recommending the elimination of the Taft-Hartley mandatory injunction, preserves the Act's other injunctions and thereby fails to restore the salutory provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

"The message does not correct the abuses which now exist under Taft-Hartley of employer intimidation of workers under the guise of free speech, notwithstanding that the record of the hearings before your committee indicates clearly that Sen. Taft, among others, recognized that such abuses existed and should be corrected.

"The message, while taking a welcome step in the direction of recognizing the paramount authority of the federal law in the field of labor relations affecting commerce, nevertheless inconsistently cuts it down in important respects and would overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. invalidating the state compulsory arbitration laws. This, despite Pres. Eisenhower's speech against compulsory arbitration.

"EVEN in the area where the message purports to realize what you deem to be a specific pledge of the President, namely, to permit economic strikers to vote, the message does not do so but merely postpones the date of an election in the event of an economic strike.

"In your interview you expressly state that you propose to sponsor changes in the boycott provisions of the law to legalize boycotts against struck goods. Your proposal justifiably goes beyond the changes proposed in the message which were drafted to benefit the building trades but not others.

"The message does not protect unions from harassing suits which the present act permits and which can only lead to weakening responsible unions rather than strengthening them.

"The proposed message does not meet many other problems in the law needing correction to which the representatives of labor unions, both AFL and CIO, called the attention of Congress during the recent hearings on Taft-Hartley revision."

IUE Is 'Over The Hump,' Moving Ahead

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

REPRESENTATIVES of IUE-CIO—whose contracts now cover 400,000 workers—met last week in Montreal, Canada, but their resolutions and speeches were pointed both toward Washington and the expanding electrical industry of the southern states.

In the course of a five-day session that brought 700 delegates to Montreal's Mount Royal Hotel, the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers gave strong indication that, after 46 months of activity and growth, it is well "over the hump" on the road to stability.

As Pres. James B. Carey pointed out in his keynote speech:

"Our young union has achieved almost miraculous gains for those we represent"—despite the opposition of craft unions and hostility from the Communist-dominated UE "and those employers who had reached a cozy relationship with the UE."

Victory Over Commies

Carey estimated that wage gains won by the IUE-CIO reach into the billions of dollars. But, he added, "what is equally important, beyond any money calculation, is the fact that we have freed hundreds of thousands of workers from the domination of the corrupt, Communist-controlled UE and have given those workers participation in our democratic brotherhood."

Reports to the convention indicated that the UE-expelled as Communist from the CIO in 1949, a day prior to the creation of the IUE-CIO is close to coming apart at the seams from the continuous impact of the CIO competition.

In their report, Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett pointed out that IUE had won 72 NLRB elections since the last convention, and that many locals had affiliated without need of using the Labor Board election machinery.

Organizing Tasks

IUE-CIO licked the Communist-dominated UE in 13 elections during the year; in nine cases UE pulled off the ballot before election; and in "numerous instances," UE withdrew from organizing campaigns as a result of failure to make headway against the CIO union. The IUE estimated that UE's membership is now less than 100,000 dues-payers.

In a number of Labor Board election victories during the year, IUE trounced its rival, and in addition beat down corporation opposition to win key strikes and organize new plants in a number of areas.

Because of those successes, perhaps, talk about the UE was less at this convention than others in years past; and greater emphasis turned on the need for organizing the rapidly growing number of plants that have migrated into the lower-pay areas from union centers in the North and Middle West.

Carey cited the strike of IUE members at the General Electric plant at Linton, Ind., where GE sought to impose a wage level running 50 to 60c an hour less than in similar plants 40 miles away.

Thousands Idled

The convention's resolution on organizing cited both the southern U. S. and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as two regions where industry is rapidly expanding and must be met with strengthened union organizing campaigns.

The IUE said thousands of its members had been made idle as a result of a southward trend in the electrical industry, to areas where there is "bitter opposition" to unions through campaigns financed by big business groups, so-called citizens associations and a variety of "fanatical union-hating" organizations.

Despite such opposition, the union said it is prepared to face these obstacles with intensive organizational work.

That the union is in a better condition to do this than ever before was clear from the annual financial report. It showed the union with assets of close to $400,000 — compared to near-deficit conditions a year earlier.

After some discussion, the delegates voted to increase per capita paid to the national office by 10c a month—from 90c to $1—in order to finance continued organizing programs.

The convention's policy statements reflected dissatisfaction with many Administration policies, and sharp criticism of the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress.

"Men like McCarthy, McCarran, Jenner and Velde . . . are the best allies of the Communists," the convention said, "for these men do not aid but rather discredit and confuse the true anti-Communist movement."

The IUE legislative program called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a wide range of social and economic progress measures. But the convention pointed out that gains made during the last 20 years may be lost if labor "fails to act effectively in politics in 1954."

Franco Deal Hit

An impressive memorial service honoring the memory of the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood was held during the first session.

Speaking on the foreign policy resolution, Pres. Carey had some words of sharp criticism for the Franco regime in Spain, which he says does not have the confidence of the people and was set up with the help of the armies of Hitler and Mussolini.

He expressed doubt that the newly-announced treaty setting up U. S. bases in Spain will strengthen the democratic forces in that country.

"I ask our country not to rely on Franco for the protection of democracy," Carey told the delegates. He noted that the leader of Spain's democratic Catholic trade unions is in exile and the unions must function on an underground basis.

UNDER TWIN FLAGS of U. S. and Canada, Leon Keyserling, former head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, addresses CIO Electrical Workers convention in Montreal. He urged forward-looking policies to prevent a recession.

A DEMAND that the American people be told the truth about our hydrogen bomb, atom bomb and Air Force defenses was voiced at the CIO Electrical Workers convention by Sen. Symington (D. Mo.).

Symington, former assistant secretary of defense for air and before that the head of the Emerson Electric Co., received a warm and friendly ovation from the delegates.

"A totalitarian state can only live if its people are told lies," the Senator said. "And a democracy can live only if its people are told the truth."

Symington expressed concern that the recent $5 billion cut in air force appropriations is undermining the country's defense potential.

Other Speakers

The Missiouri Senator was one of a number of convention speakers. Others included former Vice Pres. Alben Barkley (see separate story); CIO Exec.-Vice Pres. John Riffe; Sen. George Aiken (R. Vt.), who urged speed in public development of the St. Lawrence Seaway System; Leon Keyserling, former head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, who urged forward-looking economic policies to ward off any possible recession; Lester Granger of the National Urban League; Milton Gregg, Canadian minister of labor; and Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who had been scheduled to speak, was unable to appear as the result of a virus attack which kept him confined to his home.

Riffe Reports

John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, said the CIO had assigned several organizers to the IUE.

"Not only are we going to continue that, but we are going to ask every other CIO union to help you wherever you have an organizing campaign or strike going," Riffe said.

Talking of the no-raiding agreement with the AFL, he said it should prove to be a tremendous success.

"The job the CIO and AFL must do is to organize the 50 million unorganized workers," Riffe said.

Resolutions Get Boiled Down By IUE Committee

IUE-CIO tried a new experiment in convention management, designed to ease the job of moving resolutions through the floor.

Instead of numerous resolutions covering each subject, the Resolutions Committee brought into two booklets, each covering policy statements on general subject matters.

The first report covered three subjects: Organizing, domestic policy and foreign policy. The second covered collective bargaining rights, legislation and political action. In addition a small number of special resolutions, dealing with strikes, union labels and miscellaneous matters, were mimeographed in the more traditional way.

ORGANIZING victories for the IUE-CIO in 72 NLRB elections in the past year were reported by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett.

Why The Veep Got A Big Hand

DELEGATES at the CIO Electrical Workers convention had a chance last week to "Meet the Veep" in person.

Former Vice-Pres. Alben S. Barkley journeyed to Montreal to address the union meeting—and his proverbial good humor and serious-minded devotion to the problems of democracy quickly established him on a "Dear Alben" basis with the 700 delegates.

The "Veep" praised the IUE for its gains, and ridding a large share of the electrical industry of the menace of Communist infiltration.

Some high-lights of the Veep's humorful speech:

TAFT-HARTLEY: "It's an unfair law to labor that should never have been passed. I fought it every step of the way, I thought it should be repealed, and I still do."

POLITICAL PROMISES: "There's been some controversy (between the White House and former Labor Sec. Martin Durkin) as to what was said, before and after the election. When a political party makes a promise, it ought to keep its word. If it doesn't it's unworthy of the promise."

CREEPING SOCIALISM: "In 1908, I advocated federal aid to the states to build highways. And I was called a 'socialist.' In 1916, the Democratic party adopted that principle, and overnight I stopped being a 'socialist.' If it's going to be a choice between creeping socialsm and galloping paralysis, the American people won't choose paralysis."

FOREIGN AID: "Point Four has been cut down to what the newspapers call Point 2.5. If they keep whittling away at it, it may be cut down to Point One, and eventually down to Point Cipher."

TAXES: "I'm as anxious as any man to have my taxes reduced. But if it comes to a choice between money and liberty, I'll give up my money, little as it is."

Barkley was interrupted 17 times during his 40-minute speech. Afterwards he participated with IUE officers in ceremonies in presenting a charter to Local 761 at Louisville, in the Veep's home state of Kentucky.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey (left) introduces Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) who urged speedy development of St. Lawrence project.

Get On With The Job

Now that the immediate furor over the resignation of Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin has receded, the fundamental question concerning the Eisenhower Administration and the Taft-Hartley Act remains unresolved.

That question, as CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur Goldberg suggested last week, is "whether Pres. Eisenhower and his team are keeping his solemn pledge to the American people realistically to amend Taft-Hartley so as to make it a just, fair and decent law."

And the answer, to date, is that the President has not kept that pledge.

Rather, the nation is faced with a situation, in Goldberg's words, in which "an industry-Cabinet cabal is playing special interest politics of the most partisan kind with Taft-Hartley."

"Justice and fairness" is what Pres. Eisenhower has promised in the nation's basic labor-management relations law. Neither would be achieved by the limited and inadequate 19 proposed amendments in the presidential message to Congress which was killed by the "industrial cabal," thus giving Mr. Durkin no alternative but to resign.

The 19 points do not even realize the President's own express desire to give economic strikers the right to vote in NLRB elections. By failing to deal with such basic questions as anti-union injunctions, the 19 points would leave intact the heart of Taft-Hartley—an act which, in the President's own words, is "union busting."

There are a few faint signs in Republican ranks that the Administration in the forthcoming session of Congress may finally act on Taft-Hartley. For instance, Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) says it's high time for the GOP to "toss politics out of the window" in considering Taft-Hartley amendments.

CIO agrees. We believe Congress and the Administration should get on with the job. Labor's patience is not inexhaustible.

A Lesson To Learn

Government workers, whose morale, with good reason, has fallen to subterranean depths in recent months as the result of wholesale firings, dismissals and downgradings under the new Administration, can learn a lesson from what's taken place.

We think recent events affecting the civil service demonstrate that strong unions—and industrial ones at that—are the workers' only real protection against such practices, whether it be in the government service or out.

What is important to note about the "big business" Administration, which has ridden roughshod over provisions of the civil service laws, is that the very men who now are pushing federal workers around are the same men who once pushed workers around much the same way in their plants—until the workers formed a union and stopped them.

Mayor Reuter

With the death of Mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin, the free world and the labor movement everywhere lost a champion. A man of deep democratic convictions and vigorous leadership, he demonstrated that freedom and social progress are the strongest weapon against communism. The continued existence of free Berlin is a monument to Ernst Reuter's life.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Vol. XVI October 5, 1953 No. 40

Wishful Thinking

In Other Words—

The Shame Of The Slums

The 83rd Congress closed its eyes—and nose—at America's slums when it virtually killed off low-rent public housing funds. The problem remains, as described in this editorial on "The Shame of the Slums" from the American Journal of Public Health.

With an introductory quotation from Clarke Blake's report on "The Puerto Rican Problem in New York" (from the Reader's Digest), the editorial of the Journal of Public Health follows:

"I STEPPED INTO one of the dimly-lit, narrow hallways off Madison Ave. and knocked at the door. At first glance, the place looked like a jumbled storeroom for second-hand beds.

"Squeezed into a 15- by 18-foot area were a three-quarter bed for the father and mother; a crib for the seven-year-old; a wooden double-decker where two small girls share the lower section, leaving a teen-age sister the upper; a roll-away for a boy 18; a bathtub; and a toilet set up in small clothes closet.

"Mrs. Cruz cooks on a tiny gas range. At meal-time, three of the family draw up to a small table—they have only three chairs—while the other four sit on the beds, plates on laps, or eat standing up. Dishes dry on a board laid across the end of the bathtub. And this is typical."

Worse Than In Europe

These conditions were observed in New York City in the year 1952. In a recent inspection drive in Manhattan, about one in eight was a cellar dwelling.

There are today worse slums in certain of the Puerto Rican areas of Harlem than can be found in any city of northwestern Europe—conditions far worse than those from which our Puerto Rican immigrants have come; for the slums of San Juan have at least sunlight and fresh air.

Harlem presents New York's most serious problem, but a recent grand jury study in Brooklyn has revealed conditions almost as grave in that borough; and it is doubtful if any city of considerable size in the United States does not offer comparable situations.

What should be done about such conditions as these which disgrace the cities of the most prosperous country in the world?

The first obvious answer is to enforce our housing laws; remodel or vacate such substandard dwellings as those which have been described; and both in Brooklyn and Manhattan active movements are now in progress for the condemnation of unsafe and unsanitary dwellings and for rehabilitation based on comprehensive block-by-block inspections.

It would be a great mistake, however, if the city were lulled with the hope that such procedures alone will solve the problem. If the city were to purchase 100,000 quonset huts and were to set them up in Central Park, it would be possible to clean up the most menacing slum and sible to clean up the most menacing slums.

The Real Problem Of Housing

The slum dweller is the real problem, not the slum. The basic inescapable fact is that a substantial part of our urban population cannot pay for decent housing.

In a city like New York, private capital cannot possibly build and maintain decent housing for less than $30 per room per month. No family of a size requiring a three-room apartment can afford to pay such a rent on a family income of less than $5000 a year.

It is true that gouging landlords are, in some instances, obtaining huge incomes from subdivided tenements and cellar dwellings. To expect, however, the private landlords to be able to meet the housing needs of the $2000-income families with children is a fantastic dream. The submerged one-tenth of the population of New York and of other large cities, who have incomes of $2000 or less, can pay only $30 per month for a dwelling unit.

It was for this very reason that our federally-subsidized low-rent housing program was initiated. The far more extensive development of this program is an essential precedent to the elimination of the slum dwelling; yet the entire basis of our low-rent housing program is now under attack.

We hope that public-health workers all over the country will bear in mind that provisions of decent low-rent housing must parallel legal condemnation of dangerous and insanitary housing and will use their full influence to see that the 83rd Congress takes adequate steps to continue the public housing program. In this way—and only in this way—can the dark shadows of the slum be eliminated from the American scene.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE of the appointment of Gov. Earl Warren of California as Chief Justice lies in a largely overlooked fact: the "liberalization" of the Supreme Court, achieved in a desperate political battle by Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been largely undone.

What Warren does as Chief Justice, therefore, is infinitely more important than the fact that he enjoys a reservoir of good will and respect among people of many groups and parties.

Harry Truman's most serious failure as President was his curious blindness to the delicate function of the Supreme Court as final arbiter of even political disputes.

His four successive appointees—Harold Burton, Tom Clark, Sherman Minton and Chief Justice Fred Vinson—were far below the caliber of most Roosevelt appointees—Hugo Black, William O. Douglas, Stanley F. Reed, Robert Jackson, Felix Frankfurter, and the late Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge.

These Roosevelt appointees were not "rubber stamps." Frankfurter quickly revealed himself as fundamentally a conservative. Jackson and Black became involved in a bitter personal feud. Douglas and Reed, even Murphy and Rutledge, disagreed in cases.

'Rose By Any Other Name'

Democratic lawmakers quickly punctured Pres. Eisenhower's press conference comment that while the Administration would not ask for a direct federal retail sales tax, it wasn't ruling out a move for a general manufacturers' excise tax.

Such an excise tax, said Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), would be "the lowest and basest and most reprehensible kind of sales tax."

And Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) added: "Call a rose by any other name—it smells the same."

But they were men of stature, all essentially modern minded, and aware that in old Chief Justice Marshall's fine phrase, the judges *"must never forget that it is a Constitution we are expounding."*

The written Constitution of a democracy must be a living document. It must be reinterpreted according to the needs of each generation and in the light of changing concepts.

This can be illustrated by a question the justices asked last June, when they ordered further briefs and arguments on the pending cases asking them to outlaw school segregation.

The Hardest Task

Even if it was not the original intent of the authors of the 14th Amendment to abolish school segregation, the judges asked, can the Court "in the light of present conditions" now find that the 14th Amendment requires abolition?

The hardest trick is not to "liberalize" the Supreme Court but to keep it liberalized. Men grow older, secure in their lifetime position. They decide cases from briefs and the oral arguments of deferential lawyers, far from the heat and passion of everyday life. Mr. Justice Jackson, writing on "judicial supremacy" before he went on the bench, called the Court always *"the last generation's check upon the present."*

The Roosevelt liberalization was thoughtlessly thrown away before its usefulness had ended, before its work was done.

The new Chief Justice is a Republican. One hopes that he will bring to his tasks the spirit of Republicans like Oliver Wendall Holmes and Harlan Stone, who preceded him. There is an eminent GOP tradition anchored like a rock on the doctrines of civil liberties and the rights of man, and Holmes and Stone were its great judicial exponents.

Warren would reinvigorate the Court if he should infuse it once more, from his new position of great power, with the dignity and moral stature than Holmes and Stone gave it.

★

The President Didn't Impress

Well, it was nice to have Ike back in Washington a little while for a news conference—his first in 10 weeks. *The President, however, didn't impress many reporters with his categorical declaration that the Treasury has produced a study definitely opposed to a federal retail sales tax.*

A couple of questions showed that Mr. Eisenhower didn't mean that the Treasury was opposed to a manufacturers' excise tax, which is just another name for a retail sales tax, except that the rate pyramids as extra costs are passed through wholesalers and jobbers and the ultimate consumer foots the whole bill.

The President, whose party promised to bring taxes down and balance the budget, pointblank refused to answer another question about whether he expected the Treasury eventually to decide that more revenue, less revenue or "about the same" would be needed. Studies were still continuing, he said.

★—An Agriculture Dept. official, a holdover from the former days, joyously relates that when Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's "new team" came in the immediate announced objectives was to "cut out all this crazy stuff" that Roosevelt and Truman had been doing. "Then one thing they had to do was something that no private banker in his right mind would do—lend money on wheat stored on open ground, not only in the Southwest but even in Northern states, with winter coming on." Not enough storage bins.

Economic Outlook Says—

Consumers Need Shot In The Arm To Prevent Economic Headaches

UNLESS CONSUMER income rises rapidly as defense spending tapers off, "unemployment and idle factories will be inevitable."

That's the warning of the CIO Economic Outlook in a new issue titled "Strengthen the Economy's Consumer Base."

The benefits of any reduction in business taxes—for example, the end of the excess profits tax early next year—must be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices instead of being used to raise profits, the Outlook said.

Wage earners also must be given a greater share of profits resulting from increased productivity, it added.

"If the economy is not to be distorted by imbalanced incomes—high profits and inadequate consumer buying power—the buying power of wages and salaries must not merely catch up with past productivity increases. It must forge ahead," the Outlook said.

'Trickle-Down' Theory Fails

Pointing out that liquid family savings are now smaller than in 1945, the review said that the increased consumer spending needed to prevent a depression depends upon current personal incomes in the period ahead to a greater extent than in the years immediately after World War II. Consumer credit, it said, has been "stretched to the point where any further substantial increases in spending can be based only on rising personal incomes."

The Outlook criticized the so-called "trickle-down" theory held by many business economists that prosperity depends mainly on high profits and business investment.

"The trickle-down theorists are wrong," it said, "not because business income and investment are completely unimportant, but rather because they place sole emphasis on the small, top-part of the economic pyramid which depends for its prosperity upon the well-being of the great mass of consumers at the economic pyramid's base. It is the consumption base of the economy that sets the tone, in the long run, for the economy as a whole."

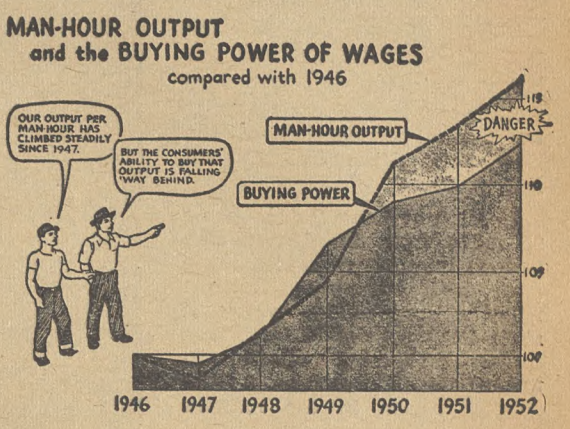
Buying Power Vital

Business spending for new non-farm plant and equipment during 1946-49 accounted for an average of about 10% of the economy's total output of goods and services and is "obviously an important factor in the economy," the Outlook said.

Consumer spending, which from 1946 to 1949 accounted for an average of 69% of total production, is clearly much more important in shaping general economic activity, the Outlook said. It is "the major factor in the economy—not the only one, but, by far, the largest. And in the long-run, business spending rests on consumer markets."

The review disputed the contention of "trickle-down" economists that business invests in new plant and equipment simply because it has available funds, and that this spending automatically continues if profits are high.

"Goods and services are produced for sale. When buying is increasing and production is rolling ahead, business firms invest in new plant and equipment to replace worn-out capital and to expand to meet the demands of the growing market," it said. "If buying slows down, the production of goods and services will drop off, too."



The Outlook said buying power of wages and salaries generally has failed to rise as rapidly as the economy's increasing productivity since 1946 and before. Although workers in manufacturing industries where union organization is effective have improved their buying power slightly since Korea, others have not caught up with post-Korean living costs. In many cases, there was a decline in buying power despite small wage boosts in certain industries.

"Failure by business to share the fruits of industrial progress with other groups can create economic conditions—excessively high profits and insufficient consumer buying power—that make full employment impossible in the long run," the Outlook warned.

Price Reductions Doubted

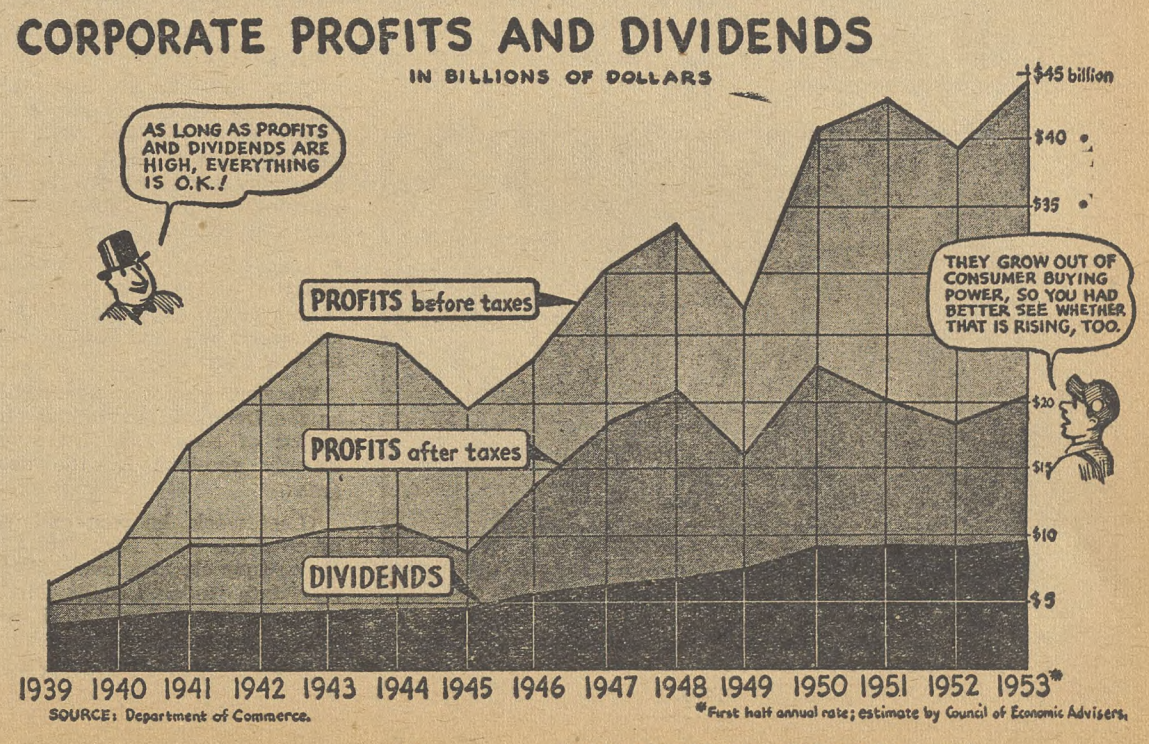
Monopolistic and administered price arrangements in most parts of the economy make it unlikely that price reductions will occur to any great degree, the Outlook believes, although rising productivity makes it fully possible for industry to reduce prices—thus sharing the fruits of increasing man-hour output with consumers.

"Wage and salary increases, based on increasing productivity" are therefore needed "to improve the buying power of many millions of families." Despite the high employment since 1942, "there is still a long way to go to meet the basic needs of decent housing, food, clothing, education and recreation," the CIO said.

It pointed out that about 14 million consumer units out of a total of 53 million earned after-tax incomes of under $2000 in 1952 and over 10 million others earned between $2000 and $3000 after taxes.

At the same time, in the first six months of 1953 the annual rate of total corporate profits before taxes was at an all-time peak of $44.5 billion, and in the first quarter, the after-taxes rate of return on net worth increased to 10.7%.

"Increased buying power of wage and salary earners and assured annual incomes represent actions by private groups in the economy to help achieve the necessary rising level of consumer spending for the maintenance of full employment," the Outlook said.



Potofsky Urges Talks With Russ—

N.Y. CIO Scores GOP 'Give-Away' Record

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

REPUBLICAN Administrations in Washington and Albany came under heavy fire from speeches and resolutions at the annual convention of the New York State CIO Council last week.

Meeting at Long Beach—some 25 miles from Manhattan—the several hundred delegates made clear their resentment against many actions of the years-old state GOP policies of Gov. Tom Dewey and the big business attitude of the eight-month-old GOP Administration in the nation's capital.

"The record to date in Washington is not encouraging," said Pres. Louis Hollander in his report to the convention. Noting that the Council had earlier sounded warnings against "gigantic give-aways" of natural resources, "take-aways" of New Deal-Fair Deal social programs and unpalatable tax programs, Hollander added:

"It is little satisfaction to be able to say that these charges and warnings have been substantiated by the acts and pronouncements in Washington" during recent months.

Legislature Rapped

Hollander, turning his attention to Empire State matters, charged that the New York Legislature in 1953 "compiled a record of abject service to greedy interests at the expense of the people of the state."

Big real estate interests were a major beneficiary, he said, through weakening of state rent control laws to permit increases of 15% and more at the expense of some two million families.

Furthermore, he said, the Dewey Administration proposals on New York City financial policies were a "brazen demonstration of sacrificing the interests of the many to satisfy the demands of the few."

To meet the problems, the Council set up a $100,000 statewide educational project to finance radio and TV programs and pamphlets during the next 10 months.

A major point of attack, at the three-day convention, was Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance changes passed by the Legislature in 1951. In setting up individual employer funds, rather than a general state-wide fund, and in making it more difficult for workers to receive benefits, the Hughes-Brees program has proven "discriminatory, unjust and injurious," the Council charged.

Other resolutions pledged support to the strike of the CIO Electrical Workers against the Arma Corp. in Nassau County and Brooklyn, which was settled shortly thereafter, and the continuing walkout at the big Hearn's department store in New York City.

The Council also scored "ruthless raiding forays" carried on by the AFL Teamsters against the CIO Brewery Workers, and placed its entire strength against raids by the Teamsters or any other union on CIO affiliates.

Pres. Hollander and Sec-Treas. Harold Garno were re-elected by acclamation to their eleventh successive terms, and were sworn into office by Pres. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers, one of a number of leading CIO officials who addressed the meetings.

Most of the visiting speakers concentrated their attention on the need for labor to rally its forces against the increasingly reactionary trend of the national Administration and the GOP-controlled Congress.

Pledging support to the CIO in such organizing drives, the steel union president also pledged the support of the USA-CIO to assure that "when unity comes," smaller union will not be gobbled up or torn apart in the unitying process.

Hailing the no-raiding pact with the AFL, McDonald noted that when futile raiding comes to a halt, great organizing benefits should follow. The steel union, he pointed out, has raised wages from 66c an hour in 1936 to $2.32 at present.

He praised the CIO Council for its legislative work, and suggested that in the states and cities, greater emphasis should be placed on winning labor's gains.

Rieve Warns On '54

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers scored "fumbling and failures" by the GOP in Washington, but he warned against complacency in expecting defeat for the Republicans either next year or in 1956.

"It's all very well to say the people were fooled in 1952" by the glamour of General Ike, Rieve said. "It has been said that the people will wake up when the signs of a depression begin to appear. Frankly, I hope we do not have to wait until then . . ."

AMERICA would do well to re-evalue the nation's foreign policy, both as a result of the truce in Korea and long-range developments in Europe, Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky, of the CIO International Affairs Committee, told delegates to the New York State CIO convention last week.

Potofsky, who heads the CIO Clothing Workers, based his call for changes in both domestic and foreign policy on observations during visits to a number of European countries this summer.

"Freedom-loving people loath communism," Potofsky said. "But loathing communism does not eliminate it. It is here as a hard disturbing fact. We will have to deal with it, without appeasement, but we will have to deal with it.

"The alternative may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization."

'Tough And Tricky'

The CIO official conceded that negotiating with the Soviet Union is a "tough and tricky" problem. But, he added:

"There are no international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation. Negotiation is not appeasement . . . If we are resolved to deal with other in terms of human dignity, have regard for their problems as well as our own, I think we can make progress toward peace.

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor. It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for . . .

"In labor's own history, we had our struggles with die-hards who would not negotiate nor arbitrate. But finally we did manage to get them to sit down and negotiate.

Suicide Danger

"Some of our giant corporations who deal with us still don't like us—let's not fool ourselves about that. Yet we live together."

Communism, the clothing union official said, is "no friend of labor. It is aggressive and belligerent; it exploits and enslaves; it deprives human beings of their individual rights, freedom and dignity."

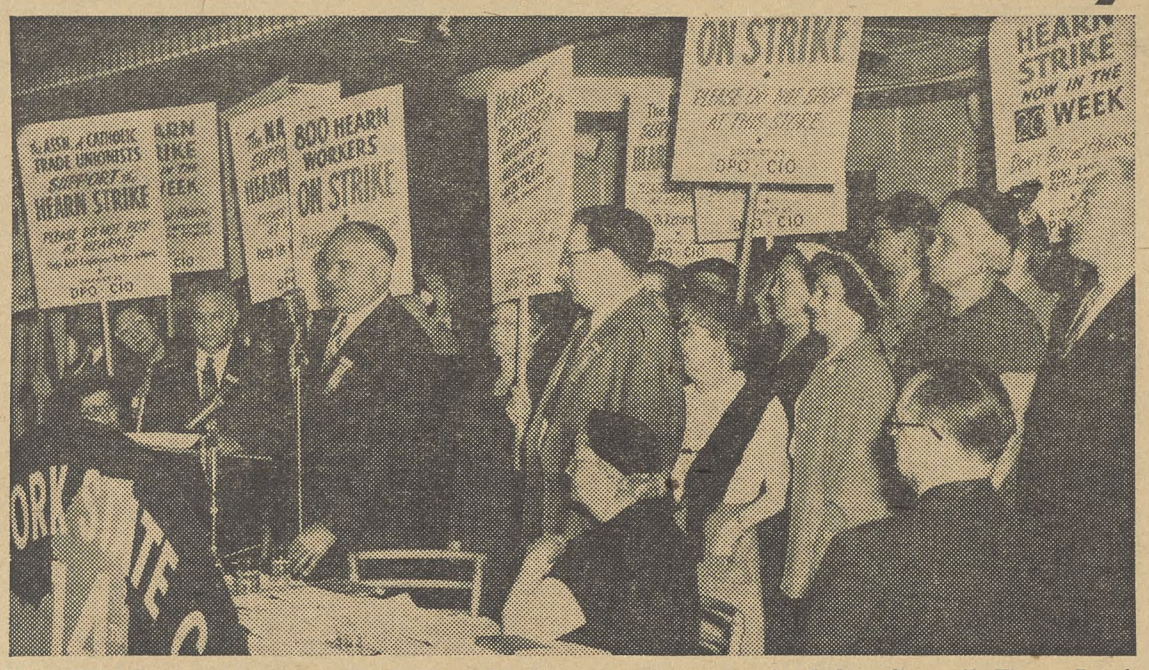
Pointing to the unpleasant fact that one-half the world is under Communist domination, Potofsky declared:

"We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ICFTU Work Hailed

In a review of CIO's stand for measures to help strengthen the free world, Potofsky noted that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is "the strongest anti-communist force in the free world"—in large part because its stands not only against totalitarianism but also for higher living standards and greater democracy for the people."

The Marshall Plan, he added, was a noble effort which helped many nations; but in France and Italy, he said, it also had the effect of helping the rich become richer and the great majority of the people to become poorer and disillusioned.



SOLIDARITY and support of New York CIO behind CIO Distributive Workers in long strike against Hearn's department store was voiced by Council Pres. Louis Hollander (center) after demonstration by DPO members at Long Beach convention.

'Unholy Alliance' On Power Rapped

What sort of a "power honeymoon" should there be at Niagara Falls, whose electric power potentials are even more important, if less romantic, than the scenery?

Rep. Roosevelt suggested to the New York State CIO that the "power honeymoon" should be the result of a "legitimate union" between the people with the government. It shouldn't, he added, be an "unholy alliance" between the government and the private utilities.

FDR Jr., Young Bob Wagner Cheered By New York CIO

TWO "JUNIOR editions" of two famous names who have built liberal reputations in their own right, received warm ovations from the New York State CIO Convention.

- Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., whose name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor in 1954, attacked give-away programs of the Washington and Albany GOP Administrations.

- Robert Wagner, Jr., son of the Senator who sponsored labor's magna charta, the Wagner Act, lashed out at Republican policies in New York City.

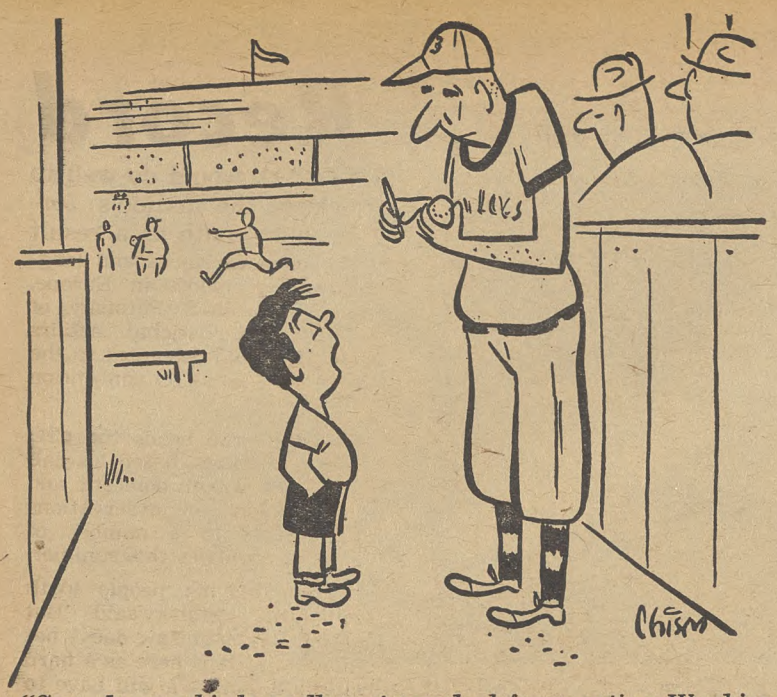
Wagner, who won nomination as the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York City, was warmly received by the delegates.

(Last week, he won endorsement of the New York City CIO Council for election, over Liberal candidate Rudolph Halley, independent Mayor Impelliteri, and Republican Harold Riegelman.)

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, who heads the City CIO Council, warmly praised Wagner in a speech to the state meeting. He criticized the GOP candidate as a strike-breaker in the 1939 taxi strike, and said he is the "big business candidate."

PRAISE for Robert Wagner, Jr., Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, was voiced by Michael J. Quill, City CIO Council and TWU president.

INSTALLATION—Pres. David J. McDonald (right) of the CIO Steelworkers administers oath of office to Louis Hollander (left) and Harold Garno, re-elected as New York CIO president and secretary-treasurer.



"Say, do you birds really get sparked from eating Weakies or just paid for saying so."

CIO Gold Miners In Ontario Dig In For A Long Battle

MORE THAN 4000 striking gold miners last week were digging in for what may be a winter-long fight in the sub-Arctic mine camps of far northern Ontario and Quebec.

As the walkout neared its third month, the strikers—members of the CIO Steelworkers—set up winterized picket tents.

The union is spending $40,000 a week to provide groceries for the strikers in the Preston East Dome, Hallnor, Boulan Reef and Delnite Mines in the northern Ontario area near Timmins, and at the Noranda Mines in northwestern Quebec.

Gower Markle, welfare and education director of the Steelworkers in the area, said that the expenditure would reach between $80,000 and $85,000 weekly when 2600 workers at the Hollinger and McIntyre mines become eligible for union welfare in a week.

Meeting the winter weather goes beyond winterizing the tents and providing groceries.

With the assistance of Howard Conquergood, welfare director of the Canadian Congress of Labor, who was loaned to the steel union, a smooth-running organization has been set up.

Some 300 men have been organized into a detail to cut and transport wood to the homes of the strikers.

SOME 1500 pickets are on duty at 17 points extending over 60 miles. The strike organization includes a recreation department, which provides nightly movies, holds dances and card parties, organizes tournaments for the pickets, and stages a weekly show using union talent. A mess kitchen provides meals for up to 3000.

Some of the striking miners were reported to have left the area for jobs elsewhere.

"The departure of employes is one of the risks management will have to take," Conquergood said.

"Unfortunately, the men most likely to leave are the most skilled workers."

It is apparent that the mine owners, sparked by R. Y. Murdoch, an officer in a score of mining properties and one of the most powerful industrialists in Canada, do not want a fair deal with the steel union.

The gold miners are seeking basic union aims, decent wages, the 40-hour week, the checkoff as the minimum form of union security, and a pension and health insurance plan.

The miners' average hourly earnings last Apr. 1, according to Canadian government figures, were $1.34 an hour, compared to $1.68 in iron and steel mills. Noranda has a basic hiring rate of but $1.05.

Steel Local Gives $200 A Week

Striking northern Ontario gold miners have been guaranteed $200 a week for the duration of their strike by fellow CIO Steelworkers in Local 2471, Windsor, Ont.

The local's executive board pledged the weekly payment and called on all Windsor area union locals to support the walkout.

Help Urged For Striking Gold Miners

A NATIONAL strike appeal on behalf of 4000 striking gold miners in Northern Quebec and Ontario, members of the CIO Steelworkers, was sent to all affiliates of the Canadian Congress of Labor by CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

In announcing the appeal, MacDonald said "the CCL regards this strike at Timmins and Noranda as a key battle against anti-union employers."

The CCL official cited Canadian government figures showing "the depressed conditions under which these miners have been working." The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the average hourly rate in gold mining as of June 1 was $1.34 an hour, while it was $1.70 per hour in other metal mining.

"In Ontario the basic gold wage is $1.10 an hour and at Noranda it is $1.05," MacDonald said.

A 48-hour work week at Noranda and almost all the Ontario gold mines, compared to a 45.9-hour average in gold mining and 43.4 hours in others metal mining, is another strike issue.

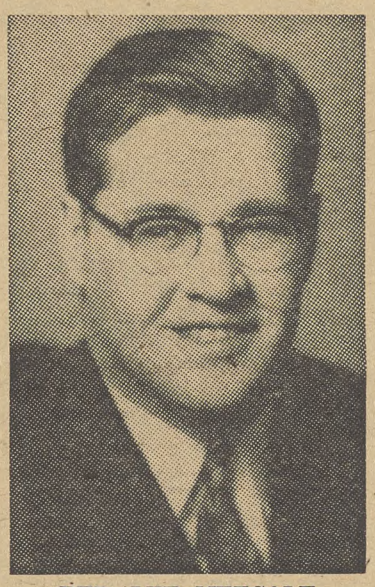
He's Hep On T-H—

Metcalf, New House Labor Group Member, Once Was CIO Legal Aide

WHEN THE House Labor Committee finally gets around next session to trying to rewrite and clarify the Taft-Hartley Act, it will be fortunate in having as one of its members a man widely recognized as one of the country's best legal minds.

He is Rep. Metcalf (D. Mont.), who came to Congress last January from a distinguished career as the youngest supreme court justice in his state's history.

What's equally important for the job at hand, he had gone to Montana's highest bench after years of practical experience as one of the West's outstanding labor lawyers. *And four of those years, from 1938 until he volunteered for Army service in 1941, he was attorney for the Montana State CIO Council.*



REP. LEE METCALF
Montanan once CIO aide

A LIBERAL by conviction, Metcalf's record during his first session in the House was in the progressive tradition established by his state's two outstanding Democratic Senators, Murray and Mansfield. He represents the first Montana district, the seat Mansfield held until elevated to the Senate.

Descended from pioneers, Metcalf was born at Stevensville, Mont., in 1911. He worked his way through a degree in history and economics at Stanford and another degree in law from Montana State Univ. in 1936.

Immediately entering politics, he was elected to the Montana Legislature that fall. In 1937 he was appointed assistant attorney general of the state, serving until his return to private practice.

As legal adviser for the Montana CIO, Metcalf came to know first hand the problems labor faces. Besides handling the council's cases, he also represented local unions in wage-hour and Wagner Act litigations.

IN THOSE DAYS, the Mine Workers were part of the CIO and one of his major campaigns before the legislature was for protective measures against silicosis, an occupational diesease of mining. Through the council, he also became familiar with the problems of other CIO internationals, including the Newspaper Guild and the Oil and Woodworkers unions.

Rejecting a commission, he entered the army after Pearl Harbor as an enlisted man and rose from the ranks to a commissioned tank destroyer officer. He participated in the Normandy invasion, the central France campaigns and the Battle of the Bulge.

A battle casualty, he came back to be one of the first allies in Germany, where he was assigned the task of establishing the first occupation court and police system.

RELEASED from duty in April 1946, he ran for the post of supreme court justice that fall and was elected with labor's support.

He is a student of the opinions of the great liberal Supreme Court Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Cardozo, and modeled his writing on their style.

The opinions he wrote for the Montana court won him fame in judicial circles.

Even outside the state, newspapers acclaimed them. The leading Seattle newspaper praised their "clarity and logical reasoning."

Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.), of the House Labor Committee, who has said one of his aims is to try to make the complicated Taft-Hartley law "clear and simpler," will find Metcalf an invaluable aide in such an effort. —M.P

Pennsylvania Councils Map Community, PAC Projects

SEVEN CIO councils from Northwestern Pennsylvania met last week for a one-day session to map political and civic activities during the coming year.

The meeting, called by Reg. Dir. George Craig, was the first of a series planned in Pennsylvania to coordinate activities of CIO councils in that state.

Chief speaker at the session was Carl A. McPeak, assistant to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

McPeak, urging the delegates to pay special attention to political legislative and community affairs affecting labor, said:

"Participation in public life and action is not only beneficial, but it is the duty of every CIO council."

The 50 delegates represented councils in Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Venango, Clearfield and Butler counties.

OTHER speakers besides McPeak and Craig, who also chaired the meeting, were Harry Boyer, president, Pennsylvania CIO Council; Charles Ferguson, of the Pennsylvania CIO Community Services Committee; Tilford Dudley, assistant director of National CIO-PAC; Al Zack, assistant publicity director for National CIO, and Mayor John Mullin of Clairton, Pa.

Future meetings, Craig said, would bring together delegates from the other CIO councils in Pennsylvania. There are 33 city CIO groups in that state.

$1 Million In Pension Boost Won At Ford

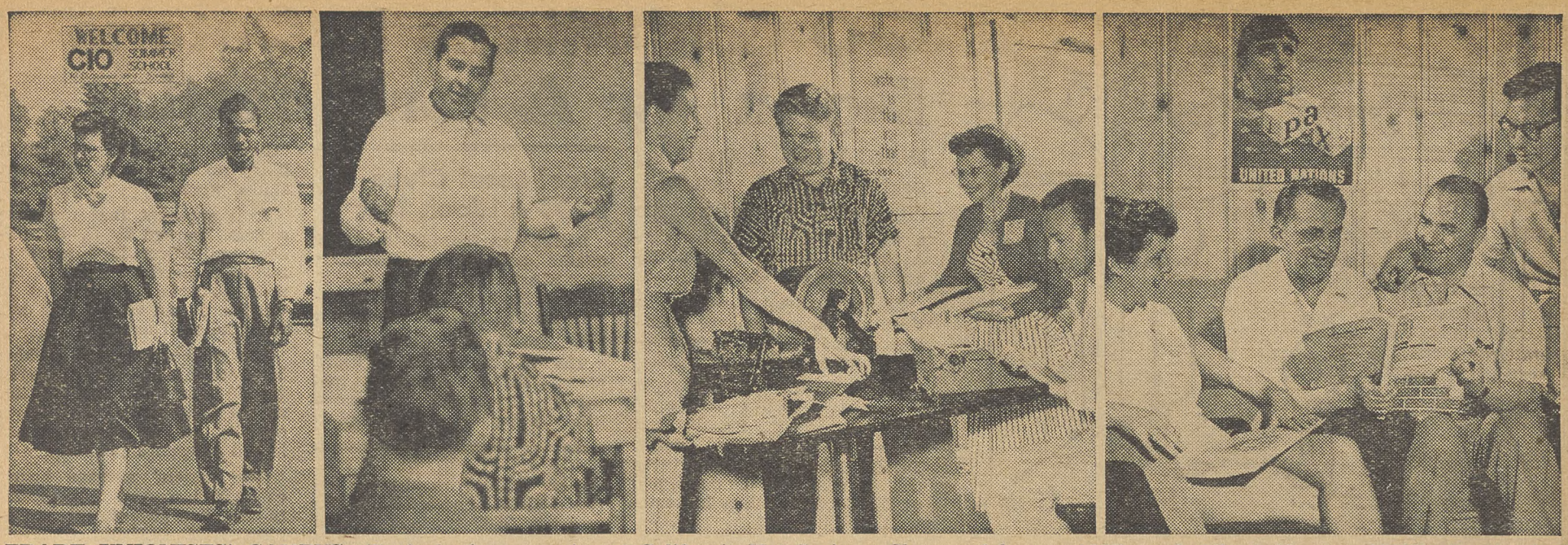
RETIRED Ford Motor Co. employes will be receive an additional $1 million in pensions payments under a revised pension agreement negotiated by the CIO Auto Workers, the union estimated last week.

The pact, which was signed last spring, raised maximum monthly payments from $125 to $137.50 effective June 1. Retroactive payments totalling $256,485 have been approved by the board administering the pension fund, according to Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO National Ford Dept.

HE SAID that in the next year the revised schedule of benefits will bring another $741,600 to the 5000 retired workers affected. Pension payments to those who have been receiving checks from the fund will be increased $38,800 monthly. Another $23,000 will go to workers with fewer years of service credits who previously received only Social Security payments.

The UAW-CIO also obtained additional hospitalization and medical insurance benefits for retired Ford employes with more than 10 years of service under a revision of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield program.

APPOINTED — Gov. Earl Warren of California was named U. S. Chief Justice by Pres. Eisenhower. He succeeds the late Fred M. Vinson. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther praised the Warren appointment.



TRADE UNIONISTS' CAMPUS—Typical of a score of CIO summer schools held in recent weeks under the sponsorship of the CIO Education & Research Dept. are these scenes from the recent California school. At left, Rose Valentine and James A. Waters of the Textile Workers arrive at California Hot Springs. Class on labor history is addressed by Anthony Ramuglia, California CIO Council education director and veteran unionist, who died a week later. Working on the mimeographed school paper are Rose Gutcher, ANG; John M. Ryan, IUE; Mary Rank, ANG; and Albert Haener, UAW. In the last photo, German unionists Alfred Schattanik and Paul Bemelmann (center) chat with Beverly Jackson of CWA and LeRoy Oleson, IUE. Some 75 students attended the California school.

—Photos by Joe Rosenthal, ANG and Pulitzer Prize-winner.

Big Farm Operators Drive For Legal Okeh On Wetbacks

BIG FARM operators in California and the southwestern states are turning the heat on Uncle Sam, trying to get the Justice Dept. to put a stamp of legal approval on the thousands of illegal Mexican "wetback" laborers pouring across the U. S. border.

An estimated 1.3 million Mexican workers illegally crossed the border so far this year, and a record 105,000 were nabbed by the border patrol during August, according to Labor Press Associated.

THE CAMPAIGN for more use of low-wage migrant labor is taking two forms:

1. An out-in-the-open demand that the Justice Dept. gave "dual purpose" immigration identity cards to all illegal migrants, and that they be allowed to remain indefinitely in the U. S. so long as they are employed.

2. An attack by an American Farm Bureau Federation upon the legal entry of Mexican farm workers under a U. S.-Mexico treaty. Under this treaty, Mexican workers legally admitted are guaranteed better wages, housing and conditions than afforded to American farm workers.

They're Collecting Coming and Going

Cold-blooded farm labor contractors are collecting coming and going in the "trade" of smuggling wetback laborers into the U. S., according to California Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown.

He said the contractors charge each Mexican worker from $100 to $125 to smuggle him in, and then charge the farmers $25 a head.

Brown said the migrant problem in California "has grown into a grave social problem, involving murder, prostitution, robbery, and a gigantic illegal narcotic infiltration."

California Republican Reps. Wilson and Utt have urged Vice Pres. Nixon—a former California GOP congressman—to intercede with the Justice Dept. to give more leeway for the wetbacks. (The name "wetback" originated in Texas, for migrants who swam or waded the Rio Grande. It applies to the whole southern border.)

The Justice Dept. has shown some interest in enforcing immigration laws since Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, on a recent vacation trip to the Southwest got his eyes opened on the wetback situation.

So now the big farm interests are claiming "labor shortages" and urging the Eisenhower Administration to soften up on enforcement. Actually, the last session of the GOP 83rd Congress drastically cut border patrol funds.

RECENETLY Utt and B. A. Harrigan agricultural commissioner from California's wealthy Imperial Valley (which adjoins the border), said Immigration Service agents should be concentrated along the frontier. They objected to any roundup of wetbacks on the farms.

The Farm Bureau's Mexican labor advisory committee, meantime, was meeting with the Justice Dept. and claiming that the present treaty program for legal importation of farm workers—which gives some consideration to fair wage and working standards—was a failure.

According to LPA, the border patrol has drastically stepped up its check for wetbacks. During August, the latest month for which figures are available, an all-time record of 105,529 illegal migrants were arrested. The figure for 1953 to date is 697,000, an increase of 67% over last year.

Since for every wetback caught, another sneaks in, LPA estimates that the wetback total to date for this year is a least 1.3 million.

THIS HUGE traffic not only holds down farm labor standards directly. It also harms unionized workers in the food processing industry—for example, the big Local 78, CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers Union, in California and Arizona.

Recently farm operators in the Imperial Valley have been using what LIU 78 calls "cheap foreign slave labor" and a new field packing system to handle lettuce crops, displacing hundreds of CIO packingshed workers from their jobs.

New U. S. Power Policy Perils Jobs, Oregon CIO Warned

THE REPUBLICAN Administration's new federal power policy "has put up the sign 'large industries keep out' of the Pacific Northwest."

That's what the Oregon State CIO Council convention, meeting in Klamath Falls, was told by Chairman Albert C. Ullman of the Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon Association.

Ullman bitterly condemned the new GOP policy—which undercuts public power programs and favors private utilities—as "abdication to selfish monopolists."

"The people of the Pacific Northwest," he said, "should rise up in righteous wrath at this political and economic sell-out of the region.

Touching on the issue of the Hells Canyon high-level dam—which CIO supports — Ullman warned: "Give the Snake River to private monopoly and watch the high Snake Valley rates flow downstream to the lower Columbia."

Meantime, a prediction that cost of power to consumers would be higher as a result of the new power policy was voiced by Assistant Sec. of Interior Fred G. Aandahl. In a speech to the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee at Fargo, N. D., Aandahl noted that the government can sell power cheaper than privately-owned utilities.

Super-Carrier Award For Bay State Asked

WITH SHIP building at its lowest ebb in two years, the CIO Shipbuilding Workers is campaigning to have the Navy allocate construction of a $209 million supercarrier to Bethlehem's Fore River, Mass., yard.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan warned Pres. Eisenhower that the industry's decline "has been felt by the skilled workmen who earn their daily bread in a craft dating back in American history more than three centuries."

"THE FORE River yard" he wrote, "is famous for its contribution of Navy design and development of aircraft carriers, and it is an ironic fact that today it is this construction yard which is without a single order for Navy work after two Navy destroyers and one fleet oiler leave its ways."

Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) also was joining in the campaign to have the supercarrier contract go to Fore River. His office said last week Kennedy told the Navy that the allocation of the contract to the yard would give employment to 5000 workers for three years.

MEANWHILE, IUMSWA scored gains for East and West Coast workers. At the Quigley Ship Yard, Inc., where the union recently won a five-to-one victory in a National Labor Relations Board election, a contract brought wage increases ranging from 7c to 60c an hour.

The new pact also provides eight holidays and four days' annual sick leave with pay, paid vacations of from one to three weeks based on length of service, a free $1000 life insurance policy, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage with the firm paying 60% of the cost.

On the West Coast, Local 9 at Long Beach, Calif., won an employer payment of 7.5c an hour into the jointly administered health and welfare fund, 3c an hour general wage increase, and employer-furnished tools or payment in lieu thereof to mechanics at Bethlehem, Todd and Marine Solvent yards.

GOP Firing Of Housing Aide Rapped

SOME 50 labor, housing, business and education leaders last week urged Pres. Eisenhower to halt the firing of Dr. Frank S. Horne from his post with the Federal Housing & Home Finance Agency.

Dr. Horne is director of the race relations service of the agency.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and George L-P Weaver, chairman and director respectively of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, were among those who protested the dismissal of Dr. Horne in a letter to the President.

The group charged that the sole reason for removing Dr. Horne from his non-political technical job was to pay a political debt to Joseph R. Ray, who is expected to succeed him.

(LPA)

Arma Strike Is Settled

THE TWO-MONTH strike of 4000 CIO Electrical Workers at the Arma Corp. plants at Nassau County and Brooklyn, N. Y., last week won reinstatement of 138 workers and a new, improved contract.

The two-year pact provides an across-the-board 9c hourly wage increase, incorporation of a 13c hourly cost-of-living increase in the basic wage structure, and raising the minimum wage by 20c to $1.42 an hour.

The independent Arma Engineers' Association, which respected the IUE picket lines won a 2.5% wage increase and the union shop.

Give A Buck To PAC

'Who's Got The Button?'—

The Little Red Cloud That Cried . . .

THE CUSTOMERS who patronized the state-owned haberdashery Arnold Mendes managed in Johvi, in Soviet-dominated Estonia, had one plaintive cry.

"Buttons, buttons who's got the buttons?" they demanded. Arnold didn't. And he couldn't get enough of them from the state-run factory to satisfy the demand. Being a good shopkeeper, the shortage grieved him.

So when he heard that political gramophone records were a drug on the market in Russia, he reacted with the typical ingenuity of one of his Yankee contemporaries. *He made a trip to Leningrad and bought a lot of Stalin's recorded political speeches. They're a drug on the market now. Back he went to Johvi, melted them down and moulded them into buttons.*

Everybody was happy. Business boomed so that Mendes went back to Leningrad for more records and hired more help to turn them into buttons.

Then the inevitable happened, according to the Estonian Communist newspaper Rahva Haal. An informer denounced him for *"embezzlement and speculation."* Now poor Arnold is in jail.

"The rogue made thousands of rubles in this way," complained Rahva Haal—perhaps a bit enviously.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Protests U. S. Pact With Franco Harms West

STRONG OBJECTIONS and "feelings of deep repugnance" to the new U. S. military-economic agreement with Franco Spain were voiced last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Protesting the agreement, the ICFTU predicted it would "inflict serious moral and political damage on the comity of nations united in the defense of freedom and democracy."

Under the agreement, announced recently in Madrid and Washington, the U. S. has leased Spanish military bases and in return granted economic aid to the Franco dictatorship. Pres. Eisenhower has called it a "quid pro quo" arrangement.

"Any apparent strategic advantage" resulting from the agreement will be "far outweighed in the struggle against totalitarianism," the ICFTU charged, as the inevitable result of association "with a blood-stained dictator."

The agreement, it continued, could not be justified on an economic ground, asking this question: "Can the American taxpayer lightly contemplate the pouring of financial aid into the pockets of a corrupt dictatorship which recognizes no democratic right of control by its own people?"

Germany

Mass arrests and purges of workers in Soviet-occupied East Germany are continuing, according to reports from West Berlin.

More than 1800 workers are reported to have been arrested as "saboteurs and enemy agents" and paraded at show trials in factories in the Soviet Zone. They are charged with participation in the June 17 worker demonstrations against Communist speed-up orders, which recently were reinstated.

Commenting on the sweeping death and prison sentences already imposed on German workers, the ICFTU said "the ruthless persecution of thousands of workers for organizing the uprising and for taking part in it proves that the revolt was spontaneous, and that the workers themselves took matters into their own hands."

Italy

Led by two democratic union federations affiliated with the ICFTU, millions of Italian workers staged a 24-hour protest general strike in an effort to gain long-needed wage increases.

An estimated five to six million workers participated in the one-day factory shutdown, which was almost completely effective. Participating were unions of the CISL and the UIL, both ICFTU affiliates, as well as the Communist-led CIGL.

Afterwards, the Confederation of Italian Industrialists voiced a flat "no" to wage boosts. CISL Sec.-Gen. Giulio Pastore warned:

"We only ask to negotiate and to negotiate immediately. But if our good will and sense of responsibility should be mistaken for weakness, the fight will go on with greater determination than before."

What Happened To The Old School Tie?

Cricket, the playing fields of Eton and all that were dragged into the recent convention of the British Trade Union Congress.

Uncricket conduct should be put on the unfair labor practices list, protested one delegate, explaining:

"During the last test match (cricket) this chap goes out in the dinner hour and, sitting in the cafe, he gets to watching the match on television. Naturally, he got mixed up with it and forgot to come back on time.

"Well, he had a bit of difference with his boss and was sacked for 'misconduct.' What a charge to make against a man in connection with the traditional sport of the country.

"His boss could go to the test match every day but he wouldn't be accused of misconduct."

Georgia CIO Hears Plea For 'Brick-by-Brick' Organizing

By ED LASHMAN

"CIO WON'T stop until every southern worker is organized." That's what CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told cheering delegates and guests of the 14th annual Georgia CIO convention meeting in Savannah.

Recalling the early days of struggle in his own Auto Workers union, Reuther told the Georgians: "the great, strong unions of CIO didn't come into being overnight. These organizations were built brick by brick just as you are building CIO in the South."

Attacking the kind of economic thinking that leads to depression, Reuther said "our big problem is to match our purchasing power with our productive power."

"AMERICA NEEDS two and a half million homes a year to wipe out slums and a minimum of 345,000 school rooms, "Reuther said. He pointed out that the total spending in the U. S. last year for all forms of education was "less than the cost of World War II for one week."

To raise the social security benefits for every couple over 65 years old up to $200 a month for one year would cost less than the last war did for 10 days, Reuther said.

He called for increased political activity and said "politics is the housekeeping job of democracy. To get an icebox full of good food, you need a ballot box full of good votes."

AT A BANQUET held in Savannah's Hellenic Center some 300 Georgia CIO members heard Claude Pepper, former Democratic Senator from Florida, predict that "the South is moving into economic and political leadership of the nation."

Pointing up a chronological history of southern problems, Pepper said that from the time of Franklin Roosevelt's election to the presidency, "the South began to come into industrial and economic maturity."

The Georgians took action on a full slate of resolutions dealing with state and national legislation, chief among which were calls for increased social security benefits at the national level and increased employment security benefits at the state level.

Other convention speakers were Boyd Payton, director of southern organizing for the CIO Textile Workers, and Daniel Powell, Southern PAC Director.

W. H. Crawford, Director of Dist. 35 of the CIO Steelworkers, was re-elected president of the Georgia Council. Vice-presidents are W. A. Montague of the Auto Workers; R. E. Starnes, Steelworkers; W. M. Russell, Textile Workers; and J. M. Moore, Communications Workers. A. O. McKinney of the Packinghouse Workers was re-elected treasurer.

These Southern Cops Reversed Their Role

County police met CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the Savannah, Ga., airport. But it wasn't the usual reason southern police have had for meeting CIO officials.

Their job was to escort him into town, not out of it. CIO telephone workers had made arrangements so Reuther, who was slated to open the Georgia convention, wouldn't be held up in traffic.

'Give The United Way'— CIO Backs Chest Drives

GIVE THE united way, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said last week in pledging full CIO cooperation in helping local Community Chests reach their goals.

Reuther issued the statement as Pres. Eisenhower opened the drive aimed at raising $280 million in communities throughout the U. S.

In a letter to H. J. Heinz II, president of the Community Chests and Councils of America, Reuther said in part:

"THE 1953 campaigns of the Community Chests and Councils of America again bring into sharp focus the indispensable work of the nation's voluntary health and welfare agencies.

"It is in this knowledge that I am happy to add my personal and official endorsement of the 1953 united community campaigns. Again, as in the past, all CIO members will be urged to give their full cooperation in helping local Community Chests and other united drives to go "over the top" by substantial amounts.

"It is the desire of our membership to participate not only financially but also in terms of board and committee memberships, and in any other capacity in which we as citizens can strengthen the work of voluntary health and welfare agencies and the vital services they provide."

HST To Get '53 Hillman Service Award

FORMER President Harry S. Truman will receive the $1000 annual Award for Meritorious Public Service from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

The presentation will be made at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Statler in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.

Truman is expected to make a major address on domestic affairs which will be broadcast over the ABC network at 10:35 p.m. EST. The speech will also be carried locally in St. Louis over station KMOX at 8:30 p.m.

THE Sidney Hillman Foundation was created by labor and industry to perpetuate the ideals of the late union leader in labor-management relations, race relations, social welfare and world peace. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the foundation and Hillman's successor as president of ACWA, will preside at the ceremony.

Mayor Reuter Of Free Berlin Dies

CIO JOINED the free labor world last week in mourning the sudden death of Mayor Ernst Reuter of free Berlin.

Reuter, who was 64, died of a heart attack after a brief case of bronchitis.

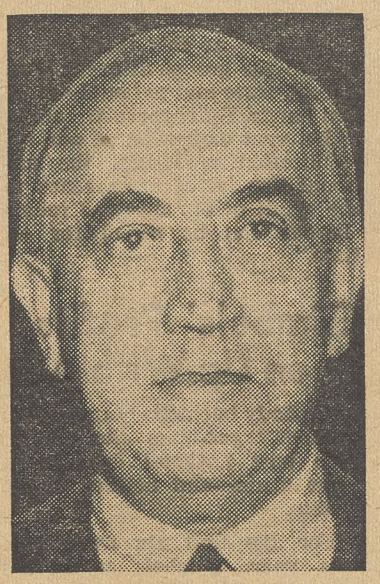
The West Berlin mayor, long a bitter foe of the Communists, was a vigorous leader for European unity, freedom and social progress.

LAST SPRING Reuter came to the U. S. to address the international convention of the CIO Auto Workers. And the UAW-CIO delegates voted a $5000 contribution to help provide relief for Soviet Zone refugees who fled to West Berlin.

A statement by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"The untimely death of Ernst Reuter has brought deep mourning to the entire free world.

"During these perilous postwar years, he has symbolized by his strong, courageous and democratic leadership the determination of the German people to rewin their place of high respect in the world community of nations.



MAYOR ERNST REUTER

"In his outpost of freedom, located behind the Iron Curtain itself, he has kept alive against overwhelming odds the fire of liberty and human dignity as a torch of eternal hope for his unfortunate compatriots under the Communist yoke.

"THE CONTRAST between the conditions he helped to realize in free Berlin and those on the other side of the Iron Curtain is the best monument I can think of to this man whose life has meant so much to all of the people of the democratic world and to those who long to join it."

Reuther also sent a personal message of condolences to Mayor Reuter's widow.

Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the CIO president, was to attend services for Mayor Reuter in Berlin last Saturday.

CIO-CSC Names Advisory Unit Of Health, Welfare Leaders

THE 18,000-member army of CIO community services volunteers is going to get some expert advice, from a score of the nation's leaders in health and welfare fields.

Formation of a CIO Community Services Health & Welfare Advisory Committee was announced by CIO-CSC Chairman Joseph A. Beirne. He also is president of the Communications Workers and a CIO vice president.

Beirne said the advisory group will enable CSC to develop a closer working relationship with leaders in the social work profession.

"The assistance of such a committee," he said, "could easily lead to more effective action on behalf of many CSC programs that would be of inestimable value to millions of Americans."

BEIRNE also reported on the growth of community services in CIO councils and local unions as "an action program, as a service program, and as a bread-and-butter program."

He estimated there are now some 18,000 CIO union counsellors in about 100 communities. Union counselling classes are under way continuously. And there are some 15,000 CIO union men and women serving on boards and committees of thousands of union agencies.

Two current CSC goals are to aid the development of federated, united fund drives instead of competeting local charitable campaigns and to gain greater labor and consumer representation on Blue Cross hospital insurance boards.

AMONG MEMBERS of the new advisory committee, serving as individuals, are:

Dr. R. M. Atwater, executive secretary of the American Public Health Association; C. W. Blackburn, general director of the Family Service Association of America; Ralph Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chests and Councils of America; R. E. Bondy, director of the National Social Welfare Assembly; Dr. Thomas D. Dublin, executive director of the National Health Council; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Kenneth D. Johnson, dean of the Columbia Univ. School of Social Work; and

Rev. J. J. Lennon, assistant secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities; H. L. Lurie, executive director of the Council of Jewish Federations & Welfare Funds; W. F. Maxwell, consultant to the Community Chests Councils; W. F. Meyer, Jr., national industrial program secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; and

Dr. George S. Stevenson, medical director of the National Association for Mental Health; R. S. Wilson, national director of armed forces and veterans services of the American Red Cross; R. H. MacRae, director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago; and J. E. Stuart, chairman of the Blue Cross Council.

Potofsky Named To Brandeis Post

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky has been appointed a fellow of Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.

Reuther Calls Neglect Of Disabled National Scandal

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther last week called for ending "the national scandal of indifference to the needs of our disabled fellow workers."

He said the needs of the handicapped could be met by "cooperative effort and a vast expansion of our rehabilitation resources."

His plea for action was contained in a statement issued on the eve of the observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week this week.

The week was started with a kick-off dinner Oct. 3 at Washington sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. CIO's views were to be presented by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

SEN. KILGORE (D. W. Va.), Senate sponsor of the week, was the featured speaker. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers was a member of the arrangements committee.

"In less than the time it takes to read this statement, a member of the CIO—in a steel or textile mill, in a rubber or auto plant, in an oil refinery or public utility—will suffer a disabling work injury, perhaps a permanent one," Reuther said.

He said that in 1952 more than two million Americans were injured while at work.

"Techniques of physical and vocational rehabilitation," Reuther continued, "are already far advanced and improve each day. The fact that thousands of the so-called handicapped have proved to be qualified workers clearly shows what rehabilitation and community cooperation in job placement can achieve.

"BUT WE have barely scratched the surface of the great human reservoir of disabled who are asking America for a chance. The ninth annual observance of National Employ the Handicapped Week should help dramatize to the entire nation the great responsibility which we have not yet met.

"Each day of every week of every year, each one of us must be working at this task. Public and private groups at every level —local, state and national—must join hands. By cooperative effort and a vast expansion of our rehabilitation resources, the national scandal of indifference to the needs of our disabled fellow citizens can be ended for all time."

Local Rent Unit Hit By CIO Aide

Failure of local rent advisory groups to prevent skyrocketing rents since federal ceilings were killed was charged by Al Jordan, CIO member of the Cincinnati Fair Rent Committee, in resigning from the group.

Jordan, a CIO Steelworkers staff representative and Cincinnati CIO Council board member, said the rent unit is "in the hands of the real estate group and has failed to block many cases of excessive rent boosts."

Gimbels' Profits Keep Up With Ads

"Nobody but nobody undersells Gimbels," proclaim the ads of the big national department store chain—and neither do its profits.

For the first six months of this year, Gimbels upped its sales by only .5% but earnings leaped 170%, according to Labor Press Associated. For a 12-month period, sales actually dropped but profits climbed 52% after taxes.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

THIS DEPARTMENT'S recent report on high markups by some credit jewelers, and the steep list prices on many watches compared to their small wholesale cost, has drawn complaints from jewelers, trade associations and manufacturers.

Some of the jewelers argue it is not fair to pick on them alone, because the installment furniture stores also charge high markups. They also point out that legitimate jewelers do not exact the full list price on goods carrying manufacturers' exaggerated price tags, and that the high cost of selling on credit must be considered. For example, H. G. Davis, a jeweler in Berea, O., writes:

"If you have any sense of fair play I would appreciate you publishing the other side. There is no question that certain of us jewelers are gougers, but your treatise was only about 10% truth . . . You picked up a chiseler's sheet and used it to your advantage. The legitimate jeweler does not buy from these outfits. Nor does he mark up goods as you have pointed out. In our store, for example, the only 100% markup item is costume jewelry and we are stuck with half of it at the end of the season. Legitimate watches such as Hamilton usually carry a 40% discount to us. You also forgot to point out that the watch prices include the tax . . . You neglected to mention that electric clocks, fountain pens, religious articles and a host of other items are all 40% off to us . . ."

Meat Prices Under Study

The Agriculture Dept. last week began investigating the meat "price spread"—the gap between declining cattle prices received by stockmen and continuing high retail meat prices for housewives.

The inquiry was ordered by Sec. Ezra Taft Benson and will be carried out by Agriculture Dept. economists.

A recent earnings report by Armour & Co. showed earnings climbed by 175% in the nine months ending Aug. 1, despite a drop in sales.

ANSWER: Our article specifically warned that it is the credit jewelers and canvassers specializing in installment sales, not the legitimate jewelers, who charge the full price for watches and jewelry that carry exaggerated list prices. The American National Retail Jewelers Assn. itself has criticized the "practice of certain suppliers of pre-ticketing articles with grossly exaggerated retail prices."

Undoubtedly it costs a retailer more to sell on time than for cash. This is true in the furniture business too, where stores specializing in installments frequently charge 20% more on the average than stores that sell primarily for cash but arrange time payments when desired.

There are two valuable shopping lessons we can all learn from this controversy over jewelry prices:

1. **List prices or pre-printed price tags on merchandise mean very little, not only on many brands of watches and jewelry, but on many other goods. The mattress trade, for example, is notorious for using exaggerated "list prices." The only way to make sure of fair value is to compare prices at several stores on the same item.**

2. **Be especially wary of stores that stress easy credit rather than the price of the merchandise itself.**

The manager of a credit clothing store once explained to me how he was able to sell cheap clothing at high prices. The chain for which he worked would take dresses that cost $10 at wholesale and mark them up to $20. Even the fanciest Fifth Ave. or Wilshire Blvd. stores would charge only about $20 for such a dress, while a typical department store would charge about $17, a neighborhood specialty shop about $16 and a cash-and-carry chain store about $15.

But the credit store was able to get away with charging $20 because it permitted the customer to pay only $1 a week. So the customer didn't think of it as a $20 dress, but a "dollar-a-week-dress" which of course sounds like very little.

Since wage-earners are led into paying such steep markups for merchandise, naturally unions tend to think about getting discounts for their members to protect the buying power of their wages.

CIO Volunteers Check Slums

IN THE WAKE of a Chicago tenement fire which killed 18 persons, CIO unionists have begun their own investigation of fire, health and safety rules on the South Side of the nation's second city.

CIO-PAC volunteers in Chicago's 1st Congressional District have started the checkup, according to Willoughby Abner, district PAC leader.

He said some 100 volunteers have offered to check violations in their own apartment buildings and those of their neighbors. Complaints from tenants will be taken to the PAC district office and relayed to City Hall housing authorities.

A coroner's jury looked into the cause of the holocaust and brought out laxity in city building inspections and in Municipal Court handling of violations of city building ordinances.

The tenement fire was still another reminder of the action of the GOP 83rd Congress in killing off almost all funds for construction of low-rent public housing and slum clearance programs.

Mayor Kennelly of Chicago said the area of the tenement fire "was condemned but clearance of the slums was blocked by the federal government."

(Now read "The Shame of the Slums," on Page 4.)

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

HERE, IN MONTREAL, one of the oldest cties in North America, one of the youngest unions in CIO—the Electrical Workers—has had a vigorous and hard-hitting convention.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett tells me that more than 700 delegates were in attendance. Yet it was only four years ago that the heavy burden of organization was placed on IUE Pres. Jim Carey and the other leaders of this youthful group. Four years ago, our late CIO Pres. Philip Murray chartered IUE and gave them the tremendous responsibility of breaking the grip of the Communist-dominated UE. They were equally charged with the job of organizing and bettering the living standards of tens of thousands of workers in the nation's electrical industry.

Within those four year, IUE has brought the benefits of trade unionism to 400,000 workers. As I addressed the assembled delegates, I could not help but be deeply impressed by the sense of dedication which they brought with them to their convention. They had truly set an organizational pace which other CIO unions must applaud. And beyond mere strength in numbers, they have achieved standards in wages and working conditions that should make them genuinely proud of their efforts.

IT SEEMS TO ME that the growth and maturity which has been achieved by IUE shows once again the basic truth that is in the trade union message. Certainly, no one gave any help to IUE outside the union ranks. In spite of the fact IUE was dedicated to freeing hundreds of thousands of workers from the grip of a bunch of Communists, employers fought just as bitterly, as they have always done.

The leadership of IUE took a positive stand. They put their best efforts into winning decent conditions and standards for their membership, and then they took their true victories before the workers. They organized on the basis of their record, and the record was a good one.

In the past year, IUE has seen workers in 72 different NLRB elections decide to organize unions within its international structure. In many other cases, workers have decided, without going through the NLRB process, to affiliate with IUE.

But IUE is not sitting back and resting. Like all of CIO, their leadership and their membership have pledged themselves to still greater organizational efforts.

IUE'S CONVENTION is a gathering of youth, well salted with experienced trade unionists. Just as I found in traveling to the state council conventions, we of CIO have no fear of a lack of leadership developing out of the rank-and-file. The young men and women, from the plants and mills and factories, are making their way towards the responsibilities of leadership. The entire nation, the millions of workers who are still denied the benefits of trade unionism, can take heart from this fact.

I must say that IUE's convention was one of the most stirring I have ever attended. Some professional mourners speak reverently of the past achievements of CIO, as though they were in another age. Perhaps, in a way, they are right. Perhaps we are entering a new age. But it's also possible that we're beginning to see the new ways in which workers can roll the union on.

Better Pension Deal And 10% Pay Hike Asked By Shoe Union

SOME 2000 CIO Shoe Workers will stress improved pensions and a 10% wage increase as their major demands in negotiations for a new contract with Florsheim Shoe Co., Chicago.

The present contract expires Oct. 31. The demands, unanimously approved by the USWA-CIO members employed at the Chicago plant, follow closely the union's aims in negotiations with the International Shoe Co. at St. Louis.

USWA-CIO has extended the present contract with Intl. Shoe which expired Sept. 30, until Oct. 31. During the opening negotiations the firm made no monetary offer, and negotiations will be resumed Oct. 19. USWA-CIO represents the workers at 28 of the company's plants.

AFL Ratifies No-Raid Pact

EXPECTED ratification of the CIO-AFL no-raid agreement was voted overwhelmingly by delegates in a closing session of the AFL national convention in St. Louis.

CIO ratification of the agreement will come before the 15th CIO convention, to open Nov. 16 in Cleveland.

The agreement was drafted after the CIO and AFL early this year renewed negotiations toward labor unity, and the no-raid pact has been hailed as a "first step" toward amalgamation.

The AFL also approved a plan to end jurisdictional disputes with the federation, similar in principle to the CIO jurisdictional arbitration program set up two years ago.

The CIO-AFL no-raid agreement, subject to ratification by the CIO convention, would go into effect on Jan. 1 and run for one year. It would take effect in particular industries only as it was ratified by unions in the same field or jurisdiction.

30,000 At U.S. Rubber Gain 12c Pay Package

CIO RUBBER Workers last week obtained a settlement with the last of the Big Four rubber companies when it signed an agreement with U. S. Rubber covering 35,000 employes in 19 plants.

URW-CIO last April obtained a revision of its five-year health agreement with U. S. Rubber, the biggest employer in the industry. With the agreement reached last week, it obtained a total package of 12c an hour, similar to the settlement reached with the other of the Big Four, Firestone, Goodrich and Goodyear.

The U. S. Rubber agreement, which was obtained under a wage re-opener, gives a 5c hourly across-the-board wage increase, a boost of pension minimums for $100 to $125 monthly to all who have retired since July 1, 1950, and a hike of the company-paid life insurance from $2000 to $3000.

Under the April agreement, which was the first of the revisions of the health agreements secured from the Big Four, the following benefits were obtained for workers and their dependents.

Hospitalization of 120 days, payment of all hospital charges, $3 a day for doctor's visit each day, $250 surgical fees and out-patient X-ray service for diagnostic purposes. The company bears the full cost.

At that time URW-CIO also won two weeks' vacation after three years of service and correction of some wage inequities.

In addition to settlements with all of the Big Four, agreements have been reached with a half-dozen of the big independent rubber companies. URW has yet to obtain settlements with 200 other smaller firms in the industry.

Collis Is Elected Guild President

Joseph F. Collis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last week was elected president of the CIO Newspaper Guild in a closely decided membership referendum. The final count was Collis, 7498; Harry Martin, incumbent, 7284.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1953.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry C. Fleisher, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, None; Business manager, None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Walter P. Reuther, Pres.; James B. Carey, Secy-Treas.; John V. Riffe, Exec. V-P. Vice-Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: **(If there are none, so state.)** None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 109,138.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1953.

[SEAL] Josephine M. Carney
(My commission expires July 31, 1958.)

UFWA Strikes Virginia Plant

MORE THAN 1000 members of the CIO Furniture Co., last week struck the American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., in an effort to get a first contract with the firm.

UFWA-CIO late in August won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant—one of the biggest in the industry—by a vote of 719 to 255 for no union. Since then the firm has said "no" to the requests of the negotiating committee.

Union demands include a 6% increase in wages, which now average 99c an hour, and the checkoff.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
Denver	KVOD	630 Mon.-Thurs.	7:15
		Fri.	9:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630 Monday	8:45
		Tues-Fri.	7:00
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Springfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WAAB	1440	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:45
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:30
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

GOP Fund Cuts Close 200 Offices; Snafu On Jobless Benefits Ahead

By MILTON PLUMB

IF MASS unemployment becomes a serious U. S. problem in coming months, jobless workers are going to have a tougher time collecting their unemployment insurance benefits.

Throughout the nation—and particularly in big industrial states—public employment offices are being closed down. Approximately 200 have been shut to date.

ALMOST all states have already had to extend the waiting period for initial jobless benefit checks.

Layoffs running in many cases to hundreds of employes have been carried out in the staffs of all state employment offices. In the 48 state systems, some 2000 have already been fired and another 1000 are scheduled to go.

It's all the result of the deep slashes in Labor Dept. funds voted by the Republican 83rd Congress last session. The cut in personnel of employment offices averages 10% across the nation.

And it sets the stage—if the present layoff trend in auto, farm implement, metal-working and other industries should grow into a serious jobless crisis—for a nation-wide snafu on unemployment benefits.

AS THE OHIO CIO Council commented: "The whole process will get snarled up; checks will creep out to needy unemployed workers at a snail's pace; and everybody will be shouting bloody murder."

Unemployment insurance is on a state-by-state basis, but the federal government contributes funds to run the state systems, as distinct from actual payment of benefits.

Last session, Congress appropriated $192 million for operation of state unemployment insurance offices—$26 million below former Pres. Truman's estimate and $21 million less than Pres. Eisenhower's budget recommendation.

Here are some of the results in the states:

NEW JERSEY: The N. J. State Division of Employment Security has laid off 460 employes in the last month and may lay off 200 more. Ten local offices have been closed.

Harold G. Hoffman, state ES director, said that real "inconveniences" to job seekers and claimants will result. He pointed out that in some areas, the closing of offices means that unemployed now have to spend $1.16 just for round-trip bus transportation to the nearest center, where they must report regularly to stay eligible for payments.

Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council blamed the "critical situation" on the "irresponsible budget-slashing policies of the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress."

NEW YORK: Empire State's allotment of federal funds is $3.4 million less than last year. This means the loss of several hundred employes and the closing of many local offices, including even one in the highly industrialized Rochester area.

At its convention 10 days ago, the State CIO Council adopted a resolution condemning these and other reductions in Labor Dept. appropriations.

"The ruthless cuts imposed on the Labor Dept. will be paid for by the people of the nation and by communities many times over in social and economic costs," the resolution declared.

OHIO: The Bureau of Unemployment Compensation received $1.3 million less than even its "economy-minded" members thought necessary to run Ohio's program this year. Some 200 members of its staff have been laid off and 15 offices are slated to be closed.

Although the state at present has a relatively small unemployment load, the BUC is already snowed under with paper work. Two years ago, at the request of General Motors and others, the Ohio Legislature passed a law requiring the commission to send employers a constant running account of unemployed workers' activities.

MICHIGAN: Although Gov. G. Mennen Williams' (D.) full employment committee has just reported that Michigan's jobless now number 103,000 persons, ESC director Max Horton said that he's forced by the lack of funds to extend the waiting period between checks from the former one week to twice that time.

Meanwhile, the state central committee of Michigan Democrats took note of the job situation by pointing out that defense layoffs in Michigan have reduced purchasing power by $7 million a week. It pledged itself to work for unemployment compensation equal to 50% of wages lost through joblessness.

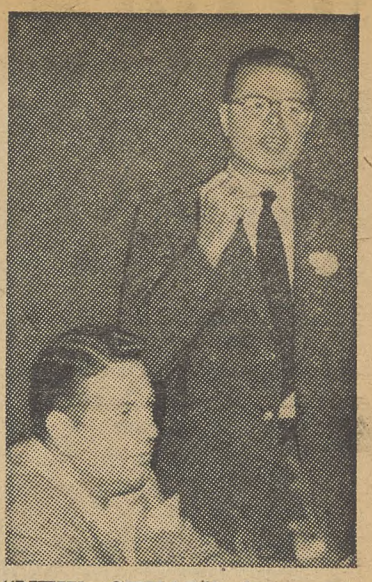
RHODE ISLAND: Some 50 workers have been laid off, although the state's employment offices are among the most overworked in the country due to many shutdowns throughout the New England area.

NORTH CAROLINA: Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the N. C. Employment Security Commission, said that the congressional cut requires his state to reduce expenses of the program by $418,000 this year. That means, he explained, the loss of over 100 employes and "reduction in all employment service activities."

Job Trend Shifting

The Bureau of Labor Statistics last week reported that non-farm employment in factories, shops and offices reached a record 49.4 million in August, but added these signs of a developing downturn in the employment picture:

- **The usual end-of-summer seasonal gain in factory employment, after vacation shutdowns end, was less than usual—200,000 as compared with 740,000 a year ago.**
- **For the first time since 1945, non-farm employment now is no higher than in June. And area labor supply is running ahead of the demand.**
- **The usual seasonal increase in working hours and earnings also failed to develop. The mid-August figures were 40.5 hours and $1.77 an hour. The straight-time pay average also is stable.**



"NEW STEAL" has replaced the New Deal under GOP Congress, Roy Reuther, Auto Workers PAC director, told UAW-CIO Region 4 summer school at Ottawa, Ill. At left, Pat Greathouse, UAW Region 4 director.

CIO Aide Urges Hike In Jobless Benefits

STATE OFFICIALS who administer unemployment compensation were told last week they should try to realize what happens to unemployed workers forced to live on present benefits instead of fighting all federal efforts to improve them.

As members of the Interstate Conference of State Employment Security Agencies met at taxpayers' expense in plush Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Leonard Lesser, legal consultant to the CIO Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., reminded them of their responsibilities to the people picking up the tab for their expense accounts at the $15-a-day New Hampshire resort.

RECALLING the concern expressed by CIO spokesmen a year ago that the conference is "employer-oriented," Lesser said that although its leaders had since met with organized labor "no attempt was made to develop a program of action which would remove these criticisms."

"There has been no attempt," he added, "to secure labor's views or even to discuss mutual problems before action is taken on specific issues."

Lesser also pointed to recent "intemperate" testimony by Georgia State Administrator Marion Williamson as the representative of the Interstate Conference before the House Ways and Means Committee. He said these attacks on "all opponents of the Mason and Mills bills do little to engender confidence in the impartiality and fair-mindedness of the Conference."

Such actions, he declared, do not help to remove charges that the ICSESA is "a tool of reactionary and special-interest groups." AFL Pres. George Meany used those words last week in declining to participate in the conference.

ASKED to speak on the adequacy of present benefits, Lesser remarked that his topic would be "more descriptive" if stated as "Benefit Inadequacy."

"In no area can benefits be considered adequate for the great mass of workers covered by state unemployment compensation laws," he said. "Labor believes that for unemployment compensation to serve its function, it must, at the very least, provide benefits at a level which permits a worker and his family to maintain a reasonable and decent standard of living."

Jobless Pay Under Minimum Budget

Employment security officials had these figures pointed out to them last week to show what labor means when it says unemployment benefit payments are inadequate:

In October 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, $72.17 was needed weekly to maintain an average Detroit worker's family at a minimum level. At that time a minimum of $41 was required for food and housing alone.

Prices since have risen considerably, but the latter figure exceeds by nearly $10 the maximum benefit now payable in Michigan to a worker with two dependent children. And Michigan has the third highest average benefits in the country!

UPWA Gains 5c Pay Boost, Medical Plan

A PATTERN-setting agreement with Armour & Co. for a 5c hourly wage increase and a company-paid medical plan was reached by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers last week.

The settlement came after night-long joint negotiations with leaders of the two unions. The agreement calls for a straight 5c hourly across-the-board pay raise for 35,000 workers in Armour plants across the country.

Armour will also pay the full cost of a program providing employes and their dependents with hospitalization, medical and surgical benefits.

UNION SPOKESMEN estimated the money value of the medical plan at 4.5c an hour per worker.

A series of protest walkouts by union members in various cities had preceded the successful night-long negotiating session.

The agreement is expected to set the pattern for new contracts with the other three big packing companies, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

Contract negotiations began May 11 with Swift & Co. and July 1 with the other three members of the Big Four. Reluctance of the companies to come through with an acceptable offer on wages and fringe benefits had brought a strike hint.

A Mink Coat In Every Deep-Freeze

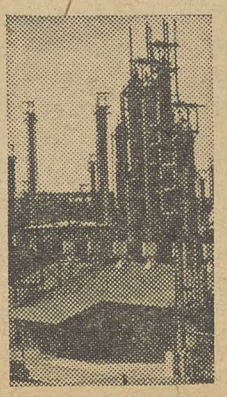
T. M. McCORMICK

WANT TO KNOW the cost of the GOP "give-away" of the coastal oil lands and other national resources?

It's a trillion dollars, estimates T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers. *And here's what it would buy:*

"With one trillion dollars they could buy a $5000 mink coat for every woman over 21 years and a deep-freeze to keep it in and still have enough money left over to pay off the entire national debt."

Consequently, McCormick told the OWIU convention in Denver, the "mink coat and deep freeze" scandals of the Democrats were small potatoes compared with Republican give-aways of U. S. public resources to big business.



OIL REFINERY

UAW Calls National Job Layoff Conference

—See Page 2

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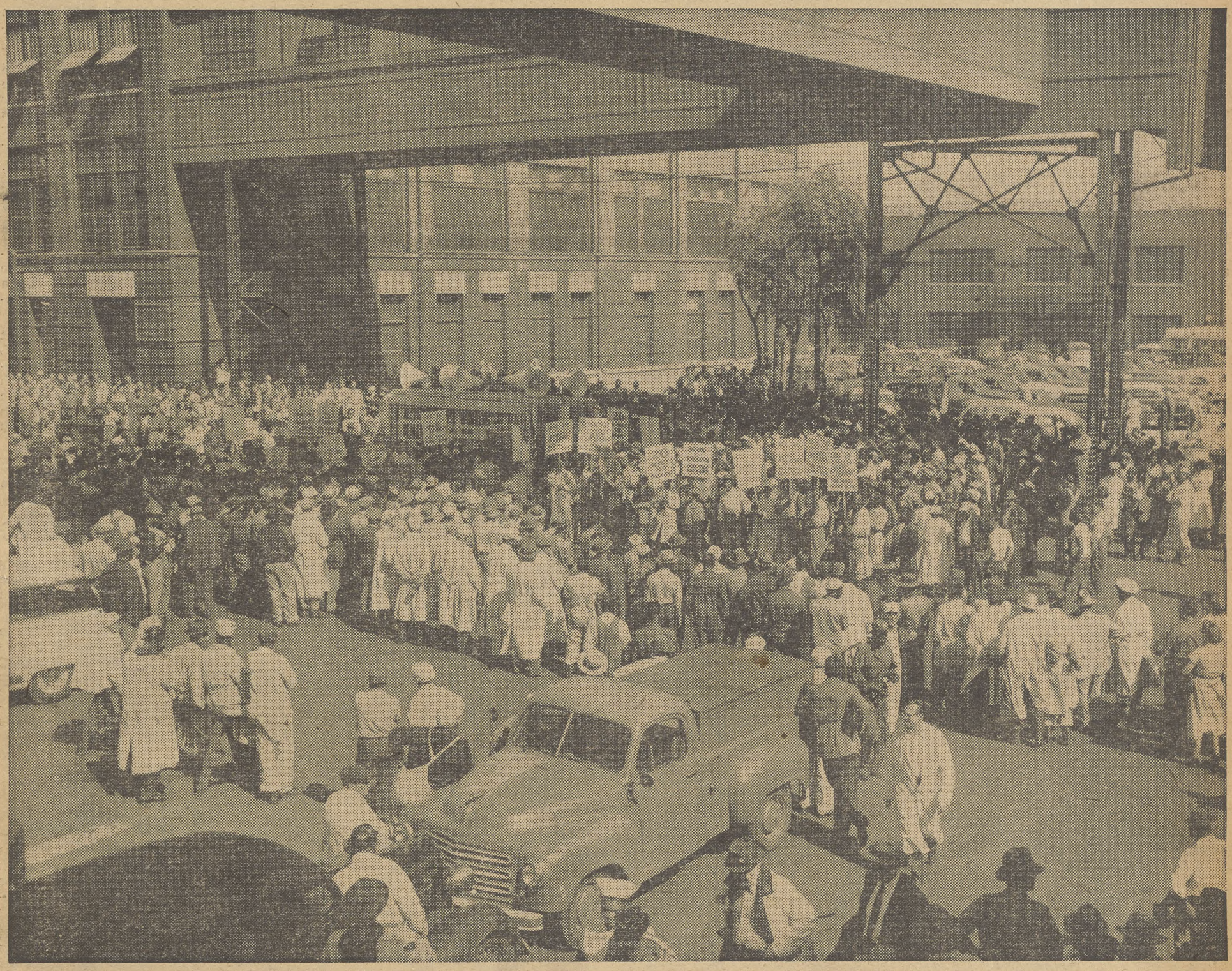
Vol. XVI WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 12, 1953 82 No. 41

'Pro-Prosperity Program' Urged By HST To Build Stronger U. S.

–See Page 3



What It Takes —At Times

A noon-hour demonstration by thousands of CIO Packinghouse Workers at Swift's plant in Chicago's stockyards—paralleled by similar protest rallies in other major packing centers—was helping to bring the Big Four meat firms to terms on new wages and contract gains for the UPWA and the AFL Butchers. Last week the 9.5c package first reached at Armour's was extended to the Swift chain, where the CIO union represents some 19,000 workers in 27 plants. Terms include a 5c wage increase and company-paid hospital, surgical and medical benefits for workers and their families which will cost the employer 4.5c an hour for each employe. Cudahy earlier had agreed to abide by the initial settlements.

UAW Sets National Rally On Unemployment Peril

THE CIO Auto Workers last week announced the union will hold a national conference in Washington on Dec. 6-7 on the growing threat of unemployment.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey revealed plans for the conference in a speech at Brookfield, Ill., in which he charged the business-controlled Eisenhower Administration with indifference to the problems of the jobless.

Announcement of the conference followed a series of Bureau of Labor Statistics reports of signs of decreased employment ahead. In August factory hiring dropped 25% below the past World War II average.

The U. S. News & World Report last week predicted that the average unemployment figure for the first of 1954 will be 3.6 million, an increase of two million from the present number.

In his speech at a UAW local meeting in Brookfield, Mazey pointed out that some people think it might be a good thing to have five to 5.5 million unemployed.

"IT IS a crime to have unemployment when there are so many needs to be filled," he said. "If we took an inventory on the basic needs of the American people, it would give us work for 25 to 30 years."

Mazey called for greater political activity to change the picture in Washington, where, he said, there will be no democratic planning for needs "as long as we have an Administration that plans for profits."

The U. S. News & World Report said: "Factory jobs are expected to show the greatest decline in coming months. They may average 16.5 million for the first half of next year, compared with about 17.1 million now. This would account for nearly half of the probable job shrinkage.

"Hardest hit among factory workers will be those making durable goods such as steel, autos, machinery and weapons. Their output is slowing down already.

"The soft-goods industries, making such things as textiles, clothing, foods and paper, also are expected to employ fewer people next year."

Declining unemployment also was forecast by U. S. News & World Report in mining, construction, transportation, utilities, and wholesale and retail merchandising.

The magazine also reported greater unemployment compensation claims. New claims for 23,405 jobless were reported in Pennsylvania in the Sept. 12 week, compared with 13,144 a year ago.

MICHIGAN, where the auto industry is centered, "had almost half again as many claims as last year in the Sept. 12 week," said the magazine.

Slowdowns in farm machinery and metal fabricating boosted claims in Tennessee, and layoffs in textiles, shoes and garments increased the number of claimants in New England and some of the Southeastern seaboard states. The number of jobless compared to a year ago rose in some farm states, including Vermont, Minnesota and Kansas.

The UAW-CIO held a similar conference in January 1952 in Washington to call attention to unemployment resulting from conversion of peacetime operations to defense production.

LONG WALKOUT—CIO Electrical Workers Local 925 is in the second month of a strike at Linton, Ind., General Electric plant because GE has refused to arbitrate wage issue. Wage rates at nearby GE plants average nearly 50c an hour higher than at Linton.

IUE Gains 10c Boost In First Dumont Pact

THE CIO Electrical Workers have won a first contract with the Dumont television chain boosting the wages of 3000 employes by 10c an hour. The agreement covers five plants in New Jersey.

IUE-CIO also obtained back pay of approximately $35 for every worker under the pact with the firm, which resisted organization for a dozen years. The union won a National Labor Relations Board election last February and since has been negotiating with the firm.

THE agreement also provides plant wide seniority, plant wide transfer procedure, an increase of $500 in insurance benefits, three days off with pay during death in the worker's family, an overtime provision, grievance and arbitration machinery, and the union shop.

In an agreement with the Federal Television & Radio Corp., Nutley, N. J., IUE-CIO obtain several benefits for 4300 workers. These improvements include wage increases of 4c to 10c an hour, three weeks vacation after 10 years, three days off with pay for death in the family, increased insurance benefits, Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage.

A three-month strike won increases of 13c to 37c an hour for 106 employes of the Maintenance Elevator Co., New York City. More than half of the workers got an increase of 25c or higher. Other contract features include two weeks' vacation after two years and automatic increases.

Guild Wins Strike At Seattle Times

The long strike of the Seattle-Takoma Newspaper Guild at the Seattle Times has ended with a settlement bringing pay increases averaging 6%.

More than 200 Guildsmen went on strike last July 16. All AFL craft unions at the plant respected the picket line, which speeded the Guild victory. The Guild also won an increase in maximum severance pay from 40 to 56 weeks.

Ore Boat Drive Gains As USA-CIO Signs Inland Pact

SIGNING of a contract covering Inland Steel Co.'s Great Lakes fleet is expected to speed the CIO Steelworkers' campaign to organize lake ore boat seamen.

The Inland contract provides increases of 8.5c to 13.5c an hour. Other benefits are 10 paid holidays, vacations up to three weeks for those with 15 years' service or more, a modified union shop, seniority protection and a grievance system.

Grievances will be handled by a chairman and two delegates on each ship under the contract which was negotiated for the union by a committee headed by Joseph Molony, director of USA-CIO Dist. 4. He also is chairman of the Lakes Seamen Organizing drive.

About 130 seamen, an average of 26 to a crew, are covered by the agreement. The Inland fleet seamen chose the USA-CIO to represent them in a National Labor Relations Board election last fall.

They were assisted in their organizing efforts by USA-CIO shoreside members employed at the docks of the Inland Steel plant, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Negotiations are under way for a contract covering seamen of ships operated by the International Harvester Co., who elected the USA-CIO as their bargaining agent in a NLRB election last fall.

Mazey Backs Air Force Officer, Under Fire For His Family

EMIL MAZEY, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, has come to the defense of Lt. Milo J. Radulovich—the Air Force officer who is under fire because of his family.

As director of the UAW-CIO Veterans Dept., Mazey urged the Air Force to withdraw the proceedings now under way to cancel Radulovich's commission.

In a protest to Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott, Mazey pointed out that "the Air Force admits there is no question as to the loyalty of Lt. Radulovich but bases its action against him on the sole grounds that a reasonable doubt exists that he is a good security risk because he is the son of a man who rightfully thought that under the Constitution of the United States a citizen has the right to read papers and books with which he disagreed, as well as those with which he agreed, and that his sister has expressed her 'right of assembly.'"

RADULOVICH, a member of the Air Force Reserve, is currently a student at the Univ. of Michigan at Ann Arbor, a husband and the father of two children.

He was asked to resign his commission because his father was suspected of reading Communist newspapers published in his native Croatian tongue, and because his sister has allegedly participated in picket lines sponsored by allegedly Communist or Communist-front organizations.

In hearings conducted by the Air Force at Radulovich's request, he was denied the right of being confronted by his accusers and the press and public were excluded. Mazey charged that the hearing was a "star chamber" proceeding.

Vandercook Now On Voice Of America

CIO's Commentator John W. Vandercook, whose nightly broadcasts are aired over the ABC network, will soon have an international audience as well.

The U. S. Information Agency has requested and been granted the right to record and rebroadcast portions of the Vandercook scripts on Voice of America programs beamed abroad.

There will be no commercials on the broadcasts, but listeners all over the world will benefit from CIO's public service in sponsoring the Vandercook commentary.

Joint Rally Planned By Shoe Unions

A REPORT on negotiations with the International Shoe Co. will be given at a meeting of local leaders of the CIO Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot and Shoe Workers at a meeting at the Mark Twain Hotel, St. Louis, on Oct. 18.

Leaders from 51 locals of both unions at International Shoe plants throughout the U. S. will be present. Speakers will include USWA Pres. Russell Taylor; David Wilson and George Fecteau, USWA national directors for Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, and for New Hampshire, respectively; John J. Mara and Ben Berk, president and regional director, respectively, of the AFL union.

USWA REPRESENTS workers at 28 of the firm's plants, and the AFL union speaks for employes at 18 other International Shoe plants. The demands of the two unions are almost uniform. USWA demands include a 15c hourly wage boost, increase of paid holidays from six to seven and raising the minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hour.

TWUA Renews Demand For Wool Minimum Wage Hike

THE CIO Textile Workers last week renewed their long fight for a higher minimum wage for woolen and worsted workers employed on work done under government contracts.

The Walsh-Healey Act provides that the secretary of labor may set minimum wages for such work.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka wrote Acting Labor Sec. Lloyd Mashburn that it was "scandalous" that no action had been taken to increase the $1.05 hourly minimum.

CHUPKA recalled the TWUA had asked in November 1951 that the Walsh-Healey figure be raised to $1.265 an hour plus cost-of-living escalator. The late Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin set a compromise figure of $1.20, but his action was set aside by his successor, Martin P. Durkin, and new hearings were held last April. There has been no further action.

Chupka pointed out that the union had submitted evidence showing that 115,762 out of the 130,000 workers in the industry were employed in mills where $1.265 or more is the minimum wage.

"The substandard mills are threatening the lives of a majority of mills which are paying the standard union scale," he wrote. "Thus the purpose of the Walsh-Healey Act is being flouted by the secretary of labor's failure to act."

N. American Strike Voted

STRIKE authorization was voted overwhelmingly last week by CIO Auto Workers at the Columbus, O., and the Los Angeles, Calif., plants of North American Aviation, Inc. Any strike would involve 23,000 workers.

The strike vote followed a month's negotiations at the firm's main plant at Los Angeles during which the company made no offer. The present contract expires Oct. 22.

HST Urges 'Pro-Prosperity Program'

A STIRRING call for a "pro-prosperity program" to build a stronger America with ever higher living standards was sounded by former Pres. Harry S. Truman last week in a ringing challenge to the country's labor and liberal forces.

"We must continually generate new ideas to meet new problems," he warned in a speech at a dinner in St. Louis at which he accepted the $1000 annual award for meritorious public service of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

"THE NEW IDEAS of one generation have never been enough for the tasks of the next generation.

"The New Freedom ideas of Woodrow Wilson were inadequate to meet the problems which confronted Franklin Roosevelt when he became president. The New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt did not meet all the problems which faced me when I was president.

"And the specific programs and policies of the Fair Deal will not be adequate to meet the problems of the future.

"There is a word of warning in this for the liberal and progressive forces in America. Those of us who believe in the limitless future of the American way of life cannot be content simply to defend the good things of the past.

"Twenty years ago, the goal of stopping a depression may have been sufficient. But it is not sufficient today. What we need now is far more than an anti-depression program.

"We need a pro-prosperity program.

"We must now strive for a continuously stable and a fully prosperous economy. We must provide more jobs each year as our population grows, and higher standards of living each year as our productivity increases."

Truman's speech was interrupted 18 times by applause from the 300 people attending the dinner.

GUESTS of honor in addition to the former President were Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.); John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, and Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the founder of the CIO Clothing Workers. ACMA-CIO established the foundation in cooperation with the men's clothing industry.

One of the speakers was Meyer Kerstenbaum, head of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. A member of the foundation's industry advisory board, he hailed the group on its selection of Truman for the award. He described himself as an independent Republican who does not often find a Republican to vote for.

FORMER Pres. Truman receives Sidney Hillman Foundation award from ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, unable to attend because of business in Washington, sent a wire voicing his "respect, admiration and affection for the former President."

The former President called for a set of programs and policies geared to the 1950s—not to the 1930s or 1920s. He reminded liberals and progressives that "some of our own thinking may be out of date."

He warned that the "Old Guard of reactionaries, that never dies and never surrenders," is trying to overturn recent gains.

"We should resist their efforts with all our might," he declared, "because our country is today too strong, too full of opportunity and hope, to let it be ruined by a set of dismal blockheads who want to return to the days of McKinley."

A greater danger than the reactionary, Truman said, is "the one who wants to stand still."

"We live in a fast moving world today," he explained, "and if we try to stand still we shall only fall farther and farther behind.

"WE NOW hear that the government stands ready to use all its powers to counteract a depression, if our economy should begin to roll rapidly down hill. This represents a lot of progress, measured against 1929, when the government recognized no responsibility or ability to deal with a depression even after it has occurred.

"But the idea of trying to stop a depression after it gains headway is not good enough for us today. The government should be striving with all its might not only to maintain every bit of the prosperity we now have, but also to help us achieve more prosperity year by year."

The former President recalled that he was ridiculed when, in 1949, he predicted the U. S.

(Continued on Page 11)

Army Manpower Chief Is Labor Dept. Head

A MILITARY MANPOWER expert and former management personnel executive was named by Pres. Eisenhower late last week as head of the Labor Dept. He is James P. Mitchell, who was serving as assistant Army secretary for manpower.

The new Labor secretary succeeds Martin P. Durkin, who quit the cabinet a month ago with denunciation of the Republican Administration for reneging on promised, limited amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

ALONG with announcing the Mitchell appointment, the President also announced the resignation of Lloyd P. Mashburn as Undersecretary of Labor. Mashburn, a former California AFL official, had served as acting head of the Labor Dept. since Durkin quit the cabinet to resume the presidency of the AFL plumbers.

Commenting on the cabinet appointment, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said:

"Mr. Mitchell enjoys a good reputation among the labor people who have dealt with him across the bargaining table and who have worked with him on labor-management and related problems.

"THE CIO will extend to Mitchell every cooperation in his efforts to carry out the purposes for which the Labor Dept. was established. However, the good will that Mitchell brings to the office will be of little value unless it is matched by support from the Administration and from Congress in terms of programs and policies and adequate budget . . .

"We hope that the President will carry out his campaign promises to strengthen the Labor Dept., and that the Republican congressional majority will discontinue its destructive efforts to emasculate the department and to weaken its various agencies in their efforts to protect the American workers."

JAMES P. MITCHELL

The President told a press conference he had selected Mitchell, 52 and a Republican, because of his experience in the whole labor field. Mitchell was given a recess appointment, pending confirmation by the Senate in January.

DURING World War II, Mitchell was director of the Army Services Forces industrial personnel division. In post-war years, he was personnel and industrial director of R. H. Macy & Co. and later vice president of Bloomingdale Bros., big retail firms.

He also has been chairman of the National Retail Dry Goods Association employe relations committee and a member of the personnel advisory board of the 1948 Hoover Commission on government reorganization.

CIO Urges NLRB To Set New Rules On Craft Bargaining Units

THE CIO and its international unions called on the National Labor Relations Board last week to give "great weight" to a history of successful plantwide or industrywide bargaining in setting up any new policy on splitting craft groups from already existing units.

The CIO's views were given the board in a brief filed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and the general counsels of CIO affiliates. Goldberg supplemented the document with oral testimony.

In addition, the brief held, the board's National Tube policy "should be unhesitatingly applied to all plants possessing the requisite characteristics."

Policy Explained

The National Tube policy, briefly, was to deny craft severance in integrated industries where there was a history of plantwide or industrywide bargaining, and where there was a community of interests between all workers in a plant.

It is on this basis that craft unions, to date, have not been allowed to carve up industrial union representation in basic steel and a few other industries.

Goldberg's brief made it clear the CIO does not ask the NLRB to espouse either industrial or craft unionism.

"We urge the board," it said, "to apply realistic criteria for determining appropriate bargaining units that will further union organization, collective bargaining and industrial peace. We urge the board to reject policies which will interfere with collective bargaining, foment industrial strife and encourage raiding."

Goldberg pointed out that the Wagner Act contains no guides to the board's determination of "appropriate units" of workers for collective bargaining, and the Taft-Hartley Act but few.

The policy the board has been following recently, Goldberg said, "is on the one hand destructive of industrial peace and stable bargaining relationships, and on the other, goes far beyond what is required for the legitimate protection of genuine craft groups."

The NLRB has extended bargaining severance to groups which are not crafts, he maintained, and its standards for such severance "are far too loose." Craft unions should be recognized, he continued, only when they represent genuine craftsmen, and not when they seek also to represent "a congeries of other groups."

They should not be recognized under any circumstances where there is a long history of plantwide bargaining, he added.

"We point out," Goldberg said, "that a long history of plantwide bargaining and an industry pattern of plantwide bargaining is the best indicator that an industry is peculiarly appropriate for plantwide bargaining.

"Such histories and patterns do not just happen: They exist because nearly all the workers and the managements, too, in an industry have some time ago determined that collective bargaining can be most effectively achieved on an industrial basis.

No New Mistakes

"The workers and the management in an industry, after all, are living with it and are therefore more familiar with wage patterns, working conditions, hours, hierarchical organization, tasks of workers, and operations than the board can ever be."

The CIO cautioned the board not to let its past mistakes serve as reasons for making new ones.

Goldberg appeared at a board hearing in Washington called as an outgrowth of a dispute among several AFL unions over representing either all production and maintenance employes of the American Potash & Chemical Corp., Trona, Calif., or various craft segments. Dist. 50 of the unaffiliated Mine Workers now represents the workers.

The board decided to re-examine and re-evaluate its policy on craft severances from long-established plantwide bargaining units. The CIO was called in as a friend of the court. So were the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, Manufacturing Chemists Association and the AFL.

Steel PAC Drive Opens

THE CIO Steelworkers have begun the international union's PAC dollar drive, keynoted to USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald's description of political action as a "bread and butter" issue.

Reports from the union's district directors show more PAC activity than ever before.

Steel Labor, the union's newspaper, said the reason for the greater interest is that the union members "know that the gains they have won can be nullified by bad legislation; that decisions made at the collective bargaining table can be altered by the actions of Congress, a state legislature or a city council."

A Pro-Prosperity Program

Last week the Sidney Hillman Foundation honored Harry S. Truman for his courage, vision and pioneering and a faith that never wavered in the plain people of the world.

In accepting that public service award, the former President demonstrated all those qualities anew.

Essentially, H. S. T. challenged Americans to "generate new ideas to meet new problems" of our nation—and that is a challenge to the labor movement and our friends and associates.

"The New Freedom, the New Deal, and the Fair Deal," he reminded us, "were all based upon new ideas to meet new problems. But the new ideas of one generation have never been enough for the tasks of the next generation."

Bittingly, the former President struck at "a set of dismal blockheads" who suggest that: A little depression might be okeh; four million unemployed wouldn't be so bad just as long as there weren't 15 million; the farmers should not be disturbed so long as there's no "undue disaster" (in Ezra Taft Benson's famous phrase); or that small businessmen shouldn't fear going broke in a small slump.

"What we now need is far more than an anti-depression program," Harry Truman emphasized. "We need a pro-prosperity program."

And in his plea for thinking and policies geared to the '50s, his vision of a fully prosperous and growing economy, and his proposals for "new goals for America," Harry Truman has set a course for the year ahead.

Heads In The Sand

H. S. T.'s bitter criticism of Old Guard reactionaries with their heads in the sand was pretty well demonstrated a few days earlier by Charles R. Sligh, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

According to Mr. Sligh, nothing is wrong with the U. S. economy and it will remain strong and healthy so long as people are confident and optimistic. *(Does that remind you of remarks back in 1929 and following?)*

And then the NAM prexy condemned "prophets of doom"—including among them CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The facts don't bear out Mr. Sligh. There are doleful prophets—just take a look at current business magazines and bank reports, with their questions on "How far down will the recession go?" Some economic indicators—the drop in farm prices, the rising trend of unemployment, the decline in basic production as in steel—properly give cause for concern.

Just for the record, labor isn't predicting doom—it's propheysing an expanding America with "bread and freedom" so long as the nation (that means labor, farmers, business and government) has the strength and intelligence to act now to curb the danger of depression and build a pro-prosperity program.

A Good Vote

On the approach of United Nation's Day, it's worth recording that the long UN battle over the United Nations Intl. Children's Emergency Fund has at last been resolved. CIO long has supported the humanitarian work of UNICEF, and it's good to see that the UN now has established the agency on a permanent basis.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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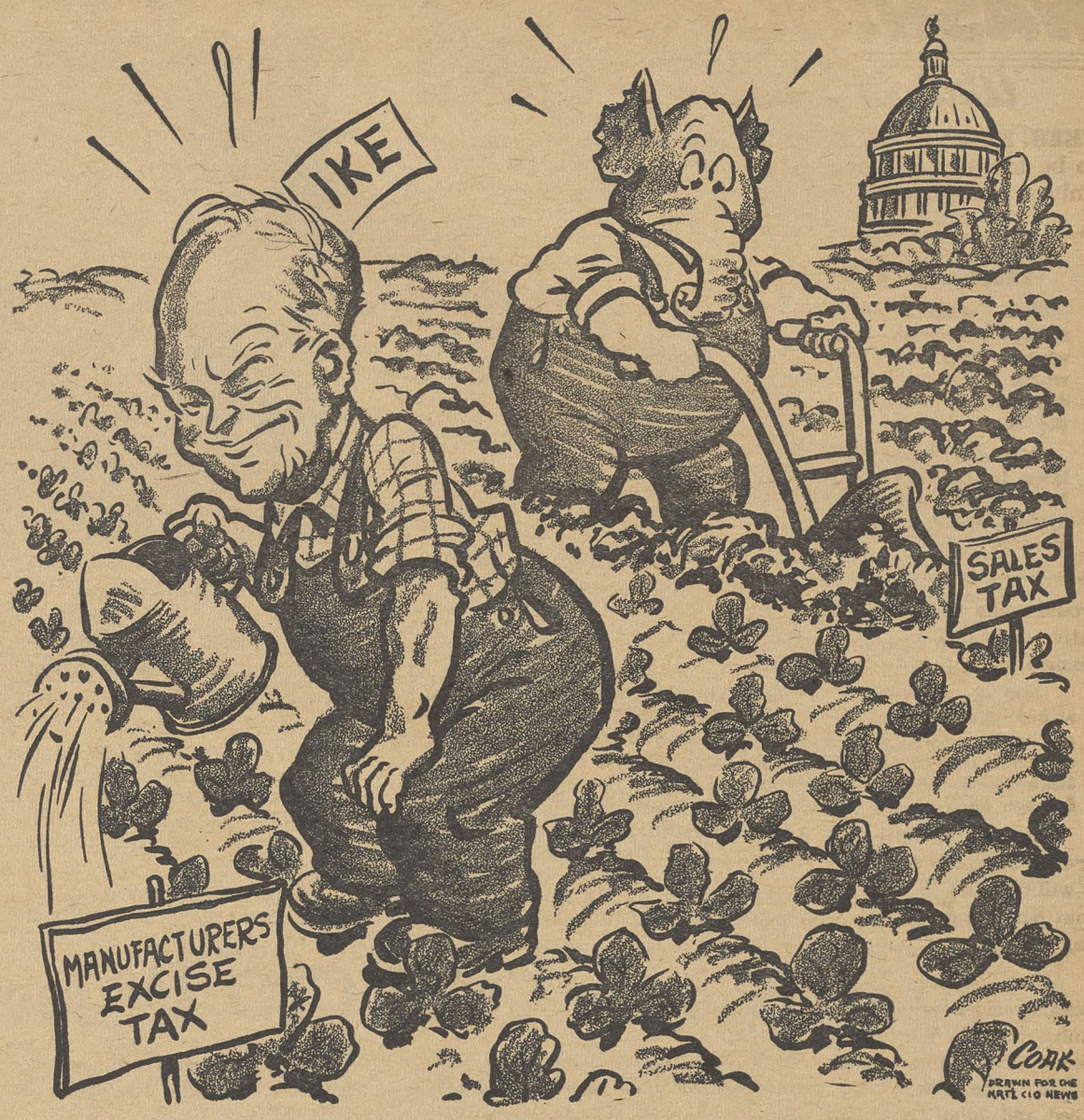
It All Looks Like Spinach To Us



In Other Words—

The Business Invasion Of Washington

Businessmen turned top government officials in GOP Washington have yet to learn you can't run the government the way you do a corporation, writes Cabell Philips in the current issue of Harper's Magazine. A digest of his article, "The Business Invasion of Washington," follows.

By CABELL PHILLIPS

THE REPUBLICANS won the election in 1952 but the victory belongs to Rotary International. Quietly but persistently the welfare state is being dismantled and the government is being rebuilt in the image of General Motors and the Chase National Bank, with philosophic overtones inspired by Herbert Hoover and Elbert Hubbard.

It represents a sharp rightward trend in economic and political outlook that conforms, almost by chapter and verse, to the conservative themes the Men of Rotary have been preaching for two decades. It is almost, in fact, the Managerial Revolution come to pass.

Men of Big Business, Big Finance and Big Law—men whose careers have been almost totally devoted to the creation and supervision of personal and corporate wealth—now dominate the planning and execution of national policy.

A Wider Outlook

Neither, of course, are businessmen strangers to government. Even under Roosevelt and Truman there was a well-beaten path between Wall St. and Constitution Ave., worn by such incorruptibly capitalist feet—some of them registered Republican—as those of Robert P. Kennedy, Averell Harriman, Joseph P. Kennedy, James Forrestal, Robert A. Lovett and a host of others.

They were no less dedicated to the institutions of free competitive enterprise than are the Humphreys, the Weekses, the Bensons and the Wilsons of the present Cabinet generation.

What does distinguish the two groups is a difference in the kind of intellectual equipment they brought to Washington with them. The former group had, on the whole, a more cosmopolitan background, a wider range of interests, and a little more plain savvy about what makes the 20th century world go round than their successors.

The present group, by and large, are men who have confined nearly all their mental energies up to now to a restricted channel; whose habit it has been to assess the state of the nation and the world in terms of their particular corporate interests. Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson undoubtedly spoke from the heart when he told a Senate committee that he had always thought "what was good for General Motors would be good for the country."

3 Main Goals Indicated

Now that the businessmen, after 20 years of waiting, have their chance to govern, their performance to date suggests they are heading for three well-defined goals:

1. *To reduce the size and cost of government.* Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge is discovering some hard disparities between what the business men hope for and what it takes to run a government.

2. *To narrow the functions of government.* What may turn out to be the most drastic reform of the administration is the new Hoover Commission, with former Pres. Hoover again at the helm, to study not only the operations of government, but the functions of government as well.

3. *To end government competition with private enterprise.* For the first time in almost 40 years—40 years of stubborn policy of preserving the national domain for the benefit of all the people—the climate of Washington has changed to favor the exploitation of these resources for private benefits.

It would certainly be presumptuous to say that businessmen can't run a government. But it is true to say they can't run a government as they run a corporation.

Government is not business; many of its concepts are diametrically opposites of those of the board room and the market place. And that is where the businessmen are having their greatest difficulty in this transition, and where they will continue to have it until the hard lessons of necessity have been learned. Government is a service agency, not a profit-making agency.

The businessmen know pretty well what they want to do about government. But the job is not so simple as they had supposed. Their thinking about it has been confused by imbibing too freely of their own propaganda. What they have yet to learn is that politics is not the science of the market place but the art of the possible.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER'S troubles with Congress seem likely to be tougher, rather than easier, in the next session. The knives are whetted, the schemers are at work, and it is terribly difficult to discover even in Eisenhower's Republican party any powerful leader who is, heart and soul, an Ikeman.

Out At First

One Washington Democratic wisecrack has been widely reported, but it's worth repeating. Said one disgruntled Dodger fan after the World Series:

"You don't have to pass any laws to break up the Yankees. Just put their farm system under Sec. Ezra Taft Benson."

On the one hand, there is Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.). Capehart was pro-Taft "before Chicago" last year, *but he is now plotting to undermine the Eisenhower Senate leadership bequeathed by Taft to Sen. Knowland of California.*

Capehart wants the GOP Senate Policy Committee expanded to include all legislative committee chairmen. This would make Knowland a mere errand boy for the powerful 15 legislative chairmen, the great majority of whom accepted Eisenhower's nomination only with reluctance.

On the other hand, the President cannot count on Knowland either. Knowland seems to think that his proper function is to act as Secretary of State. He came back from the Far East full of denunciations of India and Burma, violently opposed to negotiation with Soviet Russia, dead set against any Four Power conference such as Britain's Prime Minister Churchill advocates.

The official Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, can scarcely draw a secure breath for fear that his plans—whatever they may be—will be upset by a Knowland press conference. And Capehart thinks that Knowland ought to be "curbed" as "too close" to Ike.

Postponement Policy Continues

House Speaker Joseph Martin at least plays with the first Republican President elected in 20 years. Martin hasn't said anything to embarrass the White House. He worked hard to force through the excess profits tax extension. But Martin isn't running the Senate. It isn't sure that he can run the House next year, if Uncle Dan'l Reed and John Taber, the powerful tax and appropriations leaders, make another revolt.

Political professionals in the Eisenhower group think that their best program next year is to continue the policy of "government by postponement." That is, to handle only necessary legislation such as farm program and social security expansion, and kick everything else over until 1955.

But the federal debt, just announced as likely to be close to the ceiling after more heavy borrowings, will require attention.

Taxes will require attention. Certain corporation and excise levies will expire April 1, unless they are renewed, and Defense Sec. Wilson has abandoned his "economy" pose. He says we have to spend $40 billion for defense next year, rather than cut the $38 billion we are spending this year.

Ike Is Snappish

Mr. Eisenhower is bedeviled to "tell the people all" about the hydrogen bomb in a series of speeches called Operation Candor. He is bedeviled by other advisers warning him against it.

The President's temper, as he faces this array of troubles, is snappish. He almost blew up when, for the first time, he faced really sharp and hostile questions at a press conference.

The attitude of Washington newspapermen toward Mr. Eisenhower is unimportant. The President's attitude toward questions is very important—and he is showing extreme irritation.

A continued deterioration of relations could leave the President in the unhappy position of Herbert Hoover, more than 20 years ago, when press conferences are almost abandoned—and Hoover suffered.

★—This correspondent was sorry to see the departure of Mrs. India Edwards as director of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Edwards has high principles, a genuine devotion to the best traditions of the New Deal, and excellent organizational skills.

Her successor, Mrs. Katie Louchheim, is also devoted to the New Deal tradition. She would make her biggest contribution if she should be able to restore the independent Women's Division, over which Mrs. Edwards once presided, and make it again a vigorous National Committee force.

★—Scott McLeod, the State Department's top policeman as security officer, also thinks it is his job to intimidate employes into giving to the District of Columbia Community Chest. He asked a report on anyone who didn't contribute generously, offered to lend a dollar from his own funds to anyone who was "sincerely strapped."

★—Republican senators are reluctant to apply for two vacant seats on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Normally this would be considered a choice spot for aspiring junior senators; it is a "major" committee. But the two GOP senators most obviously eligible, John Sheman Cooper of Kentucky and Thomas H. Kuchel of California, face elections next year and show no desire to put themselves in the middle of a Taft-Hartley fight. The GOP leadership may have to "draft" members.

Behind The Headlines—

Now The Builders Want U. S. Aid; That's Not 'Creeping Socialism'

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

AMONG THE GUARDIANS of the Republic who have sounded the tocsin loudest against "creeping socialism" has been the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In its fight on public housing, for example, it has managed to strangle many local projects by asking the local citizens, *"Why should your taxes subsidize housing for someone else?"*

But that was before NAREB came along with its "Build America Better" campaign, which it hails as the answer to urban blight and slums. For it now appears that NAREB scheme involves federal aid, and municipal aid. This, of course, is not "creeping socialism."

Fritz B. Burns, California realtor and builder, explained the campaign recently. The three steps, Burns explained are:

1. Strict enforcement of adequate and reasonable city ordinances that prohibit the use of dwellings that fall below local health, building, and sanitary standards, including demolition or removal of structures that cannot be made to conform to these standards.

2. Attraction of new construction on cleared or vacant sites in older city areas through the incentive of aecelerated depreciation for federal income tax purposes.

3. Systematic improvement of city schools, parks, streets and sewers in the areas where deterioration and neglect exist.

Step No. 1 is the so-called "Baltimore Plan" of slum clearance, highly touted by NAREB and other opponents of public housing.

Housing experts have branded this a phony and a smokescreen, for it makes no provision for housing those displaced when dwellings are torn down. Baltimore officials have admitted that it is no answer to the problem of slums.

Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee, after touring the "rehabilitated" areas of Baltimore, said that "it appears hardly more than an expanded, clean-up, paint-up program. It is insufficient to assure the elimination of slums." He added that the improvements seem to be "a surface treatment, but the buildings for the most part are still slum dwellings by reason of their age and obsolescence."

The plan does not add a single unit to housing capacity, so does nothing to ease overcrowding. G. Yates Cook, who was director of Baltimore's Housing Bureau when the plan was launched, admitted in 1950 that it was no substitute for low-cost public housing.

'Tax Bonanza' Lure

Burns' Point 2 would apply to slum housing "tax bonanza" lure of accelerated depreciation. This is the gimmick by which the federal government has handed out billions of dollars to defense and defense-connected industries in the way of savings on income taxes. *So here is a case where NAREB favors a federal handout, but it is not "creeping socialism," because the hand-out would go to the landlords and builders, and not to those to be housed.*

Burns' Point 3 also means the spending of tax money by municipalities, money the cities do not have. NAREB may cry that going to Uncle Sam is "creeping socialism," but the nation's mayors disagree, for in their 1953 conference they urged more federal funds for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

In short, Burns is admitting that the job cannot be done by "America's productive free enterprise system," without tax aid from the cities and the federal government. When the advocates of public housing say so, that's socialism; when NAREB says so, that's "productive, free enterprise."

2 Senators Protest Bias Of Inquiry

Sens. Sparkman (D. Ala.) and Kefauver (D. Tenn.) have protested that Pres. Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Public Housing is dominated by bankers, real estate men and builders opposed to public housing.

"I question the value of any study by such a group," Kefauver said, "but there is much yet to be done in public housing and I hope the facts will open the committee members' eyes."

Pointed Questions For Employers

Along with expected praise for the Taft-Hartley Act as a "good law," Chairman Guy Farmer of the National Labor Relations Board addressed nine pointed questions to employers last week on their responsibilities in collective bargaining. Here is an excerpt from his speech in Washington:

By GUY FARMER

IT IS NOT EASY to have successful labor relations. They cannot be plucked off a tree like a ripe apple and stored away in the cellar. There is no easy formula for success.

I have some difficulty in describing it, but I have no difficulty in recognizing a plant where collective bargaining and labor relations are working successfully, or, for that matter, where they are not.

If the boss is complaining about the union and the union about the boss, if the foremen are disgruntled and reluctant to take responsibility on grievances, if there are frequent work stoppages over seemingly inconsequential grievances, if contract negotiations bog down or stall over trival issues, if large numbers of grievances go all the way to arbitration, if the union grievance committee spends most of its time discussing grievances with the labor relations director, it doesn't take an expert to discern that somebody is falling down on the job.

Engage In Self-Analysis

If these things or any appreciable number of them are happening in your shop, it will be well to assess your labor relations to see if perhaps you are not altogether or partly to blame.

It might be worthwhile to engage in some self-analysis along these lines. You might ask yourself these questions:

1. Have I truly accepted the presence of union organization among my employes?
2. Have I truly accepted the principle and practice of collective bargaining?
3. Have I always attempted to meet the union half way and work out acceptable and fair compromises?
4. Have I paid enough attention to labor relations, and have I, within my own organization, picked the men and set up the right organization for handling labor relations?
5. Have I educated my foremen in labor relations, have I kept them informed, and have I given them sufficient responsibility and authority?
6. Do I have the right kind of grievance procedure to provide for orderly and speedy disposition of grievances and complaints?
7. Have I worked out and clarified with the union our respective areas of responsibility?
8. Have I kept pace, within sound economic limits, with my industry and locality in wages and employe benefits?
9. Do I provide a safe, clean, healthy place for my employes to work?

If you can answer these in the affirmative, then you can be safe in assuming that your labor relations are on a sound footing and have a better than fair chance to succeed.

"Prices sure have skyrocketed—I can remember 25 years ago when she was selling kisses for 50c."

'Point Four Is Being Quietly Murdered'

The Point Four program "is being quietly murdered," CIO News Commentator John W. Vandercook reported recently. Here is his review of Point Four's accomplishments, and what's happened to the agency, as digested from his CIO-sponsored newscast on ABC Radio:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THE FAMOUS—but not nearly famous enough—Point Four program, that scheme for helping others to help themselves, was imbedded in three paragraphs of Pres. Truman's inaugural address, back in 1949.

The substance of it was contained in these words:

"We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas."

That was neither the time nor the place to spell out what "underdeveloped areas" meant—and means. But the facts are staggering.

What Ails The World

Without stretching the definition, two-thirds of the world's present population of around 2.5 billion souls, live in them. Three of the globe's great continents—Asia, Africa and South America—can be justly said to be, for the most part, underdeveloped.

When we look for the reasons for what ails this planet of ours, there—staring us in the face if we only take the trouble to look—is one of the very biggest of them.

That state of underdevelopment is one reason why communism, which repels people who have known freedom and have had some degree of ordinary decency in their lives, seduces and attracts tens of millions of people who have never known freedom; who possess practically nothing.

The average per person income in the United States is now around $1600 a year. In Latin America, after averaging in all the big incomes, yearly earnings per capita work out at about $150 a year.

When you take that yardstick of purchasing power to south and southeast Asia the figure drops to about $40. Think of it—$40 a year.

The majority of the earth's primitive and semi-primitive people — the inhabitants of India's 400,000 villages, China's peasants, Latin America's barefoot peons —live by agriculture.

But they live so badly by it that most of them are perpetually undernourished, for their farming methods are unbelievably inefficient.

Where Point Four Helps

Health — and food producing. Those were the two areas of human need Point Four was primarily designed to help. It took an unimaginative Congress more than 20 months to get around to it. But, at last, the Technical Cooperation Administration was set up—and a modest sum was appropriated to start it off.

In the two fiscal years of '51 to '53, the TCA spent $276 millions in 35 different countries including places like Iraq and Egypt and Ecuador and Lebanon. And in every country there was a matching local contribution.

What we got for that money was probably per dollar, more liking, more solid and lasting respect for the best that America stands for than we could have bought for 10 times that sum in any other way.

In Persia, 9000 villages were sprayed with DDT, to get rid of malaria. In Indian villages, farmers were shown how to increase the yield of their land five times over. In Liberia, instruction was given on modern road building. In Indo-China, mothers have been shown how to keep their children from going blind with a 10c tube of aureomycin ointment.

The Only 'Handout'

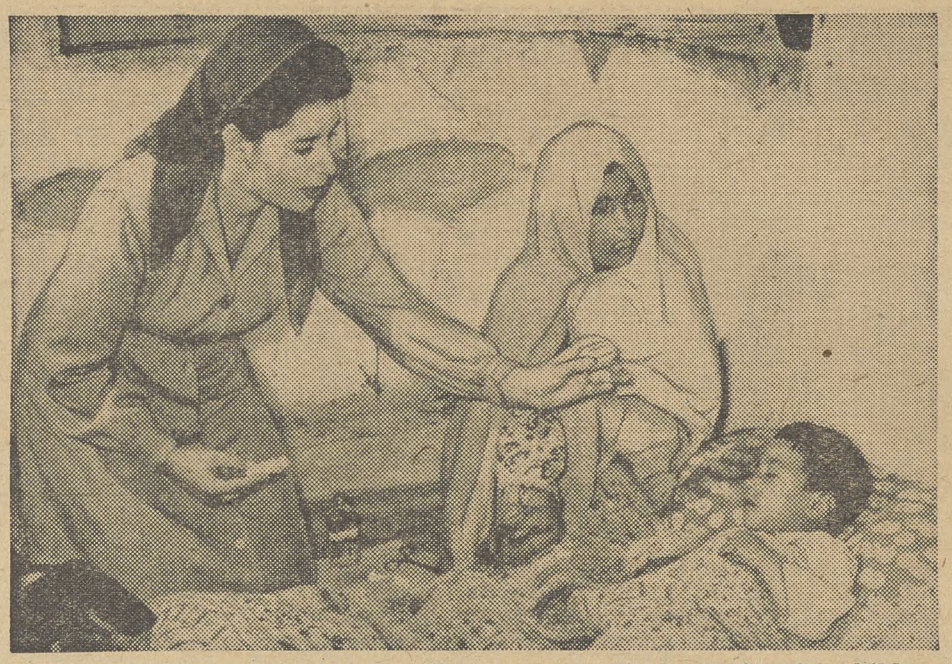
Examples like those could be multiplied by the thousand. Point Four—beyond any possible contradiction—has been one of the most constructive efforts in down-to-earth humanitarianism in all history. *The only "handout"—that word the cruel of heart admire—has been knowledge and health.*

What, then, is now happening to the Point Four program?

Apparently, it is being quietly murdered. One thing that has lately counted against it—it appears, as if that mattered—is that it was a Truman idea. And the new brooms must sweep clean. To change metaphors—it's the old business of throwing out the baby with the bathwater.

The Technical Cooperation Administration has had its name changed, and has been swallowed by the catch-all Foreign Operations Administration headed by Harold Stassen. More than a quarter of the Point Four administrative staff in Washington has already been fired. No one connected with it now doubts that the great plan's destruction is anything but "inevitable."

(Hear John W. Vandercook And The News, sponsored by CIO every week night on ABC Radio.)



MIDDLE EAST.—Point Four in Iran means medical care for sick children. Nurse Shafigheh Herovabadi from Point Four clinic in Robat Karim, Iran, gives penicillin to five-year-old Parviz, stricken with measles and pneumonia. The child's mother, Ozra, watches.

AFRICA.—Husky worker helps to dig drainage ditch from swamps, part of Point Four program in Liberia to curb malaria.

Optimist

Eric Johnston, veteran government official and chairman of the 10-man International Development Advisory Board, is optimistic on maintenance of the technical aid program. In contrast, Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) wants to kill off all foreign economic programs in the next Congress.

Knifing Of Point Four Protested

Church and veteran groups have joined with labor in protesting whittling away of the Point Four program by the Republican Administration.

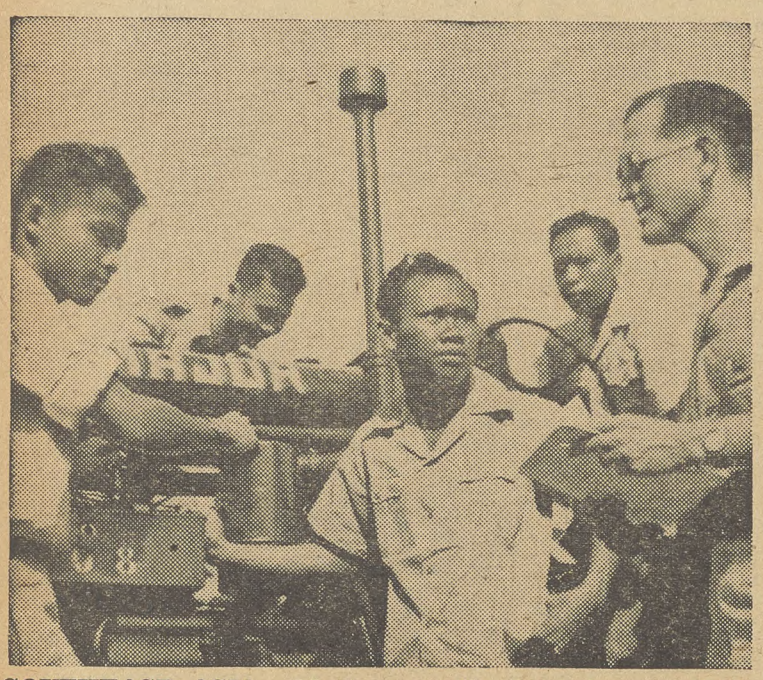
The American Veterans Committee charged that the program is being scuttled, said the U. S. needs Point Four even more the nations where it operates.

"The fruits of three years of making ourselves good friends and neighbors," the AVC said, "are being tossed aside."

The National Council of Churches International Dept. protested the merger of Point Four into the new Foreign Operations Administration.

Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee, addressing the recent New York State CIO convention, urged extension of the Point Four program.

At the CIO Electrical Workers convention, former Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley said: "Point Four has been cut down to what the newspapers call Point 2.5. If they keep whittling away at it, it may be cut down to Point One, and eventually to Point Cipher."



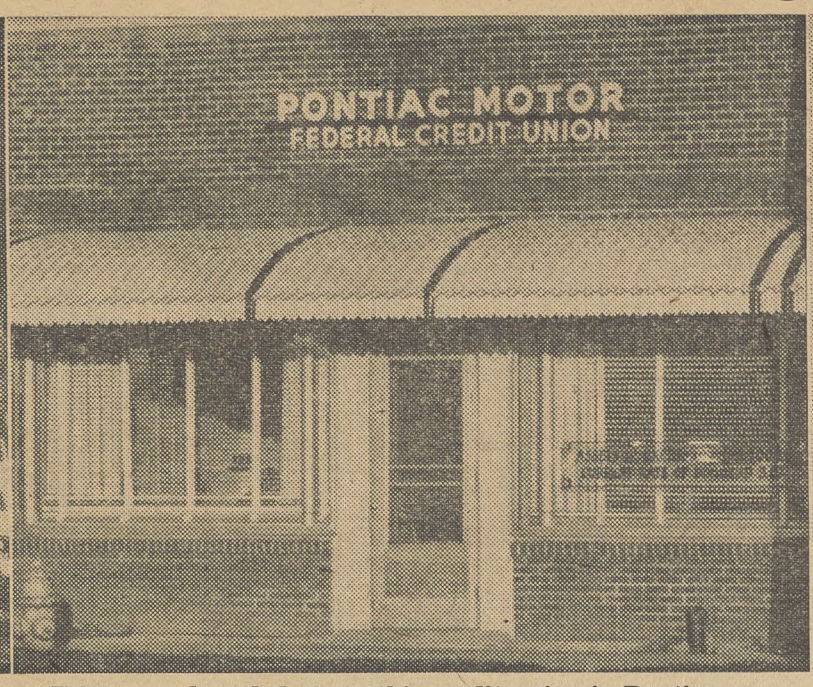
SOUTHEAST ASIA.—Mocharamtajib (left) is one of 40 young Indonesian agricultural students who recently studied in the U. S. With Bowman Stevens (right) of Point Four staff, he explains farm machinery.

ARABIA.—Point Four technical aide Norman French shows new grass cover to Bedouin in Jordan.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Through Point Four, U. S. and Bolivia are conducting new rural teachers training institute at Tarisata. Now false GOP "economy" perils Point Four just as its results are increasing.

Credit Unions Grow To A Big Boy Now

Workers like this boost credit unions.



UAW members belong to this credit union in Pontiac.

Credit unions aid farmers' security.

By FRED ROSS

THOUSANDS of CIO members will join in the observance of International Credit Union Day on Oct. 15.

For these CIO members are part of the eight-million member credit union movement in North America and belong to labor-sponsored credit unions.

The credit union idea is more than 100 years old, the first having been founded in 1848 by Mayor Frederick Wilhelm Raiffeisen of Flammersfeld, Germany.

The first credit union was formed because of the needs of a distressed people. German cities were crowded with the unemployed, who were thrown out of work by the industrial revolution. The country also was suffering from famine, resulting from a drought that destroyed two years' crops.

People were going into debt deeper and deeper by borrowing from money lenders. There seemed to be no way out of the vicious circle formed by high interest rates and hard times.

Basic Principle Followed

Acutely conscious of the mounting misery, Raiffeisen resolved he would do something to help the people. He suggested that Flammersfeld's citizens pool their savings and then lend money to each other at low rates of interest—the essence of the credit union idea.

Other features of the plan are basic to credit unions today. Reiffeisen ruled that only persons who belonged to credit unions could borrow from them, that loans would only be made for provident and productive reasons, and that a man's character was the most important security for his loan.

The credit union idea began spreading throughout the world. The idea was introduced in North America by Alphonse Desjardins, who in 1900 organized a credit union at Levis, Que.

Labor Has Big Role

Labor has a big interest in the credit union program. There are 734 credit unions in the U. S. organized and run by union members, 253 of them inspired by members of CIO locals.

Typical is the CIO Employees Federal Credit Union with 520 members who work at the National CIO headquarters and CIO international union offices in Washington, and for the CIO Organizing Committee in the South.

As of Aug. 31, the total worth of the union was $183,378.91 and the personal loans outstanding aggregated $138,102.

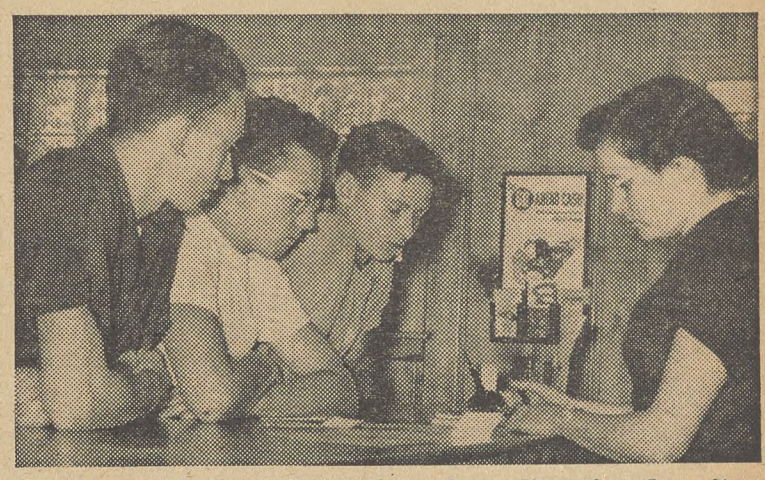
Desjardins also started the first credit union in the U. S.—at Manchester, N. H., in 1909.

But the real father of credit unions in this country was a Boston merchant, Edward A. Filene. Prominent in the world of business and philanthropy, Filene learned about credit unions on a trip to India.

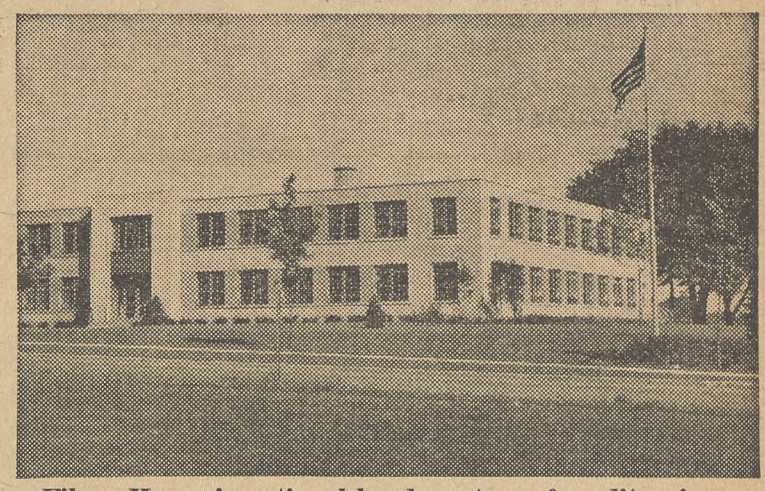
The same year that Desjardins set up the Ste. Marie Parish Credit Union in Manchester, Filene urged the passage of a credit union law in Massachusetts.

He worked ceaselessly for the credit union movement, spending a great part of his personal fortune for this purpose. In 1921 he set up a bureau to promote credit unions, get credit union laws exacted and set up a permanent national association.

By 1934 he could point to a nationwide credit union movement in the U. S. with more than 3000 unions and 750,000 members. The movement was ready to stand on its own feet that year when credit union leaders from all parts of the country formed the Credit Union National Association (CUNA).

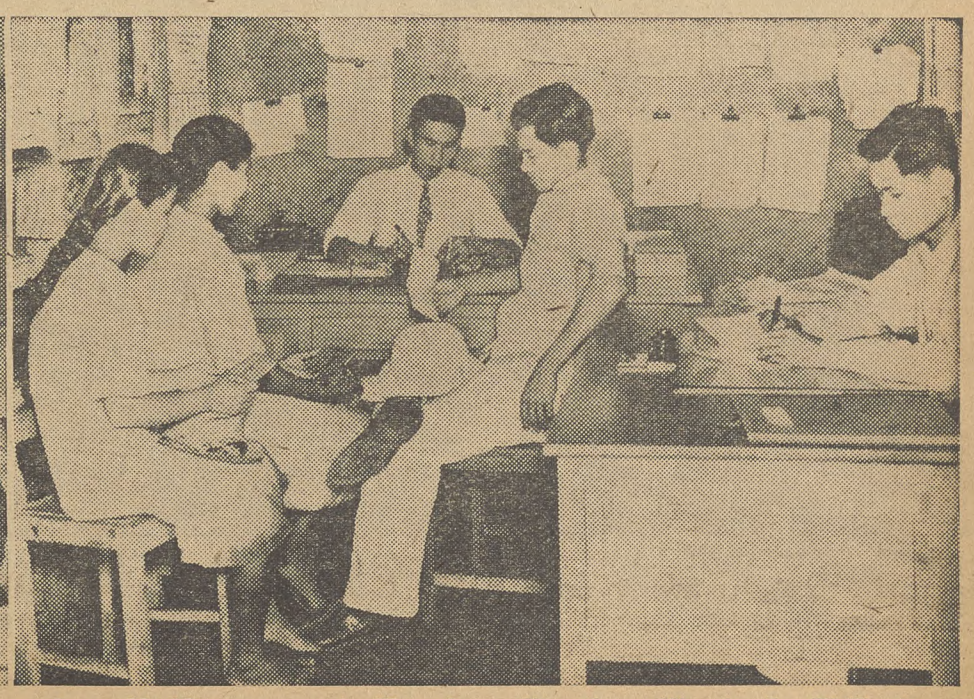


Young people learn thrift through credit union deposits.



Filene House is national headquarters of credit unions.

Democratic election of officers is the rule among credit unions.



A worldwide movement: Here is credit union office in the Philippines.

CIO Protests Growers' Moves To Weaken Migrant Treaty

CIO SPOKESMEN have entered a protest against efforts of "suitcase farmers and the Southern California Chamber of Commerce" to gut the wage standards and working conditions set by a U. S.-Mexico treaty dealing with Mexican immigrant farm workers.

They are also protesting the open border and "border recruitment" plans these same groups are pushing to take advantage of the substantially lower wages paid to so-called "wetbacks"—illegal Mexican immigrant workers who are pouring across the U. S. border at the rate of about 1.5 million a year.

Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO representative in Arizona, and Herbert McCreedy, CIO representative in Michigan, who are members of the sub-committee on Mexican labor of the Bureau of Employment Security's Labor Committee, warned that "unless these problems are properly dealth with by the government, relations with our good neighbor Mexico are going to deteriorate dangerously."

POINTING out that the wage levels and working conditions set in the treaty for Mexican nationals have vastly improved the status of U. S. farm workers, Dragon and McCreedy said that weakening its provisions would drive thousands of American workers from the farms "because they cannot compete with the slave-labor wages of 25c to 35c an hour paid to illegal immigrants."

Under the terms of the treaty some 200,000 legal immigrants who come in each year are paid rates ranging from 50c to 70c an hour. They also get such fringe benefits as good housing, subsistence pay and insurance on the job.

"The average 'wetback' earns about half those rates," Dragon said, "and the camps in which he is forced to live are filthier than the worst city slums."

Dragon defined a "suitcase farmer" as "a retired doctor or dentist who has put all the money he didn't pay in income taxes into a small cotton farming operation in the southwest. Because he is trying to operate his farm on an uneconomic basis, he can't compete with the association farmer who operates profitably while paying the legal wage limit and maintaining decent conditions in his labor camps."

Dragon said that when U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell "blundered into the situation this year and talked to people who knew the problem," he ordered strict enforcement of border regulations. "But then pressure was brought to bear by Vice Pres. Nixon when growers complained that their crops would rot unless they could use 'wetback' labor, and the border patrol was called off.

THE CIO members of the Mexican labor subcommittee are supporting the position of the Mexican government in maintaining the present standards in the treaty, which expires Dec. 31. And they are protesting to the Justice Dept. about lax enforcement of border regulations, "which allows the growers to use 'wetbacks' to pressure for a downward revision of wages and working conditions," Dragon said.

Dragon and McCreedy also emphasized that the mass immigration of Mexican workers has posed a problem in industrial areas of the southwest.

"The illegal immigrant is deported if he participates in a strike," Dragon said, "and the CIO Clothing Workers have already run into trouble organizing plants when 'wetbacks' have been brought in to scab."

School Fund Issue Defeated In Pittsburgh

A LAST-MINUTE pressure campaign by powerful Pittsburgh real estate interests last week defeated a school tax increase which had been supported by Pittsburgh CIO unions.

In the special election at which only a third of the city's 350,000 voters cast ballots, the proposal to increase taxes an average 2c a day failed by a four-to-one margin.

During the final days of campaigning tenants were threatened with sharp rent increases if the tax passed. The real estate interests' propaganda promised that, if the tax were defeated, the State Legislature would be forced to appropriate funds to continue the school program.

It was the first time in 12 years that a school tax increase had been sought. Failure of the tax measure will mean a sharp cut in many school services, including kindergartens, night schools, manual training and sewing classes, plus a reduction in the teaching force.

ACWA Joins In Backing Wagner In N. Y.

SPOKESMEN for 85,000 members of the CIO Clothing Workers living in the New York City area last week endorsed Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for mayor.

Wagner is a son of the late U. S. Sen. Robert F. Wagner, father of the Wagner Act, and for many years was his father's secretary. He won the Democratic nomination for mayor in the primary election and has the CIO Council endorsement.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the ACWA announced the endorsement after a meeting of union representatives at which the issues and the personalities were discussed exhaustively.

"Bob Wagner, Jr., is easily the most qualified candidate for mayor in the present campaign," he said. "I am satisfied he will give us a clean and efficient local government.

"The Democratic candidate is a truly liberal candidate and labor can support him in good conscience. Like us, he is concerned with more and better schools, more hospitals, adequate transportation services for millions of New York citizens.

"Equally important, we are determined, locally, to overcome the present trend to reaction, in 1953, '54 and '56. The election of Bob Wagner will help reverse that trend.

"We expect to campaign for Bob Wagner with all our energies."

CANDIDACY of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for mayor of New York was endorsed recently by New York City CIO Council. Shown at meeting are (left to right) Pres. Louis Hollander, New York State CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, City CIO Council; Pres. Michael Quill, City CIO Council and Transport Workers; Vice Pres. Murray Weinstein, Clothing Workers; Wagner; State Dir. Jack Rubenstein, Textile Workers, and Vice Pres. Julius Sum, Retail Wholesale & Department Store Union.

CIO Councils In Action

With this issue, The CIO News begins publication of "CIO Councils In Action," a regular feature digesting the activities of CIO state and local industrial union councils, based on reports to the CIO Organization and Councils Dept.—The Editor.

A "PAYOFF" to real estate and banking interests is charged by the **Akron CIO Council,** fighting the threatened eviction of 2000 tenants from low-rent public housing units in and near the rubber center.

Dodo Bird

Jim Crow no longer will go along with Issac Walton in New Jersey.

Thanks to protests by the New Jersey State CIO Council, all discriminatory designations of race or color will be eliminated from all state fishing and hunting licenses and applications.

Decision of the State Div. of Fish and Game was announced by Arthur Chapin, State CIO Council civil rights director.

Washington officials have ordered 480 public housing units closed, effective in February. The Council's housing committee links former Akron Mayor Charles E. Slusser, now a U. S. housing official, to the action.

Mid-winter evictions may force rent boosts as high as 100% in the Akron area, warned the committee. CIO said the eviction program will:

"Give the banking and real estate interests a payoff on their support of the Republican candidates last year.

"Permit them to raise rents anywhere from 25 to 100% because of the terrific pressure for rental units that will follow serving of the eviction notices.

"Permit banks and real estate companies with new homes to sell to bolster a badly sagging real estate market and continue to ask exorbitant prices for this new housing."

- **Connecticut State CIO** has awarded six Philip Murray Scholarships, honoring the late CIO president, to six Univ. of Connecticut students. Award winners are members or children of members of CIO unions. In granting the awards totalling $1000, the Council said "the price tags should be removed from educational opportunity."
- **Lake County, Ind., Council** went to the Central States Fair in Crown Point, distributing more than 10,000 pamphlets to fair visitors. Labor radio program, "News and Views," also was broadcast from the CIO booth.
- **New Jersey State CIO** has urged Gov. Driscoll to withdraw the hasty appointment of Dr. John P. Milligan as director of the State Division Against Discrimination. Council Pres. Carl Holderman protested the appointment was "rammed through" the State Civil Rights Commission, suggested that Dr. Harold A. Lett, acting director, was better qualified for the post.
- **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** is going to court in a final effort to regain Los Angeles CIO Building from pro-Communist unions expelled some years ago. Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford said the long-pending suit will be brought to trial in Superior Court next February. He charged expelled unions reneged on agreement for an out-of-court settlement.
- **Texas State CIO** and local councils are beginning an intensive poll tax campaign to qualify voters. The **Houston Council** sponsored a Labor Day "Voice of Roosevelt" broadcast. **Dallas Council** was host to local newspapermen at a special press dinner.
- **Wisconsin State CIO** soon will begin a bi-weekly public service radio program dealing with political and legislative issues.

Michigan PAC Gets Ready For A Tangle With GM

MICHIGAN CIO-PAC is getting ready early for the 1954 elections.

With the balloting 13 months away, the Michigan CIO Council's political action committee met at Port Huron to prepare for an intensive campaign.

August Scholle, Council president, said early and intensive planning was necessary "to combat General Motors' obvious attempt to add the governor's office to its 'majority holding' in the Republican-dominated state Legislature.

"Only a Democratic governor (G. Mennan Williams) with veto power has been able to keep GM from completely taking over the State," Scholle continued. "Political action on the state level has assumed even greater importance today because of the Eisenhower's Administration's avowed purpose of relegating present federal functions to the states."

The committee approved Scholle's plan to hold a series of 19 meetings within the next five months. These include a two-day week-end conference of city and county CIO councils and one-day meetings for each of the State's 18 congressional districts.

In addition to the race for governor and State legislative seats, contests will be held for the post now held by Sen. Ferguson (R.) and for all the seats in the House.

Thimmes To Aid Housing Study

James G. Thimmes, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, has been appointed a member of the Subcommittee on Housing for Low-Income Families just named by the Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs.

Thimmes, who is also vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, is a member of the full Advisory Committee.

MEMORIAL AWARD.—Citation for "unflagging devotion to the CIO movement in Virginia" was presented by CIO Rep. E. B. Pugh to Hazel Compton at Virginia CIO convention. She's recording secretary of Textile Workers Local 1162 and Blue Ridge CIO Council in Lynchburg.

Labor's World—

CIO Free Labor Fund Gifts Help Unionists Overseas

FROM MARSEILLES to Malaya, free trade union organizers soon will be getting funds, literature and resources to help build the labor movement—thanks to contributors to the CIO Free World Labor Fund.

That is the report of Victor Reuther, until recently CIO European representative and now assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In the French metal working industry, an organizing drive is making real headway, with mimeograph machines, typewriters and supplies provided through contributions to the fund.

In West Africa and in India, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is being aided by the fund in operating training schools for union organizers—in the largest unorganized area in the world.

(Contributions to the CIO Free World Labor Fund should be sent to John Brophy, coordinator, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

UNICEF

The General Assembly of the United Nations has voted unanimously to continue the UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund on a permanent basis following two days of debate during which 25 delegates praised its work in aiding 70 million children in 69 countries.

The assembly changed the name to the UN Children's Fund, but decided to keep the old set of initials—UNICEF—because they are so well known. The agency administers relief and helps establish long-range programs for child welfare.

ICFTU

Charles Levinson of the CIO European Office in Paris participated in a full-length ICFTU inquiry on measures to attain full employment.

The ICFTU study, ordered at the recent world congress in Stockholm, deals with wage-price, investment, productivity, and consumer income policies necessary for full employment.

When the ICFTU project was adopted, CIO Pres. Reuther said it would back up the drive of several CIO unions for the guaranteed annual wage.

Scholarships

For CIO members interested in the international labor movement and desirous of studying abroad, the American Labor Education Service, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., has published a booklet, "Labor Scholarships Abroad," detailing the facts about various scholarships for study in other countries which are open to U. S. workers. Single copies are free; in quantity, 10c per copy.

Transport

The Liberian freighter Riviera, which was tied up in Portland, Ore., for 12 months last year when it ran afoul of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation campaign against substandard ships, recently had more trouble in Europe.

Dutch dock workers, alerted by the ITF, refused to unload 3000 tons of cargo at Rotterdam. The ship was then tied up for two days at Hamburg, Germany, and left for an unannounced port only after its name was changed to Effie.

ILO

Sweden is the first nation to ratify the comprehensive social security treaty adopted by the 1952 conference of the Intl. Labor Organization and setting forth minimum social security standards for all participating nations.

French Commies Lay Some Eggs

The French Communist Party laid a series of eggs last week to herald the reconvening of the National Assembly.

First it called a 24-hour strike in nationalized industries in order to stage a demonstration protesting Premier Laniel's economic policies. Nobody paid any attention.

Then it canceled the general strike order and called for a four-hour shutdown in the nationalized gas and electric industries. Nobody paid any attention to that, either, so it proclaimed a "massive" demonstration march on the Assembly. Fewer than 100 demonstrators showed up.

Virginia CIO Meets—

Beirne Dissects GOP 'Change' As Price Boosts, Give-Aways

By ED LASHMAN

"THE CHANGE you ordered last November has caused you to spend more money and get fewer things for it."

That's the way Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers, summed up the record of the Republican Administration in a speech to 300 delegates at the 13th annual Virginia CIO convention meeting in Roanoke.

Citing increased interest rates, power and oil give-aways, an 8% boost in long distance telephone rates, elimination of rent control, scuttling of housing programs and a generally increased cost of living, the CWA president reminded the group "these changes came about because we thought our trade unionism stopped when we paid our dues."

He charged that we are being "softened up by experts predicting a recession," and said the reason is "to cause fear to creep into the hearts of men and women and to make them worried about their jobs."

PAC DIR. Jack Kroll, the convention's other major speaker, quipped that "if Labor Sec. Durkin is replaced by another millionaire, there'll be more money in the Cabinet than in the Treasury."

Kroll also warned the Virginians about a possible manufacturers' excise tax which he termed "a sugar-coated sales tax." He pointed out that a tax of 5% at the manufacturers' level would cost consumers "at least 7% by the time manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' profits are figured on top of it."

Speaking of Virginia's low percentage of voters—31% of the electorate in 1952 compared the national figure of 63%—Kroll said, "If you let George do your voting for you, he'll vote for George's interest, not yours."

The delegates from 13 international unions, one LIU and four councils, who represented some 35,000 members in Virginia, also heard from two of Virginia's three gubernatorial candidates. Democrat Thomas B. Stanley refused the invitation, but Republican Ted Dalton and Independent Howard Carwile both made appearances. Other CIO speakers were Nat. Rep. Fred Pieper, representing Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, and Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher.

Hazel Compton, recording secretary of the Blue Ridge CIO Council and of TWUA Local 1162 in Lynchburg, won the Virginia CIO Memorial Award for outstanding services to the CIO in the state.

Lawrence H. Marine of the Steelworkers staff in Roanoke was elected president; Julian Carper of the Textile Workers in Front Royal was elected to newly created position of full-time executive vice president; and James H. Boyette of the Auto Workers staff in Suffolk was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Big CIO Canal Zone Local Begins Organizing Drive

AN ALL-OUT drive to enlist the unorganized among the non-citizen employes of the Canal Zone as members of the CIO Government Employees in Panama was begun at the third annual convention of Local 900-GCEOC.

Some 5000 of the 18,500 workers eligible are now in the union. Local 900 has succeeded in obtaining a 7c general pay increase, but local rate workers in the Zone are still miserably paid, with a minimum wage of 41c an hour.

GUEST speaker at the convention was the Rev. John A. Doyle, C.M., who gave a stirring address pointing out that the U. S. government has a moral obligation to better working conditions of Panamanians employed in the Canal Zone.

Ed K. Welsh, CIO representative in the Zone for the past three years, and Lloyd P. Vaughan, who has succeeded him as CIO director there, also addressed Local 900's convention.

The union has endorsed the program of Pres. Jose A. Remon of the Republic of Panama calling for an end of segregation and discrimination in wages and working conditions of non-American citizens.

Pres. Remon stated, in recent negotiations between representatives of the U. S. and Panama, that Panamanian citizens should be accorded the same treatment with respect to wages and working conditions as U. S. Rate employes in the Zone.

Last week, Pres. Eisenhower, in a joint statement issued with Remon, agreed that the United States would take appropriate measures to give full effect to the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment to the citizens of Panama employed in the Zone.

Northwest USA Aide Backs Hells Canyon On Job Issue

SUPPORT for the high-level federal power dam at Hells Canyon as essential to industrial development and job expansion in the Pacific Northwest has been voiced by spokesmen for 10,000 CIO Steelworkers in the area.

The USA-CIO likewise condemned the "give-away" proposal—favored by high Eisenhower Administration officials—to turn the Hells Canyon power site over to the Idaho Power Co.

Objections to the proposal, on which hearings are being held in Washington, were voiced by Otto Orr, sub-district director, Dist. 38, USA-CIO, and W. C. Meyer and E. M. Spencer, presidents of Steelworkers Locals 338 and 329 respectively.

Orr said "the need in the Northwest is for a federally constructed Hells Canyon high-level dam which will produce maximum power for industrial use."

"The Northwest has great water power resources and if developed along safe and sane lines will afford sufficient power to expand and to maintain an industrial expansion," Orr said. "If left to private power, the Grand Coulee would never have been built, along with many other dams which were built by the federal government.

"These dams are paying for themselves and will cease to be any expense whatever to the federal government. The various federal dams built in this Northwest have been a boon to industry and to the employment of hundreds of thousands of its citizens."

In Washington, Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union told the FPC that construction of three low dams in Hells Canyon as proposed by Idaho Power would be a "scandalous waste of potential resources." He added that power could be produced at half the cost by one high dam formerly backed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Council Aids Auto Strike In Wisconsin

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council last week was marshalling support for the strike of 400 CIO Auto Workers at the Yates-American Machine Co. plant at Beloit.

The walkout began after the firm refused to grant an 8% wage increase. The company claimed poverty, but refused to let union auditors look at its books.

Pickets were on 24-hour duty at the seven gates of the concern, which makes woodworking machines and radiators, and production was halted. Harvey Kitzman, director of UAW Region 10, praised the cooperation of the Wisconsin CIO Council and Beloit CIO locals at a meeting of the workers.

"This strike is the price we pay for not voting a government sympathetic to the workingman." he said.

Optical Firm Under Fire

THE CIO Optical Workers have begun a Don't Buy Bausch & Lomb campaign. Following a long history of stormy relations with the firm which makes eye glasses and their parts, the union is on strike against the $75 million corporation in St. Louis.

UOIWA-CIO Pres. Thomas E. Andert last week asked union members to refuse to buy glasses or safety goggles made by the company, insist on the union label or certificate on glasses bought by them and ask their optometrist or oculist not to send work to the firm which has offices throughout the U. S.

You And Your Money—

U. S. Figures Support CIO Plea To Expand Consumer Income

NEW EVIDENCE that America's millions of low and middle-income families need expanded consumer buying power if the nation is to avoid depression is available in a recently reported survey by the Commerce Dept.

The survey shows that well over half of all families dependent upon wages or salaries earned each year less than the $4218 which the Labor Dept. says is necessary for a "modest-but-adequate" living standard for an urban family of four.

The Commerce Dept. survey, conducted in 1951, covered 40.4 million families. Of these, 31.5 million families had incomes composed entirely of wages and salaries.

Below 'Adequate' Standards

The average annual income of these families was $3650—almost $600 below the Labor Dept's estimate for a "modest-but-adequate" living. And the average is almost $400 below the similar wage earner budget of the Heller Committee of the Univ. of California—an estimate which hasn't been brought up to date since 1949.

The Commerce Dept. figures (see adjoining table) underscore CIO's arguments for expanding consumer buying power, as voiced in the recent CIO economic study on "Maintaining Prosperity" and the latest issue of the Economic Outlook.

The U. S. figures show that over 25% of all families receive less than $2500 a year, over 33.3% less than $3000, and over two-thirds less than $5000.

Another Commerce Dept. report showed that private industry payrolls are dropping off. The figure for August was at the rate of $167.1 billion a year, down by $6 billion from the previous month. The decline centered in durable goods manufacturing.

Total personal income dropped in August to an annual rate of $287 billion.

Pointing to the need for expanding family buying power, the latest Outlook warned that "if consumer spending fails to rise rapidly as defense spending slackens, unemployment and idle factories will be inevitable. Substantial increases in consumer buying power—particularly of low- and middle-income families who spend all or almost all of their incomes—must occur if the required rises in consumer spending are to take place."

Income Breakdown

Here are the Commerce Dept. figures on the spread of annual income among 31.5 million families of wage and salary earners:

Income	Percent of Families
Under $500	5.0%
$500 to $999	4.1%
$1000 to $1499	4.2%
$1500 to $1999	5.9%
$2000 to $2499	8.3%
$2500 to $2999	8.7%
$3000 to $3499	10.8%
$3500 to $3999	10.3%
$4000 to $4499	9.5%
$4500 to $4999	6.5%
$5000 to $5999	11.0%
$6000 to $6999	6.7%
$7000 to $9999	7.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	1.6%
$15,000 and over	0.4%

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

HOUSE TRAILERS: "My wife and I would appreciate advice on buying a house trailer."—D. E. M., Claremont, N. H.

Answer: Generally trailers fall into two types: California manufacturers build fine trailers, but don't insulate them as thoroughly for the milder Pacific climate, as do the Eastern makers.

Your Buying Questions Answered

Trailer experts consider aluminum the most durable trailer shell, with masonite next and homasote third. The latter two provide excellent insulation but simply require more frequent repainting, caulking and general upkeep. The smaller trailers not only cost less for the total price, but also cost less per square foot.

As trailers get larger the price pyramids because of more lavish decoration and equipment. It's best to invest your money in actual trailer quality than eye-catching decor which you could add yourself.

You can cut the cost of a trailer to one-half or less by picking up a used one. As with a used car, you can often get a better price from a private owner than a dealer, especially if you're willing to do some reconditioning yourself. But in buying a used trailer, make sure there are no leaks.

Incidentally, readers interested in a small trailer for touring, rather than as a home, may want to know about the small shell developed by the Cree Trailer and Boat Co., of Marcellus, Mich., which is not towed but fits on to a half or three-quarter ton pickup truck between the side boards. These shells are only six feet wide, and eight or ten feet long, but are compact and can sleep a small family. They cost $700-$1000, depending on size and equipment.

WATER HEATERS: "Which is cheaper to run—a gas or electric water heater?"—P. D. S., Reading, Pa.

Answer: Gas heaters are more economical to operate. Also, you can get away with a smaller storage tank if gas-fired, because a gas-heated tank has a faster recovery rate; that is, the water heats up faster. With an automatic washer you should have at least a 50-gallon tank for maximum washing efficiency.

DEFROSTERS: "I would like to buy the attachment for self defrosting a refrigerator but I have heard many different views on it. Recently one of the fellows from the company came over to fix something and I asked him. He told me that unless the refrigerator is built with a self-defroster it won't work well. He said that if I attach one now, while the refrigerator is defrosting the food in the freezer will thaw out and spoil. Yet I heard other people say it works out all right."—Mrs. A. R., Uniondale, N. Y.

Answer: The modern refrigerators with built-in defrosting mechanisms are one of the most welcome developments yet, although very expensive. The refrigerator serviceman accurately voiced the chief objection to the portable defrosters you can buy for attaching to any refrigerator. They generally take 2.5 hours to 5 hours to defrost every night, which means that frozen foods in the freezing compartment have a chance to thaw out.

When re-frozen, their quality and flavor may be affected, the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics points out. In contrast, the built-in defrosters in new refrigerators operate for generally only 7-20 minutes, several times a day. They also have mechanisms to evaporate the collected frost water.

Tips For Good Health Plan Told In New Report To Unions

EVERY YEAR industrial workers lose almost half a billion man days and about $5 billion in wages because of accidents and illnesses.

So says a new leaflet published by the Committee for the Nation's Health, which goes on to show how workers can meet their needs for preventive, diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation services.

TITLED "Short Guide to Health Insurance Plans for Union Members," the leaflet describes simply and completely the various forms of health plans available.

In a good health plan, CNH says, you should look for these things:

1. Service rather than cash benefits, because cash benefits mean there is always more to pay.

2. Health coverage for the entire family, because about 75% of a worker's health expenses are for his family.

3. The plan should cover all services whether administered in the hospital, the doctor's office, or in the home.

4. For most efficient and economical service, the plan should provide for doctors and other health personnel working as a team in group practice.

5. The plan should be democratically administered with subscribers having control, or at least adequate repreesntation, in making policy.

6. The plan should provide benefits the value of which are in line with the money invested.

The leaflet recommends that unions make a thorough investigation of their members' needs before establishing a new plan or with a view to improving an existing one. Single copies of the leaflet are available at 4c each from the Committee for the Nation's Health, 2212 M Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

'Boost Consumer Purchasing Power To Prevent Depression'

THE AMERICAN Management Association heard a CIO Auto Worker suggest ways to avoid a depression.

John J. Dillon, UAW-CIO regional educational and political action director in New York, told a personnel conference of the AMA:

"The way to maintain full production is to assure the American people — worker, farmer, white-collar and professional groups — sufficient purchasing power."

Dillon said that American labor "rejects the defeatist attitude of the inevitability of depression." He predicted that "the full force of labor's united strength will be used to maintain purchasing power."

"Growing unemployment should concern the representatives of both management and labor," Dillon said. "The way to solve the problem is through joint planning now." (IPA)

Court Orders GE To Release Lamp Patents

THE GENERAL Electric Co. has been ordered by a Federal Court to release its rights to existing patents on incandescent lamps and their parts to the public.

Federal Judge Phillip Forman ordered the patents turned over to the public in a judgment enforcing his 1949 conviction of GE on charges of monopolizing the incandescent lamp industry in the U. S.

FORMAN, who filed a 105-page opinion in the case, said he believes it is the first time in a contested anti-trust case that such action was ordered. His order also applies to six other lamp supply manufacturers who were among eight firms convicted in the 1949 case of aiding GE to maintain a monopoly in the nation.

Forman also ordered GE to make available to the industry its blueprints for lamp machinery, and decreed that GE and the other defendants must end contracts and agreements with each other.

Grocery Chain Profits Jump

The Grand Union Co., which operates a chain of 300 retail food stores, was able to increase sales only 10.8% in the three months ending Aug. 29, but it boosted net profits by 50%.

Sales jumped from $46 million to $51 million during the period, while net profits soared from $373,730 to $565,090.

FTC Nails Big Food Firm For Illegal Brokerage Fees

IN A recent action the Federal Trade Commission has moved to stop one of the largest food wholesalers in the Midwest from receiving illegal brokerage fees.

Lagomarcine-Grupe of Burlington, Ia., has signed a consent settlement agreeing to stop violating the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act.

THE VIOLATIONS occurred when Davenport Brokerage Co. of Davenport, Ia., a firm whose stock was owned entirely by the wholesaling company, received brokerage fees for purchases made by the parent organization.

The fees were later passed on as dividends to the stockholders of Lagomarcine-Grupe. The respondents specifically refrained from admitting or denying committing acts in violation of the law when they signed the settlement.

In a complaint issued against Woody Fashions, Inc. of New York, the commission says the company misbranded some of its coats as containing 20 to 30% cashmere, when actually they did not contain any. In addition, some of the coats failed to carry any labeling showing the fiber content and other information required by the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Bega Sewing Machine Corp., also of New York, was ordered by the commission to stop selling or distributing foreign made sewing machine heads without clearly and conspicuously disclosing the country of origin. The firm, which sells heads imported from Japan, was also ordered to stop representing that its machines are warranted without disclosing the nature of the warranty.

Carey Reelected To Charities Post

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, last week was re-elected to the board of directors of the National Conference of Catholic Charities at its meeting at St. Louis.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE CHANCE came last week to represent Pres. Reuther at a very important dinner, the Kick-Off Dinner sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped and observing the ninth annual National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The subject of proper treatment for those of our fellow citizens who happen to be handicapped physically is very close to the heart of our labor movement. We have carried on a long and hard fight to see to it that men and women are enabled to support themselves on the basis of their actual abilities rather than on some meaningless standards of physical well-being that have nothing to do with the job at hand.

Jim Marks, Jr., legislative representative for the Mine Workers Union, who attended the dinner and spoke, made a good point when he said that we should observe 52 weeks a year toward seeing the full employment of all workers based on their true capabilities.

THE RECORD is clear. So-called physically handicapped workers produce as much as their fellow workers who conform to all the accepted physical standards. Their safety record is the best that can be found.

To deny employment to the handicapped is not so much a blow to their hope and pride as it is a sheer waste of manpower at a time when it is vital to our national welfare. We of labor recognize the skill of our working men and women as a prime resource in the battle against dictatorship. It would be shameful if we were to toss away a great potential supply of this labor.

FULL SUPPORT of plans to aid handicapped workers was voiced by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (right) and Al Capp, cartoonist, at Washington dinner.

There is a heartwarming unity among labor on this subject, and a unity that extends to many foresighted employers, men of government, representatives of the press and clergy.

We have made sufficient progress as a nation to have given a merciful burial to the old notion that a man or woman who is physically handicapped should be an object of pity.

Yet, a great educational job remains to be done with employers who do not see the light, who have not as yet had the facts presented to them, and labor, beyond any other group of Amercians, is in perfect position to carry forward this work.

THE NATIONAL OFFICERS of your union, the officers of the internationals, local officers, council officers, and rank and file union members with whom I have talked are committed to all out support of the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. And we are proud to make such committments.

By the way, the dinner was considerably enlivened by the presence of Al Capp, the cartoonist, who has created the comic strip "Li'l Abner." Mr. Capp is himself one of those who would ordinarily be called handicapped, having lost one of his legs—but none of his wit and intelligence.

In all walks of life, all over the nation, men and women who were once considered a drain on society are proving their value to themselves and their communities, though they do not measure up to what we have come to consider normal physical standards.

There was a great man named Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He did pretty well—handicapped.

Ike Answers On Hospitals

PRES. EISENHOWER has not decided whether the remaining merchant marine hospitals should be closed.

That's what he said in a letter replying to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther's protest against the request by Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge that the 155-year-old hospital program be discontinued. Dodge made the request in letters to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare.

"Because the program you referred to is authorized by law, no final decision can be reached until the matter is placed before the Congress for its consideration and action," the President wrote.

Meanwhile, Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, reported that the committee's campaign to save the hospitals is gaining momentum.

Steel Union Strikes File Firm In 3 Cities

PICKET LINES of CIO Steelworkers filed past the tightly-closed plants of the Nicholson File Co. in three cities last week as their strike went into its second month.

In Providence, R. I., Philadelphia and Anderson, Ind., strikers are determined that no settlement will be reached until all three plants get satisfactory contracts.

Providence is the home plant, with about 1000 employed. The Nicholson concern is one of the largest in the file field.

NEGOTIATIONS began in August with a union proposal for joint bargaining with the three plants involved. Separate talks were held when the company refused the USA-CIO offer. Wage increases for the main plant and the Anderson plant were denied and only token increases were offered by the company to meet. inequities existing at the Philadelphia plant.

The Philadelphia unit is relatively new, having been taken over by the Steelworkers last year.

Lawrence N. Spitz, sub-regional director in Providence, heads the union strategy committee directing the strike. Working with him are Pres. John Kelly of Local 4408 in Providence, Pres. Lawrence, Local 1944, Anderson, and Pres. Leonard Malinowski, Local 4826, Philadelphia. Staff Reps. Thomas Policastro of Providence; James Coyne, Philadelphia, and Harold Rasmussen, Anderson, also serve on the strategy team.

Picket Ban At Hearn's Appealed

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council last week requested a stay of the temporary injunction prohibiting picketing by the CIO Distributive, Processing & Office Workers at the two Hearn department stores in New York City.

The council acted immediately after the injunction was issued by the New York Appellate Division against the strikers who began their walkout after the store management stalled for months during negotiations. A court decision will require several weeks.

The New York City CIO Council scheduled a meeting of State and city CIO leaders for this week to determine what further steps should be taken. Before the injunction was issued, Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO reaffirmed backing for the DPO members.

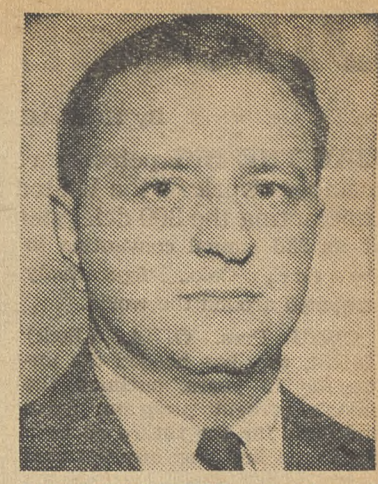
THE APPELLATE Division last week left the decision of whether a labor dispute existed for "determination of a plenary trial, which should be held without delay."

The stores contend the strikers are no longer employes, and cites dismissal of unfair labor practice charges by the National Labor Relations Board as vindication of this view. Meanwhile, DPO has filed new charges with NLRB.

Texas Textile Strike Voted

The 200 employes of the Taylor Bedding Co. voted unanimously last week to strike plants at Taylor and Benton, Tex., in a move to boost the pay scale above the Wage-Hour Act minimum of 75c an hour.

The workers picked the CIO Textile Workers as their bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election nearly four months ago. Their efforts to negotiate a first contract have been blocked by the delaying tactics of former Gov. Dan Moody of Texas, who represents the company.



APPOINTMENT of Emil Starr of Baltimore as educational director of the CIO Clothing Workers was announced by ACW board meeting in St. Louis last week.

HST Gets Hillman Award, Urges Pro-Prosperity Program

(Continued from Page 3)

would have a $300 billion a year economy within five years. We now have a $375 billion economy, he pointed out.

Then he made another forecast. He predicted that by 1960, if we meet our needs and "go forward instead of standing still," we should have "at least a $475 billion economy, measured in uniform prices." And instead of 63 million jobs as at present, he went on, close to 70 millions Americans should be working.

"We now have the highest standard of living on record," he added, "but by 1960 it should be at least 30% higher."

If we stand still, he said, the armed forces we need in the cause of freedom will become a "terrible burden," but if we grow economically and produce increased amounts of the things we need, we can afford them.

"THE PROGRAMS of the depression-warped '30s won't fit a $400 billion economy," Truman said.

"We are licked before we start if we set our goals for the future by the standards of the past. Let's talk about some new goals for America.

"In social security, for example, we should greatly improve and enlarge the present program and raise the living standards of its beneficiaries, in line with the needs and abilities of an economy moving from a $375 billion output to a $475 billion output.

"In housing, we must not be satisfied to move backward from 1.25 million new homes a year to a million new homes, or 900,000 or 800,000. Instead, we must move forward to 1.5 million or even two million new homes a year. Those who say we are in danger of overbuilding should look at America's slums.

"We must not look at the TVA and say that one such project is enough. We must not permit the underdevelopment of our waterpower.

"IN THE FIELD of education we must move forward boldly to provide opportunities for all the youth of America to get as much education as their native endowments entitle them to.

"In the matter of health, we must move forward to a comprehensive system of good medical care for every American family at costs they can afford.

"In international affairs, we must develop the kinds and amounts of international cooperation which will cement the free peoples of the world in an unbreakable union of growing economic and military strength.

"We must stop thinking about how we can just barely get by, and start thinking about how much we can do and how well."

In summation, the former President said:

"WE NEED faith, and boldness, and new ideas. We cannot be satisfied with past achievements, and the liberal and labor forces cannot be content just to sit by and issue warnings of disaster. We must understand the promise of the future, and act to make it come true."

Truman paid high tribute to the memory of Hillman, the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers, and described the Sidney Hillman Foundation as a "perfect embodiment" of the ideals that Hillman worked for.

HST Record Applauded By Potofsky

THE IMPRESSIVE record of former Pres. Harry S. Truman in serving the nation was spelled out in detail by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers in presenting him for the Sidney Hillman Foundation's annual award for meritorious service.

"What is it," he continued, "that has endeared this man to the people, to such an extent that despite the prophets of defeat, he won one of the most overwhelming election victories ever known?

"What is it that makes the ordinary citizen cry, 'Give 'em hell, Harry,' when he warms up to his subject? What is it that makes him revered and loved more than ever with each passing year?

"The answer, I think, is his great humility, his identification with the plain people. In his years in office, our nation faced new and terrifying problems. We had to find new answers and chart new paths. These answers were found under the leadership of a man dedicated and devoted to the plain people of the world."

Oil Coalition Pays Off On Wages, OWIU Told

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIKE THE BIG petroleum industry in which its 125,000 members work in the United States and Canada, problems confronting the 300 delegates to the Oil Workers Intl. Union at its 23d annual convention in Denver, Colo., figuratively stretched around the world.

OWIU Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight, who has headed the union for 13 years, outlined the union's present program, gains and aims for the future on both the home and the international fronts in his keynote speech on the opening day, and a number of other CIO and outside speakers addressed the convention.

KNIGHT BLASTED the "Big Business Administration" now in control in Washington with its "millionaires' cabinet" and warned that labor could not "look forward to government intervention in a labor-management dispute that will be on the side of workers."

Speaking of the changes that have taken place in collective bargaining, Knight said it was easier in the old days of the "rugged individualist" type of oil operator who had come up the hard way and had some concern for the worker.

10-12

Today, Knight said, "lawyers, bankers, and others like them who don't know the workers' problems" intervene in collective bargaining.

Another difficulty in bargaining is the interlocking directorates of the major oil companies. Though still in competition in some respects, he said, the big oil firms cooperate economically and politically.

THE IMPORTANCE of strengthening the wage fight through the National Coalition of Oil Unions—CIO, AFL and independent—set up in 1951 was stressed by Knight.

"The net result of the previous long years of fighting other unions in the field was hatred," he said, but in two short years of cooperation, oil unions through the coalition won millions of dollars in wage increases.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther discussed labor's problems at home and abroad, saying that "we want a world where people can have both bread and freedom." The struggle against communism, he declared, "must be won on the bread and butter level."

Both the Communists and big business are "playing the same record," Reuther declared, when they say a depression is bound to come. "American labor rejects this defeatist attitude of the business community that we are going to drift into depression," he said.

With the powerful productive system the U. S. has developed, he said, there will be plenty of work, "if we gear the productive power of America to the needs of the people. For the first time in history, we have the tools to conquer hunger and misery."

Pres. George Cavender of the AFL Colorado State Federation of Labor, expressed the hope that "we can all become one great labor family in this country."

LATER in the week, Pres. Joseph Fisher of the CIO Utility workers, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union addressed the Oil Workers.

In a speech urging practical union policies, Fisher said that organizers "must convince workers that the union can help them get more money and better working conditions." Delegates burst out laughing when Fisher said he'd rather be called a "porkchopper" or a "payroll termite" than a "labor statesman."

Patton told the delegates that "continuous attempts have been made to drive a wedge between the working farmer and organized labor."

Discussing the present political situation, Kroll warned that "we have to defend every bit of progress we've made in the past." The big business boys now in power, he said, "are trying to undermine every gain made."

In past hard times, Kroll said, it was always the labor movement "that carried the ball for the advancement of the people." This is still true today, he said, warning "you'll have to go out and fight if you want a better America."

UNIONISM MEANS UNITY, said banner at CIO Oil Workers convention on hall in Denver, and the OWIU demonstrated that by hearing Pres. George Cavender of the Colorado AFL. At speakers' table (from left): OWIU Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

He Takes The Cake For Union Labels

Delegates J. F. Aiken from Sanford, Tex., was a doubly lucky man at the Oil Workers convention. He won two union label contests.

With a score of 13 union labels on his clothes, Aiken won first prize—a $100 U. S. bond—in the contest held by the Oil Workers. And in the CIO Clothing Workers' union label drawing, his name was pulled out first. Prize—a union-made suit of clothes.

OWIU Asks Shorter Hours To Prevent Job Layoffs

IMPORTANT ISSUES facing delegates to the OWIU convention in Denver had a one-world outlook. Resolutions, reports and policy programs, adopted during a week crammed with activity, extended from consideration of such bread-and-butter problems as continuing the improvement of wages and working conditions at home to ways of helping oppressed foreign oil workers to form free unions.

On the one hand were such resolutions as the one asking for a return of the 36-hour week as a means of preventing layoffs, "in cases of serious unemployment nationally or sharp reductions in work forces locally;" and those urging better safety provisions and improved health care programs—all passed unanimously.

ON THE OTHER were reports and resolutions concerning the hopeless misery of oil workers in the Near East; the cold-blooded campaign to destroy the petroleum workers' union in Venezuela and the West Indian islands of Curacao and Aruba; and the importance of supporting the formation, through the Intl. Confederation of Trade Unions, of a permanent world organization of petroleum, chemical and allied workers.

The link between union conditions in the U. S. and in foreign fields, was explained tersely by Pres. O. A. Knight when he told the delegates: "If the same opportunity for oppression existed here as exists there, we'd suffer the same fate."

Under the depressed labor conditions in foreign countries, Knight said, it is possible for companies to produce abroad and ship oil to the U. S. cheaper than it can be produced here. From a realistic standpoint, he said, "we must help foreign oil workers improve their wages and working conditions."

The delegates overwhemingly passed a resolution calling for support for a free trade union movement in Venezuela.

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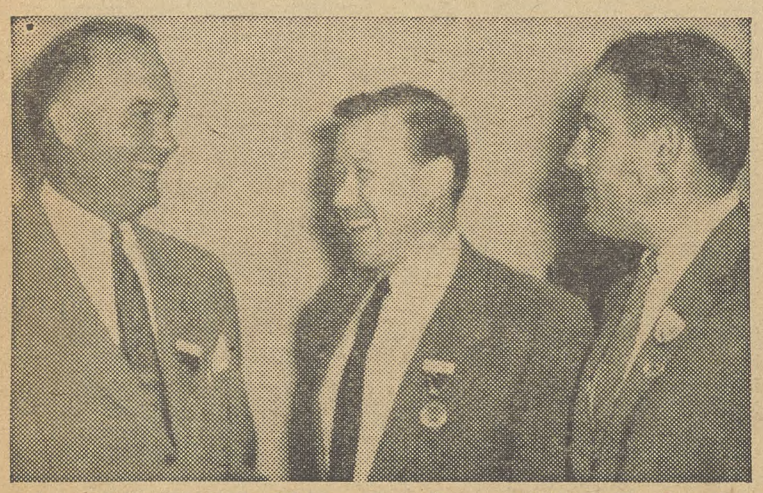

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Oil Coalition Pays Off On Wages, OWIU Told

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIKE THE BIG petroleum industry in which its 125,000 members work in the United States and Canada, problems confronting the 300 delegates to the Oil Workers Intl. Union at its 23d annual convention in Denver, Colo., figuratively stretched around the world.

OWIU Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight, who has headed the union for 13 years, outlined the union's present program, gains and aims for the future on both the home and the international fronts in his keynote speech on the opening day, and a number of other CIO and outside speakers addressed the convention.

KNIGHT BLASTED the "Big Business Administration" now in control in Washington with its "millionaires' cabinet" and warned that labor could not "look forward to government intervention in a labor-management dispute that will be on the side of workers."

Speaking of the changes that have taken place in collective bargaining, Knight said it was easier in the old days of the "rugged individualist" type of oil operator who had come up the hard way and had some concern for the worker.

10-12

Today, Knight said, "lawyers, bankers, and others like them who don't know the workers' problems" intervene in collective bargaining.

Another difficulty in bargaining is the interlocking directorates of the major oil companies. Though still in competition in some respects, he said, the big oil firms cooperate economically and politically.

THE IMPORTANCE of strengthening the wage fight through the National Coalition of Oil Unions—CIO, AFL and independent—set up in 1951 was stressed by Knight.

"The net result of the previous long years of fighting other unions in the field was hatred," he said, but in two short years of cooperation, oil unions through the coalition won millions of dollars in wage increases.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther discussed labor's problems at home and abroad, saying that "we want a world where people can have both bread and freedom." The struggle against communism, he declared, "must be won on the bread and butter level."

Both the Communists and big business are "playing the same record," Reuther declared, when they say a depression is bound to come. "American labor rejects this defeatist attitude of the business community that we are going to drift into depression," he said.

With the powerful productive system the U. S. has developed, he said, there will be plenty of work, "if we gear the productive power of America to the needs of the people. For the first time in history, we have the tools to conquer hunger and misery."

Pres. George Cavender of the AFL Colorado State Federation of Labor, expressed the hope that "we can all become one great labor family in this country."

LATER in the week, Pres. Joseph Fisher of the CIO Utility workers, CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union addressed the Oil Workers.

In a speech urging practical union policies, Fisher said that organizers "must convince workers that the union can help them get more money and better working conditions." Delegates burst out laughing when Fisher said he'd rather be called a "porkchopper" or a "payroll termite" than a "labor statesman."

Patton told the delegates that "continuous attempts have been made to drive a wedge between the working farmer and organized labor."

Discussing the present political situation, Kroll warned that "we have to defend every bit of progress we've made in the past." The big business boys now in power, he said, "are trying to undermine every gain made."

In past hard times, Kroll said, it was always the labor movement "that carried the ball for the advancement of the people." This is still true today, he said, warning "you'll have to go out and fight if you want a better America."

UNIONISM MEANS UNITY, said banner at CIO Oil Workers convention on hall in Denver, and the OWIU demonstrated that by hearing Pres. George Cavender of the Colorado AFL. At speakers' table (from left): OWIU Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

He Takes The Cake For Union Labels

Delegates J. F. Aiken from Sanford, Tex., was a doubly lucky man at the Oil Workers convention. He won two union label contests.

With a score of 13 union labels on his clothes, Aiken won first prize—a $100 U. S. bond—in the contest held by the Oil Workers. And in the CIO Clothing Workers' union label drawing, his name was pulled out first. Prize—a union-made suit of clothes.

OWIU Asks Shorter Hours To Prevent Job Layoffs

IMPORTANT ISSUES facing delegates to the OWIU convention in Denver had a one-world outlook. Resolutions, reports and policy programs, adopted during a week crammed with activity, extended from consideration of such bread-and-butter problems as continuing the improvement of wages and working conditions at home to ways of helping oppressed foreign oil workers to form free unions.

On the one hand were such resolutions as the one asking for a return of the 36-hour week as a means of preventing layoffs, "in cases of serious unemployment nationally or sharp reductions in work forces locally;" and those urging better safety provisions and improved health care programs—all passed unanimously.

ON THE OTHER were reports and resolutions concerning the hopeless misery of oil workers in the Near East; the cold-blooded campaign to destroy the petroleum workers' union in Venezuela and the West Indian islands of Curacao and Aruba; and the importance of supporting the formation, through the Intl. Confederation of Trade Unions, of a permanent world organization of petroleum, chemical and allied workers.

The link between union conditions in the U. S. and in foreign fields, was explained tersely by Pres. O. A. Knight when he told the delegates: "If the same opportunity for oppression existed here as exists there, we'd suffer the same fate."

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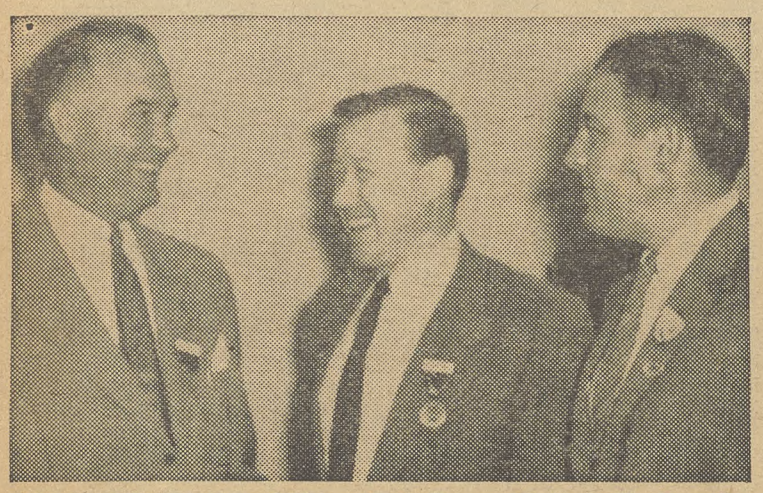

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Because He Believes In The Union . . .

By BILL SPENCER

(In the ACWA Advance)

JAMES JACKSON has spent the last 10 years of his life working and fighting for the CIO Clothing Workers.

From the day his shop was organized, he has served his fellow workers as an officer in Local 563. A bare two months ago he was named to the organizing staff in the State of Mississippi.

He believes in the union. He will defend his beliefs with his life—as he proved on the night of Aug. 31, when, in his home state of Mississippi, he was kidnapped by a squad of hired goons, pistol-whipped, kicked and mauled and then ordered to leave Benton County, where the brutal assault took place.

He was threatened with death if he should ever appear in Benton County again.

Slow Motion

More than a month ago, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg asked the Justice Dept. to investigate the brutal beating of James Jackson, organizer for the CIO Clothing Workers, and to prosecute the local police officers involved in the pistol whipping in Ashland, Miss.

So far the only reply from Atty. Gen. Brownell and the Justice Dept.'s civil rights section has been that they are investigating.

Jackson spent six days in Forrest General Hospital, Hattiesburg, Miss., under medical treatment. *The day he was released, he asked that he be reassigned to Benton County to continue the work he started at the Ashland-Benton Corp.*

I saw James Jackson at Forrest General Hospital. He was propped up on pillows while his left arm was baking under a heat lamp.

His forehead was criss-crossed with lacerations, and near his right temple was a purple-tinged swelling. A boot heel had done that.

The left side of his head was swollen and the skin over his left cheekbone was a yellowish-blue. His left eye was all but closed and he had been deafened in his left ear. The barrel of a pistol had done that.

His shoulders, chest, back and sides were a mass of blue-black bruises. Five pairs of fists had done that while two men held him helpless.

His left wrist could not be moved. While his arm was held pinned to the ground, the leader of the mob, Goon No. 1, had crashed his heel down upon it.

He was able to grin, though, and he was even inclined to brag a little bit about his appearance.

"I look a lot better than I did the last time you saw me, don't I?" he asked.

He certainly did.

I hadn't seen him since about 10 p.m. Aug. 31 when he was helped from his car in Columbus, Miss., after a 150-mile ride from Ashland. Behind him for more than 80 of those miles were two carloads of the mobsters who had ganged him.

He could not move his left arm—he had driven with one hand all the way. His blood-soaked shirt had to be cut from him before the doctor could examine him. He answered questions through painfully swollen lips.

"What do you do," he was asked, **"when something like that happens—when about 20 thugs jump you?"**

"You fight back," Jackson said, simply.

"What do you do when you can't fight any more?" he was asked again.

"When you can't fight any more, you're dead," Jackson said steadily. *"I may be busted up a little bit, but I'm a long way from being dead. And if I have to keep on fighting for what I believe in, then I'll keep on fighting."*

UAW Protests To Chrysler—

Shorter Work Week Cuts Auto Plant Wages

SHORTER work-weeks and smaller paychecks are adding to the unemployment problem. The CIO Auto Workers last week complained to Chrysler Corp. that "tens of thousands of workers have been working three or four days a week, some less than 16 hours" since last summer.

In a letter to John D. Leary, the firm's director of industrial relations, UAW Chrysler Dept. Dir. Norman Matthews pointed out that UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned last May that Chrysler's irresponsible scheduling of production in the first six months of 1953 would lead to this situation.

"Chrysler's planning has held workers' earnings or income near those of unemployment compensation benefits, and has provoked workers to the stage of protest within the plants," Matthews wrote.

HE ACCUSED the corporation of attempting "to take advantage of conditions which have been established over years of collective bargaining."

Matthews warned that UAW would not permit Chrysler to use the period of uncertainty "to subject and return our members to conditions which have been solved in past negotiations."

He demanded that the company "arrange its schedules to provide full work-week opportunities" for its workers and asked for a meeting with Leary to discuss the union's position in the matter.

The number of unemployed in Michigan now totals 118,000. At Columbus, O., the largest single layoff at one time in the history of Ternstedt Div. of General Motors occurred recently when 743 persons got their notices.

MORE LAYOFFS were scheduled for last week at the International Harvester plant at Melrose Park, Ill., where UAW-CIO members earlier had been hit by unemployment.

The staff of the President's Council of Economic Advisers reported that August showed that the trend of business is downward. It found that industrial output failed to spring back from the vacation decline, construction continued to drop, and factory hirings were the lowest for August since 1937. Other economic indicators were the failure of the expected seasonal rise in factory jobs to materialize and a small decline in private industrial payrolls.

Bosses Beginning To Be Gleeful

Employers are beginning to be gleeful over signs of a labor surplus.

The Wall Street Journal quotes an official of a large Houston department store: "We've always been able to hire human beings, but lately we've been getting workers."

"Job-seekers are snapping up jobs they sneered at last year," said a spokesman for a Cleveland employment agency.

Sugar-Coated Sales Tax Hit By Pollock

OPPOSITION to a federal sales tax by any other name or however coated with sugar came last week from several widely separated quarters.

Exec. Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers Union said Pres. Eisenhower was "less than candid" in trying to draw a distinction between a sales tax and a manufacturers' excise tax. Pollock noted that the President ruled out a sales tax at his recent press conference but refused to commit himself on a manufacturers' excise tax.

Pollock said this excise tax was "nothing but a cost-plus sales tax." He predicted a straight sales tax would cost the average family $125 a year but a manufacturers' excise levy, with wholesalers and retailers tacking on the usual markup, would cost the average family group $175 a year.

An appeal to patriotism will be the "buildup" for a sales tax drive, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.) predicted. Celler said the patriotism theme will be used "to take the Republicans out of the embarrassing position" of reneging on tax cuts.

Demos Beat GOP In Farm Belt By-Election

THE SHADOW of November 1954 fell over the Republicans last week as voters in Wisconsin's 9th District—in a nationally-watched poll of Farm Belt opinion—elected the first Democrat ever sent to Congress from that district.

In a special election, Democrat Lester Johnson, a lawyer, defeated GOP State Sen. Arthur Padrutt. The vote was 27,715 for Johnson to 21,357 for Padrutt.

TOP Republican leaders—before the balloting—had described the election as an important test of opinion on the Eisenhower Administration.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll hailed Johnson's victory, saying:

"This shows what labor and the farmers working together can do. I hope and expect there will be more demonstrations like this."

Wisconsin's 9th CD, strongly for the LaFollette Progressives some years ago, is in the southwest section of the state adjoining the Mississippi. While largely rural, there are some 4000 CIO union members in the district, principally in Eau Claire.

Johnson's campaign was strongly supported by the Eau Claire Political Action Committee and the Wisconsin State CIO-PAC, as well as by the AFL.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Yesterday's Promises

Republican leaders went all out in an effort to win the special election, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Rep. Hull (R.).

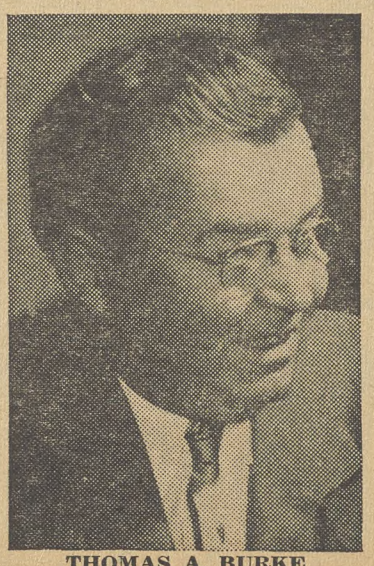
The National Plowing Contest, at which Sec. of Agriculture Benson spoke behind a double ring of state cops and barbed wire to a chilly farm audience, was held in the 9th CD.

GOP concern over the outcome was indicated by Gov. Walter J. Kohler, a longtime Eisenhower supporter, when he told a campaign rally *"the civilized world will be watching your votes to learn whether the Eisenhower Administration truly has the support of this nation."*

After the votes were counted in the first congressional race since Inauguration Day, some Republicans tried to write off the outcome. But the defeated Padrutt was more candid in saying:

"The results show very clearly that the farmers and laboring man do not like the present Administration's policies and took this opportunity to show their displeasure."

Cleveland's Mayor Burke Named To Senate



THOMAS A. BURKE
Named to Senate

CLEVELAND'S Mayor Thomas A. Burke last week was named U. S. Senator succeeding the late Sen. Taft (R. O.).

Burke, a Democrat, was appointed by Ohio's Gov. Frank Lausche.

Burke's Senate post will come up for election in November, 1954. Ohio political circles were speculating that, at that time, Burke will run for Governor and Lausche will seek the Senate seat. There also were Ohio press reports that Robert A. Taft, Jr., will run.

Appointment of Burke, 10 weeks after the death from cancer of the GOP majority leader, will not upset Republican control of the narrowly-divided Senate.

The party lineup, with Burke's appointment, will be 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one independent.

The Democrats previously have said they wouldn't challenge GOP organization of the Senate before the '54 election. The lone independent, Oregon's Wayne Morse, last week reaffirmed a similar stand. And in case of a tie vote, Vice Pres. Nixon would have a deciding vote.

Burke, who is 54, long had been a political associate of Lausche. He served under Lausche when the latter was Cleveland's mayor, and then moved up to the mayoralty in 1945. He was reelected for four successive terms, receiving 70% of the vote in one election and a 2-to-1 majority in another.

Farmers Applaud CIO Fair Price Plea

By MILTON PLUMB

THE NATION'S farmers last week were assured again that the CIO will continue to give its full, "unconditional" support to government programs designed to produce prosperity for farmers and maximum agricultural output.

Testifying before the House Agriculture Committee at the first of its current series of hearings throughout the Midwest, two CIO spokesmen drew applause from the hundreds of farmers who packed the Minneapolis hearing room.

They were Robert Hess, president of the Minnesota CIO Council, and Assemblyman Howard F. Pellant of the 17th Wisconsin District, representing the CIO Auto Workers.

"CIO is here today because we want the farmers to know that we—the workers in the cities—are behind them 100% in their struggle for an adequate farm program," Hess said. "Our support of good farm legislation is not selfish, political or conditioned."

'Don't Be Misled'

Pellant, who is a UAW-CIO international representative in Milwaukee, warned the farmers not to be misled by propaganda against labor and city dwellers. Such efforts, he said, are intended to divide farmers and labor politically and thus prevent the enactment of farm price support programs and similar legislation to aid the agricultural economy.

"I want to make it absolutely clear to this committee," Pellant said, "that the city resident understands the farm economy and how it affects him and therefore he is in full support of a sound farm program."

Pointing out that the drop in farm prices and income which has occurred within the last year has already brought sharp reductions in purchases of farm machinery and other merchandise produced by city workers, he said that urban labor, too, has suffered directly through rising unemployment.

Business Hit, Too

"Reduced income for city workers, in turn, means fewer purchases from retail merchants and manufacturers in cities, as well as smaller food purchases," Pellant continued. "The cycle continues on through the small retail store to the manufacturer and on back from all these to the farmer and the rest of the world."

Comparing parity for the farmer to a guaranteed wage for city workers, Hess said CIO's support of the 100% parity concept has been "historic." (Parity is a complex method of figuring farm prices designed to insure farmers a "fair" share of the national income.)

"We continue to support the full 100%," Hess declared.

Previously, spokesman for nearly all of the farm groups had either attacked the price-support program or called for a minimum of only 90% of parity—the amount which had been favored in a resolution passed the day before by the Minnesota State Republican Farm Council. The Minnesota Farmers Union, and a few individuals, were the only others besides CIO to back full parity.

Grass Roots Backing

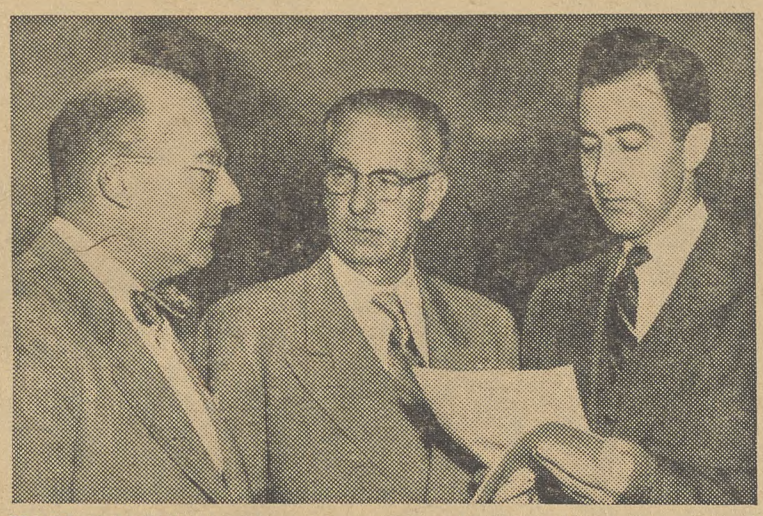
CIO's stand, however, was given the heaviest applause of any testimony by the grass roots "dirt" farmers who made up most of the audience. Although some 70 witnesses testified at the one-day hearing, the committee obviously had not expected such a large turnout of farmers.

Hess pointed out that CIO has historically supported the farm programs initiated and developed by the farmers since 1933.

"We are not here today to tell the farmer exactly and specifically what programs to adopt for the future," he continued. "We do believe, however, that a farm program should be a program of abundance and not of scarcity. It should provide adequate income for farmers, and provide a solution to the problem of perishables.

"It also should provide for soil conservation, irrigation, and flood control, including protection and rebuilding of the natural water sheds."

Both Hess and Pellant warned that unless steps are taken to check the present downward trend in farm income the only result possible would be another depression.



FAIR PRICES for farmers mean jobs for city workers and sales for businessmen, CIO witnesses emphasized before House Agriculture Committee hearing in Minneapolis on farm belt tour. At left, Assemblyman Howard F. Pellant of Wisconsin, a UAW-CIO staff representative, CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson, and Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) confer. At right, Rep. Wier (D. Minn.), Pres. Robert Hess of the Minnesota State CIO, and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Farm Crisis Causes Layoffs

Here's what happens to city workers when farmers, because of lower incomes, are unable to buy the farm equipment and other products they need:

"Already in the farm implement industry, thousands of workers have been laid off from their jobs," UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. Howard F. Pellant told the House Agriculture Committee.

He cited the following examples:

Within the last few months, in the J. I. Case farm implement plant in Racine, Wis., almost two-thirds of the production work force have been laid off. The number employed fell from 3200 to the present level of 1200 and "if conditions do not improve, more layoffs are in sight."

Massey-Harris, manufacturer of farm implements, has laid off 600 people.

The International Harvester Co. has undergone "layoffs running into the thousands."

What's worse, Pellant continued, these layoffs, in turn, affect other manufacturers.

Nash Motors of Kenosha, Wisc., has reduced its working force from a peak of 11,500 immediately prior to July 1953 to the present level of 6500. The Nash Body Plant in Milwaukee also has reduced its forces from 5500 prior to July to 2400 today.

Wisconsin Motors, Milwaukee industrial concern, has laid off 300 to 400 workers in recent weeks.

Walker Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisc., makers of hydraulic jacks, laid off 200.

"These layoffs by the manufacturers of our basic commodities have also resulted in large curtailments of the working forces in supplier plants such as foundries, which have reduced production by 30% to 40%," Pellant said.

"We do not have to go back too many years to find the result of a drop in the farm economy," Pellant said. "The great depression of the early 30's was without question brought about by the farm depression of the 20's. We have the experience today to cope with these problems; we must put our know-how to work and prevent another chaotic and sad experience."

Store Prices High

Pellant said that, despite so-called farm "surpluses" actually America has not yet reached the stage of overproduction of agricultural commodities. Economic conditions, not their need, prevent many people from purchasing more food than they do, he pointed out.

Both CIO spokesmen also emphasized that despite the sharp drop in farm income, there has been only a very small reflection in consumer food prices. They said that since 1946, food prices for the average family have increased $294, but the farmer received only $66 of this amount, while processors, retailers and middlemen got $228.

"While we recognize the importance of profit in our way of life," Pellant declared, "we at the same time cannot allow exorbitant profits to destroy the very incentive of the farmers to produce."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and three of Minnesota's Democratic representatives — McCarthy, Wier and Marshall—sat with the committee during the hearings and discussed problems with individual farmers, although none of them is a member of the Agricultural group. Rep. Andresen (R. Minn.), a member of the committee, shared the chair with Chairman Hope (R. Kans.).

Most of the complaints farmers have filed with the committee have been sharply critical of the policies of Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson.

Additional CIO witnesses are scheduled to appear before the committee at Des Moines, Ia.; Bloomington, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and Whittier, Calif.

In announcing the hearings, Hope declared that "It is important that city people understand that the farm problem is their problem, too."

AGRICULTURE Sec. Ezra Taft Benson last week announced his plan to reorganize the Agriculture Dept. It was met with mixed reaction.

The new set-up was highlighted by the abolition of seven regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service.

Sen. Johnson (D. S. C.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said that when the seven offices are liquidated, "the little farmers will be up against it."

"It will be building up the bureaucracy in Washington," he added.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said Benson will be "breaking his pledge to Congress" if it carries out major changes in his department without giving Congress a chance to review them. He called on Benson to "withhold any action toward placing reorganization proposals into effect until Congress reconvenes."

Farm Group Protests

Humphrey said he was particularly concerned with the proposed changes in the Production & Marketing Administration and the SCS.

"We're not too darn happy," said Waters S. Davis, Jr., president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts. "This (plan) would completely emasculate the soil conservation district program."

Davis wired state association leaders the "elimination of the regional offices of the Soil Conservation Service" is the first step in wrecking the soil conservation program. He also warned them of a possible "grab" in the near future of state extension services.

All The Time Farmers Get Less

The cost of living now stands at a record high but the farmer is getting less and less for his products. Here is a table, prepared by the Public Affairs Institute, showing the declining share of the consumer food dollar going to the farmer for various products:

Product	High & Date		Jan.-Mar. 1953
Choice Beef	80c	(1946)	62c
Pork	74c	(1946)	65c
Butter	76c	(1948)	68c
Poultry & Eggs	72c	(1946)	68c
Bread	26c	(1947)	16c
Flour	50c	(1947)	39c
Corn Flakes	33c	(1946)	17c
All Fruits & Veg.	39c	(1946)	32c
Potatoes	59c	(1952)	49c
Shortening	49c	(1947)	36c

Benson's Now In Hoover's Shoes

As the House Agriculture Committee moved from Minneapolis to Watertown, S. D., for further hearings, press reports quoted a Republican lawmaker as saying many farmers don't have confidence in Sec. of Agriculture Benson.

"Mentioning his name at a farm meeting," the GOP lawmaker said, "is like mentioning the name of Herbert Hoover."

Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.) said Benson should either resign or make it clear he will continue the high level support program for farmers.

The Labor Dept.

After nine months, Pres. Eisenhower abandoned his earlier stated belief that the Secretary of Labor should be chosen from the ranks of organized labor.

Organized labor still believes that the Secretary of Labor should come from the labor movement, just as the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce are drawn from agriculture and industry. The CIO has stated repeatedly and has demonstrated by affirmative action that it is not interested in political patronage. We are interested in, and we shall judge the present Administration by, its policies and programs as they reflect the needs of all the American people.

Pres. Eisenhower deserved an "A" for effort in naming Martin Durkin in the first place. But it didn't work out —not because there was anything wrong in having a labor man in the cabinet position, but because the men around the President in the new Administration are pursuing policies and programs that would not permit any conscientious labor man to serve as Secretary of Labor.

Martin Durkin, a man of honor and good conscience, held the post as long as he could, in order to carry out the responsibilities of his office; but when he was confronted with Administration policies that were incompatible with the stated objectives of the Labor Dept.—as set forth in the law: "To advance the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment"—he had no choice but to resign.

The policies of the Administration remain unchanged, and we don't see how, in the present situation, any responsible trade union leader could have accepted the post—if it had been offered to him. So far as we know, nobody from labor was offered the post.

After the job had been vacant for a month, Pres. Eisenhower went outside the ranks of labor to choose a manpower expert and former management personnel executive, James P. Mitchell, to head the department. Mr. Mitchell "enjoys a good reputation among the labor people who have dealt with him across the bargaining table," as CIO Pres. Reuther has observed.

As Americans, we wish Sec. Mitchell well in his new position. His success can be measured by the only one true yardstick . . . whether his work advances "the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States."

But Mr. Mitchell's good will is not going to be enough. It's not a matter of personality but one of policy, program and philosophy.

For Mr. Mitchell to be a successful Secretary of Labor there will have to be some new thinking in Washington.

The President must carry out his campaign promises to strengthen the Labor Dept. He must assert strong leadership as head of his Administration and his party, to end Republican efforts to emasculate the Department.

The President will have to give Sec. Mitchell more than a title and a word of praise. He will have, in addition, to stay the hand of those in the Republican Party who want to plunge a knife in labor's back. We can only hope that the President will provide the affirmative leadership which he promised the American people, by stopping the Republican attack on the Department of Labor and by advancing programs and policies to protect the interests of American wage earners.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

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Under Two Flags

In Other Words—

The Decline In American Prestige

The following is a condensation of an article on the test of U. S. leadership in Europe written for the (La Follette) Progressive Magazine by Otto Leichter, American correspondent for Swiss, German and Austrian publications, following his return from a lecture trip in Western Europe.

By OTTO LEICHTER

IT WAS IN Vienna during a lecture I gave on American economic development to Austrian municipal employes that I experienced the strongest reaction to a display of statistics on the growth of U. S. national income.

Although we had agreed on a question period later, a young man, upon seeing the figures on the board, burst out before I was well along:

"Here you see that the American economy has been thriving on wars only."

This comment was unusual only for its abruptness. I spent four months traveling over western Europe. I gave 30 lectures to a wide variety of audiences, and listened to many sharp, anxious, probing questions, heavy with doubt and suspicion, of our manners and motives. The experience convinced me that the reasons for the great decline in American prestige run deeper than many returning travelers suspect.

It is not alone resentment against the ostentatious rich.

Fear of Another Crash

Nor does it result exclusively from the change of party in power, although as a candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower lost most of his great popularity in Europe and has not regained it.

Nor is it solely the decrease in funds for economic aid to Europe—although the way Congress decreed the cuts shook Europe's confidence in the leadership of American diplomacy.

Nor does McCarthyism alone account for the loss of U. S. stature abroad.

All these causes contributed to the decline in American stock—but there was another reason more important than any of these factors.

I refer to the growing conviction that the United States cannot under present conservative leadership manage to keep on an even keel of full employment.

In the discussion which followed the outburst of that young man in Vienna, I was told: "Every economic expansion of the American economy during the 20th Century occurred during a war and each was followed by a depression."

Many of my listeners wanted to know whether there is a parallel between the reign of Big Business in the Weimar Republic under Gen. Hindenburg and present-day America under Gen. Eisenhower. Europeans think of the men of Big Business in the Eisenhower Administration as a strictly disciplined caucus—or even conspiracy.

Many of my listeners were afraid that the dominance of the profit motive of American Big Business would bode ill for their hopes for peace. And my listeners were typical Europeans.

Their feeling does not end with their economic evaluation. They go on to criticize U. S. foreign policy itself.

Emphasis Is Economic

What the official advocates of our diplomacy proudly hail as tough appear to Europeans as further proof of our business-conditioned unwillingness to compromise in the interest of a settlement. Many of my listeners interpreted our Far Eastern policy in this vein.

Even in the comments and queries on McCarthy the emphasis was economic.

In my first speech in Western Germany, I was shaken when I found myself obliged to answer arguments implying that the threat of war was greater from America than Russia. I soon discovered that this was a widely shared fear.

Does this mean that everything is lost for us? By no means. I emphasized for my European audiences the fact that depressions are man-made and not inevitable. Forward-looking economic policies, based on the goal of full employment and combined with democratic planning, could again overcome downward trends in the economy and help prevent depression.

Confidence in America has not been blacked out. But if we want to regain our lost stature, we shall have to prove that we are not leading the world toward economic disaster and war. We have to prove by facts and actions that we are willing and able to combine peaceful goals with the welfare and prosperity of our country and the rest of the world. This is the true test of American leadership in Western Europe.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE ELECTION doesn't prove a "trend" but the shocking defeat of the Republicans in the Wisconsin 9th District special election clearly means that GOP control of Congress after the 1954 political fight looks much less certain than it did 11 months ago.

Never in history had a Democrat carried the district before.

Even more significant, the beaten GOP candidate bluntly said that his defeat indicates *"that the farmer and laboring man don't like this Administration's policies."*

Quote

As Oklahoma's Mike Monroney observes, the Republicans are "cleaning up in Washington" and "they've made a mess out of the country."

Republican orators campaigned on a "support Ike" program. Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), on the other hand, directly attacked Ike in the district as *"a disappointing President"*—the first Democrat who had the nerve to assail Mr. Eisenhower as an individual.

There were some changes visible even before the Wisconsin verdict. The situation of Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Douglas (D. Ill.) and Kefauver was vastly improved.

The Republicans still have Joe McCarthy poised to attack Humphrey and Douglas. They hope that Kefauver will be knocked out in the Tennessee Democratic primary. They have unlimited money to buy slick New York advertising agency techniques.

Kefauver's prestige is now substantially lifted—and he has the added advantage that Tennessee's people are indignant at the President's description of TVA as "creeping Socialism."

Farmers In Revolt

Minnesota farmers are obviously in revolt against Agriculture Sec. Benson. The liberal Farmers Union—anti-Benson—is taking members away from the conservative Farm Bureau Federation. One GOP congressman said that mentioning Benson's name in public *"was like mentioning Hoover's."*

The Republicans in Illinois haven't agreed on a candidate against Douglas. Harold Velde, un-American Activities chairman, wants to run, but he isn't sure he has the courage to try.

One disadvantage the Democrats have is that three of their liberal senators facing re-election fights next year—Murray of Montana, Green of Rhode Island, Neely of West Virginia—are advanced in years. But the party's chances look pretty bright, despite the persistence with which the people "like Ike" even while fuming at his subordinates.

The Burke Appointment

The funniest comment on the appointment of Mayor Thomas A. Burke (D.) of Cleveland as successor to the late Sen. Taft came from Rep. Bender (R. O.). Bender claimed that Burke was a flaming New Dealer and that his selection by Gov. Lausche was an insult to Taft's memory and the people of Ohio.

This is news to almost everyone.

Lausche himself isn't a flaming New Dealer. He didn't support the Democratic nominee against Taft in 1950—or even help the party find a strong nominee.

Lausche said he was hunting a *"middle-of-the-roader"* to succeed Taft, one who wouldn't be a "partisan" and vote to wrest control of the Senate from the minority Republicans. Burke promptly agreed that he was just that kind of man.

The thing eating at Bender is that he wants to go to the Senate himself in the 1954 election for the balance of Taft's term, and he is afraid of Burke's vote-getting powers. He's afraid of the other possible combination, under which Lausche would run for the Senate and Burke shift over to run for governor, thus putting in a new ticket of proved Democratic vote-pulling strength.

What Mitchell Faces

Comes now the report that the new Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, will have broader powers than any secretary for years and that all labor matters must be *"cleared"* through him as the Administration's staff officer."

This observer has no doubt that Mitchell would like to have it that way, even that he may have a commitment from Mr. Eisenhower to sustain and support him.

Mitchell enjoys a good reputation as a management personnel man who realizes that unions are here to stay.

As Secretary he must prove his actual strength, however, against the implacable influence of the budget-balancers, union-busters and NAM spokesmen both in other Administration jobs and in Congress.

Even Martin P. Durkin couldn't keep Congress from cutting Labor Dept. appropriations—in defiance of the President's campaign pledges—and if Mitchell can get them boosted substantially, he will be an authenticated miracle worker.

Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, has already told Mitchell to shut his mouth about Taft-Hartley. Taft-Hartley carefully transferred mediation and conciliation work away from the Labor Dept., and if Mitchell can steal it back, or do anything else about the law, that will be a second miracle.

The Big Money In Politics...

McCarthy Latches On To Millions

By HENRY ZON

NEXT TIME a program called Facts Forum pops up on your television screen there are a couple of things you ought to keep in mind.

One of them is that newly named to the Federal Communications Commission, which has jurisdiction over all radio and television stations in the country, is Robert E. Lee, close friend of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.). Lee's only experience with television has been as guest moderator on the Facts Forum show.

Another is that Facts Forum, according to the Providence, R. I., Journal, is bankrolled by Texas oil millionaire H. L. Hunt, who plays close to McCarthy and the Republican senatorial campaign committee.

Lee disclaimed any influence by McCarthy on behalf of his appointment. He was director of investigations for the House Appropriations Committee and a former FBI agent.

His wife was matron of honor to McCarthy's bride at the Senator's recent wedding and both he and his wife actively participated in the 1950 senatorial election in Maryland which resulted in the unseating of McCarthy's number one political enemy, Millard Tydings.

Hearst Interests Involved

Lee said he moderated the Facts Forum program at Hunt's request in order to get the program started. McCarthy was a participant in the first program.

Pending before the FCC is a fight in Milwaukee over the allocation of television channel 10. McCarthy is backing a bid by the Hearst Corp. for the channel against the efforts of Milwaukee school officials. He called Paul Walker, FCC commissioner, to a session in his office and, according to some accounts, put the heat on Walker on behalf of the Hearst Corp. Lee replaces Walker on the commission.

The story of how Facts Forum operates was aired by Frederic W. Collins, Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal.

The Pledge—

"I pledge to you that the forthcoming Republican administration will bring to Washington outstanding citizens representing every sector of our national life."

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1952
Candidate Eisenhower

—The Hedge

"It is possible that it could be a liability for a man to know too much about the field when he took office."

Robert E. Lee, newly-appointed to the Federal Communications Commission, Oct. 8, 1953

He related that he was approached by Victor Johnston, executive director of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, and asked to appear on the Facts Forum show with McCarthy. He was told he would be paid $125 and assured he would not have to be friendly to McCarthy.

Collins went on to say that by the following week end he "had talked with enough people to know that I didn't want any part of the program." He added that he was concerned with what McCarthy might do after the program was shot on film. "It is impossible," he wrote, "to feel that in dealing with McCarthy you have the protection of the ordinary rules of fair play."

Collins followed up by wiring Johnston and asking him what his connection was with oilman Hunt. Johnston replied that Hunt was just a man with an income of $2 or $3 million a week and that Johnston was just trying to help Hunt spend his money to elect "our kind of guys."

"So what it all comes down to," wrote Collins, "is that McCarthy has latched on to someone who has $2 or $3 million a week coming in, and that a result is going to be McCarthy's frequent appearance on television shows which are canned under his auspices and shipped around the country for release as straight discussion shows."

An Estimate Of '52 Spending

THE BIG MONEY in politics is getting bigger with every campaign, and reached a total of more than $23 million during the 1952 presidential and congressional races.

That's the estimate of the Congressional Quarterly, in a lengthy report on campaign spending as reported to the House.

The estimate is only partial. It doesn't cover much local political spending. But it gives a good indication of the way the bills run up—thanks to TV, the influx of big advertising agencies into politics, and the cost of politicking which climbs along with the cost of living.

Biggest spenders were Republican groups and candidates who reported spending $13.8 million, more than twice as much as was spent by Democratic backers and candidates whose expenditures were $6.2 million.

Total expenses of political labor groups amounted to $2 million, including expenditures for congressional and presidential campaigns, general educational and organizational spending.

CIO-PAC received for its individual contributions account $411,233 and spent $505,721, and received $352,969 for its education account and spent $433,258.

Only Part of Total

"There is an indeterminable amount of duplication in the expenditures reported by the two major parties," CQ said. "Local organizations give to state groups, and state organizations to national committees.

"The national groups, in turn, may return part of the same funds to the state and local groups. They are often recorded as expenditures by all the groups concerned.

"However, other factors more than offset the duplication, so that the total campaign cost is probably much more than the amount reported. Thousands of state and local groups spending heavily in federal elections are exempt from filing expenditure and contributions reports with the Clerk of the House."

Campaign expenditures in 1948—also a presidential year—were $13.5 million, a little more than half as much as the 1952 race.

Top Contributors

Big contributors to the Republicans' campaign in 1953 included some families whose names appear prominently on the financial and social pages.

Among these were the Rockefellers, $94,000; the DuPonts, $74,175; Pew family of Pennsylvania, $65,100; Mellons, $36,500; Fricks, $22,000; Weirs of Pennsylvania, $21,000; Paysons of Maine and Florida, $19,000.

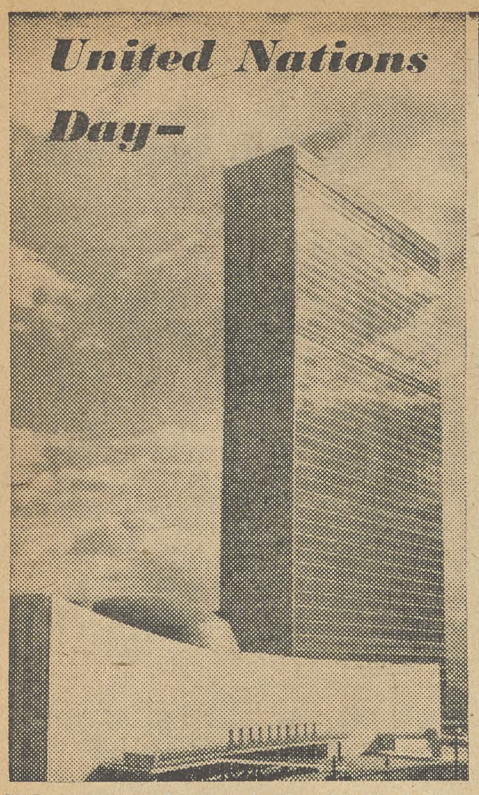
Also, Harold S. Vanderbilts of New York and Virginia, $19,000; Alan Scaifes, Pennslyvania, $17,500; Goelets, New York and Rhode Island, $16,800; Milbanks, New York, $16,500; M. Robert Guggenheims, Washington, $13,000; Henry R. Luce, New York, $13,000.

In 1952, the highest individual expenditure was $53,000 by H. R. Cullen, Houston, Tex., multi-millionaire oilman and backer of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

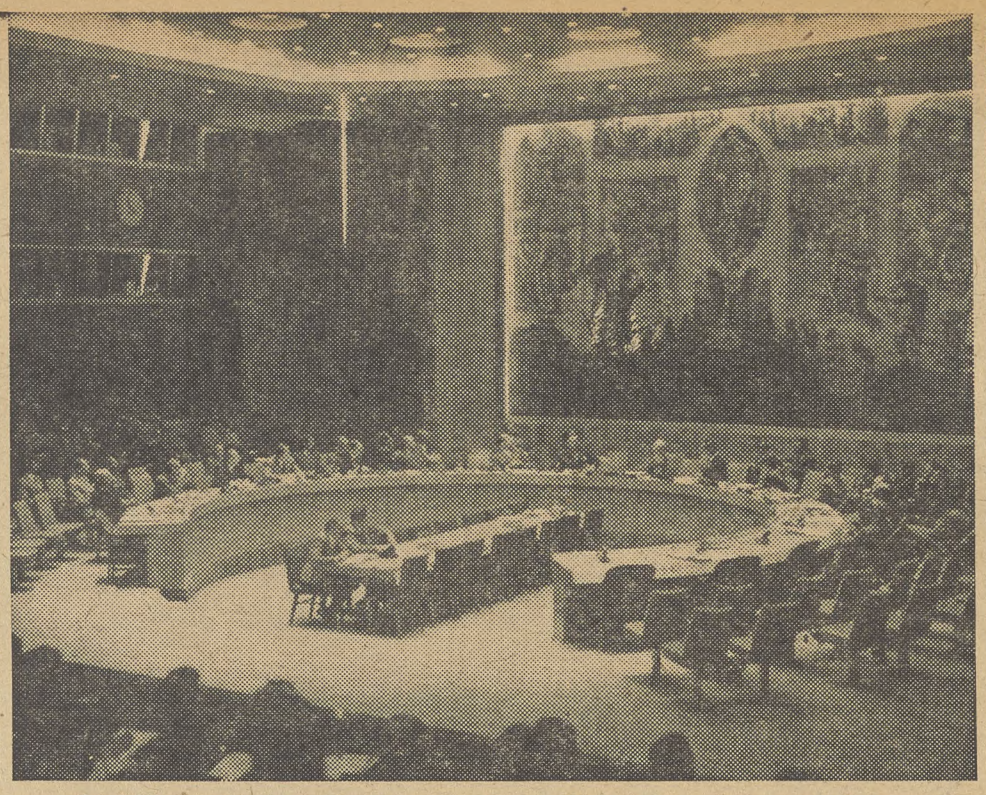
Cullen made 31 contributions of $500 to $5000 to congressional candidates and four to Republican organizations. The largest amount the law allows as a contribution by an individual in a calendar year to any candidate for federal office is $5000.

His $5000 contributions were made to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy Campaign Club, Texas Eisenhower Campaign Fund, Rep. Dies (D. Tex.), the Campaign for Sen. Daniel (D. Tex.) and the MacArthur Committee of N. J.

Douglas B. Marshall, another Houston multi-millionaire oilman, reported spending $12,750 in eight congressional races. Dana C. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., trustee of the famous Nixon Fund, stated he received $25,056 in contributions to aid the election of Vice Pres. Nixon, but that he spent only a small portion of the money. Smith said he turned over $13,000 to the United Republican Campaign Committee of Los Angeles and $8500 to the Republican National Committee.



When you think of the United Nations, it's more than a skyscraper . . .



. . . And it's more than the Security Council chamber—scene of diplomatic niceties and undiplomatic harangues—for the UN also is people . . .

. . . Helping people, like Food & Agriculture Organizations aides in Liberia.

Kids are kids: thanks to UNICEF, Thai youngster is vaccinated.

A STRAPPING YOUNGSTER—the United Nations—is eight years old this week. It was on Oct. 24, 1945 that the UN was formally created at San Francisco, set forth on its multitude of tasks as a parliament of the world and as a forum for mankind's search for a peaceful and better life.

This is UN week, with anniversary celebrations in many U. S. communities reaching a climax next Saturday, Oct. 24, on UN Day.

American labor had a role in the UN's beginning, it has participated in and watched its growth, and it regards UN as "the world's best hope for peace."

Right now UN is under increasing attack by isolationists in the U. S. Shotgun attacks on the world organization appear to have replaced "twisting the lion's tail" as the stock-in-trade of reactionary politicians.

Such attacks weaken and endanger the U. S., says CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in this statement supporting the UN:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations participated in the founding conference of the United Nations in 1945. Since then, each CIO convention has reaffirmed its support of the United Nations. We are firmly convinced that the world's best hope for peace lies in a strong world organization empowered to take collective action for collective security.

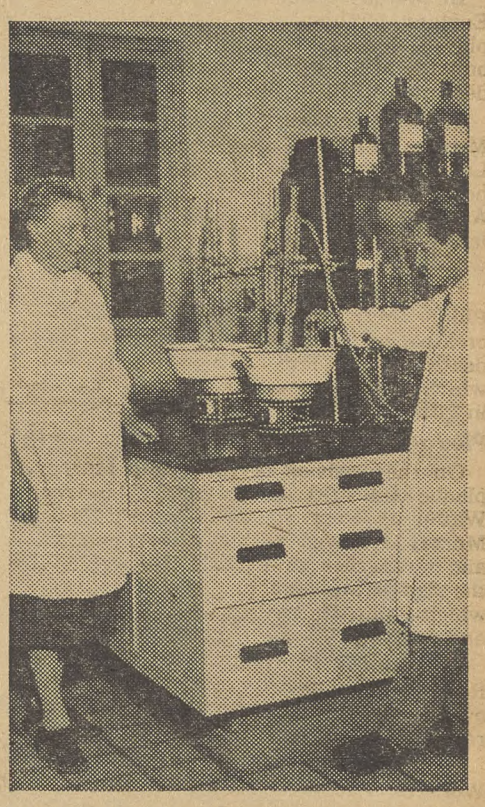
"We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the efforts of a few misguided and unscrupulous organizations to undermine the faith of the American people in the United Nations. It is clear that there are groups in America who aim to destroy the United Nations, if they can, in a burst of isolationist nationalism.

"I want to call upon you to join in the fight against the un-American activities of these reckless individuals and organizations. It is the sincere conviction of the officers of the CIO that these enemies of the United Nations should be informed quite bluntly that their fight weakens and endangers the safety of the United States."

About The UN

"The Assault On The UN," special CIO edition of the Public Affairs Institute pamphlet by Alexander Uhl; from CIO Education & Research Dept., 25c.

"What's The UN To US?" issued by Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 461 4th Ave., Room 810, New York 16, 10c.



World Health Organization helped Ecuador set up Institute of Nutrition.

CIO's Harry Sayre, Michael Ross and Elwood Swisher joined in Intl. Labor Organization's world conference.

CIO's Stanley Ruttenberg (right) at UNESCO meet.

Help for better food and better living was offered South American mothers by FAO, WHO—2 UN agencies at work.

Murray—Haywood Memorial Section

The CIO News

Two 'Friends Of Man' Are Honored In Home Towns

Plaques Placed In Memory Of Two CIO Leaders

By AL ZACK

THE CIO and free labor throughout the world last week joined in paying public, affectionate tribute to CIO's two late and great leaders, Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood.

In two-day ceremonies in Scotland and England, birthplaces of the men who had played a major role in the birth and building of the CIO, bronze plaques were dedicated to their memories.

The ceremonies took place at the Miners' Welfare House in Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, (Philip Murray's home town) and at the Yorkshire Miners Association in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, (where young Allan Haywood first went to work in the mines).

Both ceremonies were arranged by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, created by the CIO shortly after the death of the late CIO president, and which was endowed with a million dollars in gifts contributed by CIO unions.

Pledge By Reuther

On the occasion of the Philip Murray plaque dedication in Scotland, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who had succeeded Murray, renewed his pledge "to continue and strengthen and expand the CIO in the democratic and humanitarian image which Philip Murray gave life and breath and meaning."

Compelling CIO business prevented Reuther from attending either of the overseas ceremonies, and the CIO was represented at the rites by:

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, vice president of the CIO and chairman of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation;

James B. Carey, president of the IUE-CIO, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and secretary-treasurer of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation;

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee, and Murray's long-time colleague;

Victor Reuther, executive assistant to Pres. Reuther; and Michael Ross, director of the CIO International Affairs Dept.

Families Are Represented

Also present at the ceremonies were members of the Murray family, Mrs. Allan S. Haywood, representatives of the British and Scottish Trade Unions, representatives of the British Government and the U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, Winthrop Aldrich.

The great bronze plaques, which are 34 inches high and 26 inches wide, were executed by Harry Lewis Raul, prominent Washington sculptor.

Rieve told the trade union audiences at each of the ceremonies that "in his life time, by his own works, Philip Murray built a monument far greater than anything we could hope to dedicate to his memory." That monument, Rieve said, was "the trade union movement of the U. S., so much of which was created by Philip Murray's wisdom and inspired by his character."

(Detailed exerpts of Rieve's remarks at both ceremonies and a digest of the statements by Carey and McDonald are on following pages.)

Philip Murray (left) and Allan S. Haywood

Messages To British Ceremonies—

Reuther Pledges To Build CIO In Spirit of Happy Warriors

A PLEDGE "to continue and strengthen and expand the CIO in the democratic and humanitarian image which Philip Murray gave life and breath and meaning" was voiced by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on occasion of the Murray-Haywood memorial ceremonies in the British Isles.

Reuther

Reuther voiced his "deep personal regret" that, because of the press of CIO duties, he was unable to attend the dedication of the Murray plaque at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and the ceremonies at Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, the birthplace of Allan S. Haywood, CIO's late executive vice president.

In a tribute to the Blantyre ceremonies, Reuther said in part:

"I want to express my gratitude to our colleagues in the Scottish and British union movement and in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for joining in these ceremonies.

"It is fitting and proper that we honor the memory of Philip Murray, the man who was our friend and who, even in death, remains our inspiration.

"As Philip Murray's successor in the office of President of the CIO, I know that no man could ever hope to fill the unique role he occupies in the CIO and in the hearts of its millions of members.

"All that any of us who are left behind can hope to do is to continue and strengthen and expand the CIO in the democratic and humanitarian image to which Philip Murray gave life and breath and meaning."

'Our Happy Warrior'

In a similar message to Barnsley, Reuther paid this tribute to Haywood:

"He was our gallant and happy warrior, a man who gave every minute of his life, every ounce of his strength to our great trade union movement.

"Today, as we in the CIO pay tribute to his memory, our minds and hearts go back to the days when Allan Haywood was so much a part of the CIO, days it is hard to believe are now past.

"In the truest sense of the word, of course, that is not so. For so long as there is man or woman who proudly carries the card of a CIO union, Allan Haywood will be living.

"No words of ours can adequately pay tribute to this great man. All any of us can do is to demonstrate the same devotion to the CIO, which so characterized his life.

"Allan S. Haywood, the great organizer, the true trade unionist, the real humanitarian, will always live in our hearts."

Workers Of Britain Join Diplomats In Memorial Rites

By C. H. HARTWELL
Editor, TUC Labour

HIGH U. S. diplomatic representatives and British government and trade union leaders joined last week with official CIO representatives in paying tribute to the late Philip Murray and the late Allan S. Haywood.

In two-day ceremonies in Scotland and England, birthplaces of the man who had been president of the CIO for 12 event-packed years and of his longtime colleague, the late executive vice-president of the CIO, plaques were dedicated to their memory.

Begging a few minutes on an already overcrowded program, Winthrop Aldrich, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was the first to testify to the character and achievements of Philip Murray.

Pays Personal Tribute

At the ceremony in the Miners' Welfare Institute in Blantyre, Scotland, Aldrich said:

"It is a personal tribute that I pay this man I knew as a great union leader and great humanitarian, who worked closely with me on projects for the relief of the victims of war in many parts of the world.

"His career exemplified everything that is finest in the relationships between the United States and the United Kingdom."

The Ambassador postponed making an urgent official visit to Germany so that he might be present when the plaque commemorating Murray's life work was unveiled at Blantyre.

The next day, Lincoln Gordon, United States Minister for Economic Affairs to London, represented Ambassador Aldrich on the platform at the Miners' Auditorium in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, where Allan Haywood's memory was honored by the unveiling of a similar plaque.

Apart from these two diplomats, there was not a man in either union hall who did not have a trade union card in his pocket.

The ceremonies at both places were very much trade union occasions. They were dignified but warm, with friendly sympathy for the families of Murray and Haywood who were present.

Fraternal Good Will

There was evident fraternal good will for the American trade union movement, whose spokesmen traveled to Britain to honor Murray and Haywood in the island which gave them birth and their first lessons in trade unionism.

Seated with the men who earn their bread in the coal pits, the steel mills and the textile factories were civic dignitaries, members of Parliament, and former ministers in the British government—all still serving in the labor movement.

Some, like Edward Daly, now a county councillor and a leading figure in the civic life of Larnakshire, could speak

(Continued on Page 4-B)

Rieve's Tribute To Murray—

'America's Unions Are His Living Monument...'

"The monument that will stand forever as a tribute to Philip Murray is the trade union movement of the United States."

So said Emil Rieve at the Murray memorial dedication at the Miners Welfare House, Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Rieve is chairman of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, president of the CIO Textile Workers and a vice president of the CIO. Text of his address:

DISTINGUISHED representatives of Her Majesty's Government; Your Excellency, The Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James; officials of the British and Scottish Trades Unions; officers of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; members of the family of Philip Murray, ladies and gentlemen:

We are gathered here this afternoon to pay tribute to the memory of a great man—a great American, and a great Scotsman.

We who represent the Congress of Industrial Organizations are greatly honored and deeply touched to see here so many of our friends and colleagues from the trade union movement in Great Britain and in other free nations as well.

We, ourselves, have come many miles on a mission which Philip Murray would have dismissed with a smile and, perhaps, a little joke at his own expense. For this great union leader, this towering symbol of democracy, this citizen of the world, never lost for a moment his inborn sense of personal humility.

None Can Forget

In a very real sense, his attitude toward our mission would have been correct; for in his own lifetime, by his own works, Philip Murray built a monument far greater than anything we could hope to dedicate to his memory.

The monument that will stand forever as a tribute to Philip Murray is the trade union movement of the United States, so much of which was created by his wisdom and inspired by his character. This monument, pray God, will be far more lasting than anything built of wood or stone or metal. For it is a living monument, which means—not merely bread and butter—but security, dignity and happiness to millions of workers in my country.

Yet, none of us can forget, or should forget, that Philip Murray came from this country; that when he reached America, he proudly carried in his pocket a union card. More important than the card, itself, was the spirit in which he carried it.

When Philip Murray became a union member, in the mines of Scotland, he did not simply join an organization. *He dedicated himself to a cause—the cause of human freedom and self-respect, the true brotherhood of man.*

Philip Murray
A characteristic portrait

You, with your rich traditions, taught him well. He never forgot the lessons he learned in these surroundings. The man we knew and loved followed to the end the principles he learned here as a boy.

In America, Philip Murray soon achieved a position of union leadership. His fellow-miners were quick to recognize his keen intelligence, his ability in both organizing and administration, his foresight and his courage. Let us bear in mind that these qualities were also a part of Philip Murray; for a society cannot be reformed merely by a warm heart and the will to help others.

In the early years, of course, Philip Murray was known primarily to the members of his own union—the miners. But with the passage of time, he became an outstanding figure in a broader field; and finally, he became the president, the leader and the symbol of the CIO itself.

But the truest measure of his achievement is not in statistics, but in the homes and hearts of American workers. Thanks to Philip Murray, these are better homes and happier hearts; for he brought security to the aged, new opportunity to the young, and a richer life for all.

We who knew Philip Murray personally, as a friend and colleague, saw him in his moments of trial as well as triumph. Yet, we never saw him falter in his devotion to principle or in his faith in the people.

Work Goes On

He was, indeed, a devoted man—devoted to his church, his country, his family and his union. He, indeed, had faith in the people—faith that all men shared his code of fairness, honesty and integrity. Inevitably, there were men who disappointed him, who betrayed the code he lived by; it was such men who could stir him to righteous anger.

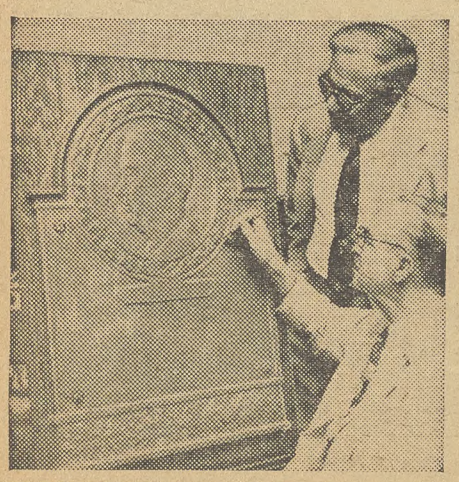
The millions of American workers who knew Philip Murray only from a distance, who never met him in person, sensed these qualities in him. They, too, knew him well; they recognized him as a great man, who still remained one of their own.

Yes, we shall miss Philip Murray. There is none who can take his place. Yet, his work must go on.

The fight to which Philip Murray devoted his life is not yet won. Upon us, who followed his leadership, falls the responsibility of carrying on the struggle for security, dignity and happiness in the homes of workers all over the world.

We cannot shirk this task; we dare not fail.

To succeed would be the one best tribute we could pay to Philip Murray, and the one he, himself, would have us offer to his memory.



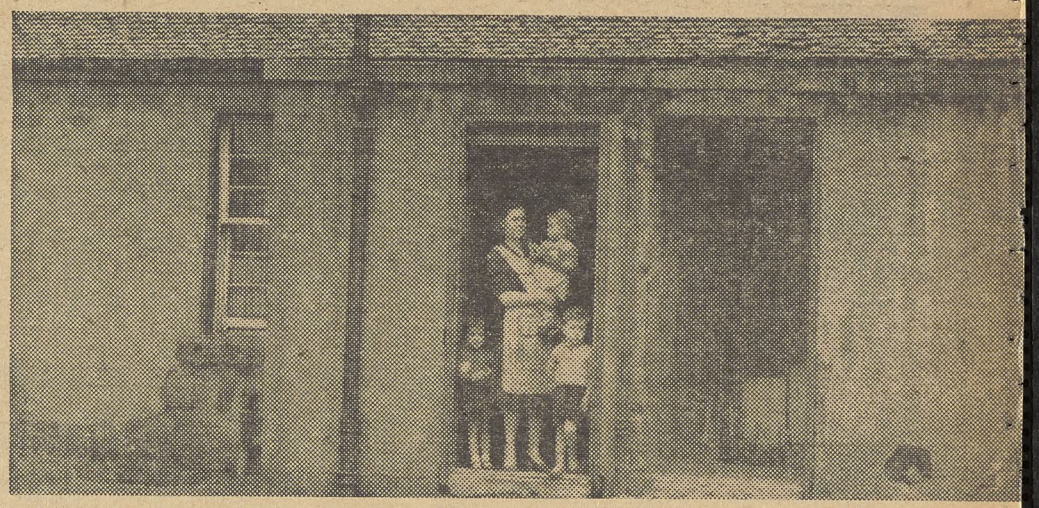
SCULTPTOR Harry L. Raul puts finishing touches on Murray memorial plaque that was erected at Blantyre.

Along The Smoky Clydeside . . .

. . . in the coal mining, ship building, steel making Clyde River valley of Scotland, a delegation of CIO leaders, British and Scottish unionists and government representatives went last week to Blantyre—the town where Philip Murray grew up. At Blantyre, a few miles from Glasgow, a memorial plaque was placed in the Miners Welfare Institute and solemn, moving tribute was paid to a "friend of man" the late president of the CIO.

Philip Murray plaque is unveiled by Mrs. Edward Kelly, his cousin, and Philip Murray Curran, his nephew.

David J. McDonald, Murray's succe president of CIO Steelworkers, joins labor world's tribute.

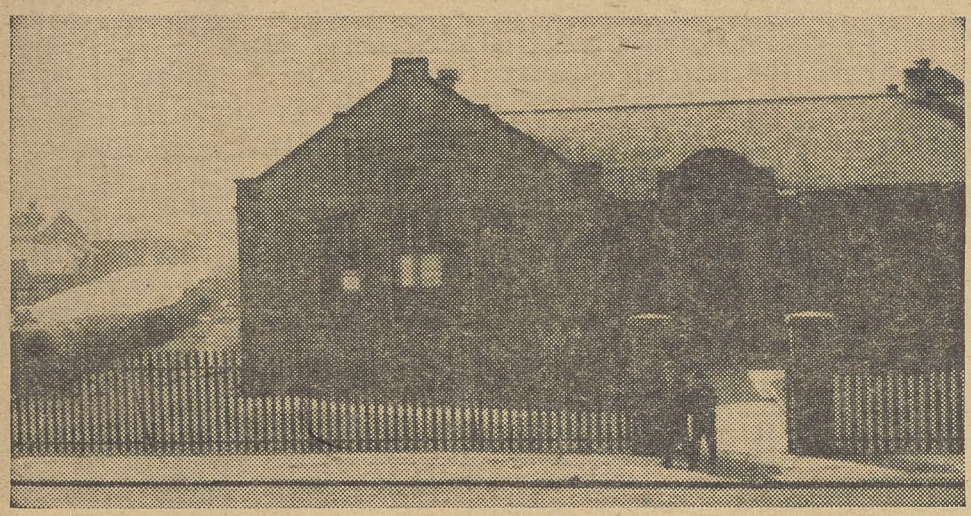


A miner's wife, Mrs. F. Travers, and three of her children, live in the home at 77 Bair Bothwellpark, near Blantyre, where Murray was born. The house soon will be to

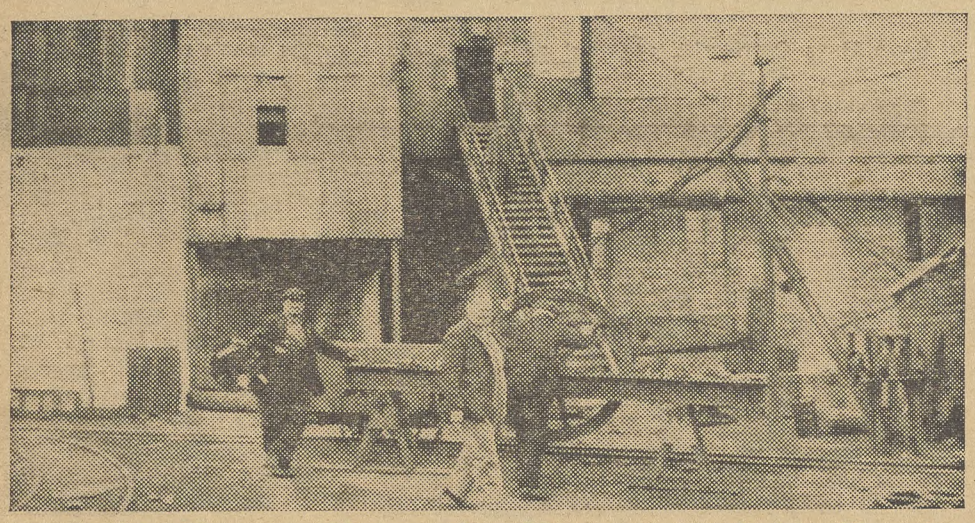
At Barnsley . . .

. . . "Mr. CIO Himself" was honored as the memorial plaque to Allan S. Haywood was unveiled (at right) by his widow, Mrs. Kate Haywood, and his cousin, Walter Goodall. Looking on are Emil Rieve, head of CIO delegation, and Sir William Lawther, British Miners Union president. Tribute to Haywood, CIO's late executive vi ing organizer, was voiced b (below) at Yorkshire miners table: Lawther, Mrs. Hayw James B. Carey, Pres. J. R. miners, and Lincoln Gordon

Sir Vincent Tewson of British TUC praises Murray at Blantyre ceremonies; at left, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and TWUA-CIO Pres. Emil Rieve.



Hall of Miners Welfare Institute where Murray plaque was unveiled.



The Bardyke Mines near Blantyre where Murray once worked for 45c a day.

Carey, McDonald Tributes—

They Saw The Dreams Of Peace, Freedom

TWO TOP CIO leaders, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. David J. McDonlad of the CIO United Steelworkers, joined in paying tribute to Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood at the ceremonies in Scotland and England.

Carey said the ceremonies honoring Murray were a **"tribute to democracy itself—to the dreams of freedom, to the aspirations of the working people of the world."**

McDonald, who succeeded Murray as Steelworkers president and who has been associated with him from the beginning of the steel union, called Murray *"spiritually the richest man in America."*

"There was never a stauncher advocate of true democracy, never a greater disciple of freedom, never a more valiant fighter for a world at peace than Philip Murray," said Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

The People Count

Murray, he said, "built great unions, made them powerful instruments for obtaining justice for the workers who were those unions. But he was ever vigilant to insure that these unions remain completely democratic.

"For to Philip Murray it was the people who ran the organization, not the organization that ran the people.

"He believed, with all his heart and being, that the people should determine their own political and economic destiny. And he fashioned the unions he built in that image."

McDonald recalled the early days of the New Deal which opened "a vista of new and greater democracy." Then, he said, "it was entrusted to Philip Murray and to me to build a union in steel. There had been no national union in steel before. There had been poverty and misery; there had been espionage by the employers, and brutality by the police of the steel towns; there had been death and there had been fear in the hearts of the steel workers of America.

"Philip Murray more than any one man changed all that. Under his inspiring leadership, a union was built. That union has withstood attack from every source—from Communists and company agents, from anti-labor politicians.

"This plaque, which we from the CIO dedicate today, is but a tiny symbol of the affection and respect we held for our great leader, Philip Murray."

Optimism And Joy

In the ceremonies in Yorkshire, England, McDonald, paid tribute to Haywood, saying:

"It is hard for me to believe that Allan Haywood—the man we used to call 'Mr. CIO'—would want this to be a sad occasion. Allan Haywood looked always to the future. The future he knew was a challenge for sound, democratic trade unionism; and he knew that sound, democratic trade unionism would meet that challenge. So, he looked at the future with optimism and joy—and since he was by nature a good-humored man, he saw no reason for sadness or despair.

"I think that Allan Haywood on this occasion would not want us to be sad or to spend too much time looking backward. He would want us rather to look forward. He would want us to roll the union on."

Carey said Haywood "typified the spirit of those millions of fine Americans, who chose to make our country their country.

"Allan Haywood became an American in every sense of the word—without once losing the great heritage of all born here (in England), the heritage of trade unionism. He was, I suppose, best characterized as a 'bread-and-butter trade unionist'—and, in saying that, I do great honor to Allan Haywood."

Allan S. Haywood
Relaxing on shipboard

Rieve—

'We Are All The Better Because Of This Man's Life'

The text in part of the speech by Emil Rieve at the dedication of the memorial plaque to Allan S. Haywood at the Yorkshire Miners Association hall at Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, follows:

ALLAN HAYWOOD often said, "When you join a labor union, it's like joining a church, you work for nothing else and believe in nothing else."

That was his philosophy, his code. *He practiced it every day of his life.*

There is no place in America where free men of labor have fought and suffered and triumphed that does not proudly say, "Here, too, fought Allan Haywood." For this stout-hearted man seemed to be everywhere; he went where the going was toughest, the battle hottest. No union was too small, no problem too insignificant, no cause too hopeless for Allan Haywood.

And when the men and women of our unions celebrated their victories, it was Allan Haywood who wanted to share their joy with them. For he knew how to laugh and enjoy life—and sing the songs of victories as he sang those of battles and of challenge.

The Born Crusader

Allan Haywood was rightfully known as "Mister CIO." No man in the American labor movement more completely personified the dynamic, crusading spirit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He was a born organizer, a born leader. He could inspire men to fight for their rights, to win the benefits they so richly deserved.

It has been said of Allan Haywood that he never slept, and that is almost true. For no man could have kept the schedule he kept, traveled as he traveled, worked as he worked and have had much time for sleep in the short 64 years that were allotted to him.

His doctors often urged Allan Haywood to stop, to rest, to take it easy. But it wasn't in this great, warm-hearted man to take it easy. His people needed him and he went.

He never forgot for a moment that democratic trade unions are organizations of the people. He never forgot that a union's strength comes from the people, and from the people's concern about the general welfare.

Allan Haywood never forgot the lessons he learned here in his native Yorkshire—the lesson that a man shall love and help his neighbor. And countless thousands of men and women, all over the United States, are happier, more contented and better people because Allan Haywood learned that lesson so well.

All of us, who knew and loved Allan Haywood, are the better because he lived. *More than that, no man can say.*

Homes For Miners—

2 Cottages In Barnsley To Honor Haywood

IN SCARLET cloak trimmed with ermine, his gold chain of office glinting in a shaft of autumn sunlight, George Burkinshaw, mayor of Barnsley, nodded approval as Ernest Jones, miners leader, expressed pleasure that two cottages will be erected in the Yorkshire town to honor the memory of Allan S. Haywood.

The mayor, like the previous two mayors of Barnsley, is a working miner, fitting in his civic duties between shifts in the pits and service as a part time agent of the local miners' union.

Wearing his mayoral cocked hat and preceded by a uniformed mace bearer crying *"Pray silence for his worship, the mayor,"* he entered the crowded auditorium of the Yorkshire Miners headquarters to open the proceedings early Sunday afternoon.

Designate Haywood Cottages

He heard Emil Rieve announce that the Philip Murray Foundation desired to construct two cottages in the neighborhood to be known as the Allan Haywood cottages. Generous applause greeted this announcement and the statement by Jones giving thanks for the gesture associating American trade unionists with the work his union was seeking to do in providing homes for mining veterans who have given their working years to the service of the industry and the labor movement.

There, said Jones, they will live in security of tenure and social happiness in a way that would have delighted the heart of Haywood.

He said he was equally pleased with the reception given in Blantyre, Scotland, the previous day to another announcement by Rieve that there, too, the Foundation trustees had the oldsters in mind.

Murray Memorial Room

Many veteran miners, cloth-capped and mufflered, were present to applaud the decision to equip a room in the Miners' Welfare Institute where they and their mates who have dug the coal without which Britain's industries would come to a standstill will be able to sit in comfort and reminisce about the days gone by and of union men who struggled to make today so much better than yesterday for those who earn their bread in darkness underground.

Around Blantyre and Barnsley are grim reminders of the old days before the labor movement was strong enough to compel social security, safety precautions, health services and public housing projects.

The very house where Philip Murray was born, a low, cramped, two room stone dwelling, is still occupied by a miner and his family, though it is steadily rotting away. Soon it is to be demolished.

New Towns Going Up

From Blantyre and neighboring villages a dozen families a week are moving to Kilbride, five miles away, where one of Britain's 14 new towns is going up complete with its own schools, shops and factories in white concrete and centrally-heated homes of red brick.

From all but three of Blantyre's pits every ounce of coal has been extracted and the six-foot high banner with its scarlet fringe that union officials carry in Labour Day parades bears the caption "The Price of Coal" beneath the stern record of the number of men who have lost their lives digging it.

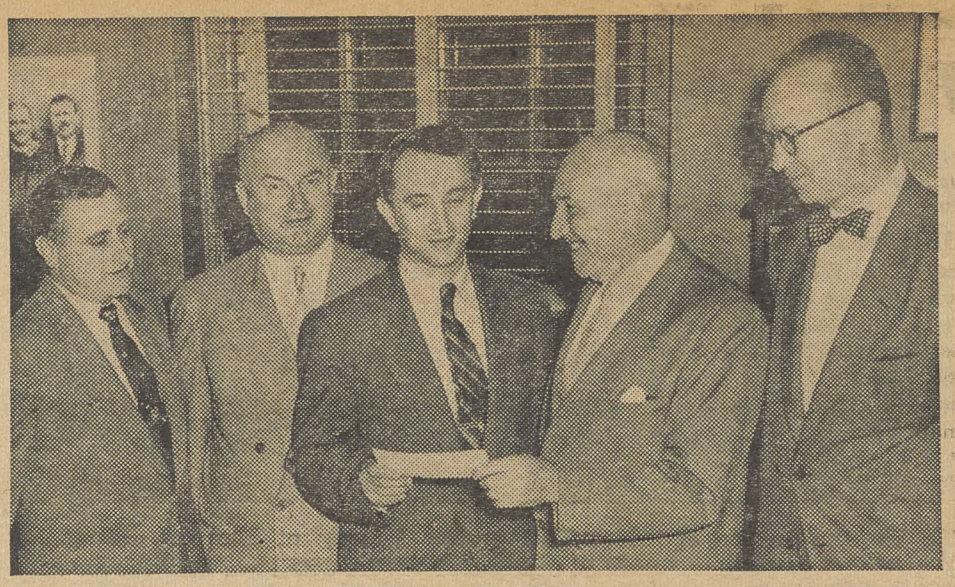
In Barnsley, too, the mark of coal is everywhere. "Black Barnsley" it has been called for a couple of centuries and from the town hall roof the winding-gear of 27 collieries can be seen. In these pits bituminous coal is hewn from seams that run in depth from 30 inches to four feet.

In the center of the town the spike-crowned headquarters of the Yorkshire Miners has stood for 70 years. In and around the building are memorials to the men who brought the local miners' lodges together into a powerful Yorkshire Association a hundred years ago, then welded themselves into a nationwide organization which today has more than 640,000 members.

In the hall lighted by stained glass windows in which vignettes of mining scenes are set is a bust of Benjamin Pickard, straight-speaking Yorkshire giant of a man, who was the dominant figure of trade unionism in the coalfields of Britain and Europe in the 1890's.

There are also busts of Herbert Smith, first president of the Miners National Federation, never without his cloth cap even when he called on the king, and of Joseph Hall, who years after leaving the pits to become president was still the leading hero in pit disaster rescue teams.

The plaque to Allan Haywood has joined them. It is in good company.



MEMORIAL IN ISRAEL.—CIO Transport Workers present substantial check for building of Allan S. Haywood Memorial Library at the Sidney Hillman Trade Union School in Israel. TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustave Faber presents check to Moshe Bitan of Histadrut, Israeli labor federation. Others in group (from left): Mathew Guinan, TWU executive vice president and Local 100 president; TWU Pres. Michael Quill; Bitan and Faber; and Gregory J. Bardacke of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

Almost Every Man Packed A Union Card

(Continued on Page 1-B)

from personal recollection of working with Murray and Haywood in their early youth.

Daly's mind carries to this day a picture of Murray as a white-faced boy, leaning from a train carriage window on the long journey which began so humbly in a Scottish railway station and ended in triumphant leadership of the six million men and women of the CIO.

There were others present who knew only of the achievements of U. S. trade unionism and the contribution American labor has made to the defense of workers' freedom all over the world.

From all came ready applause as one after another, the leaders of Britain's mine workers and steel workers, the Scottish and British Trades Union Congresses, the CIO and the international labor movement spoke in simple, affectionate terms of these two men who gave all of their energies and talents to the service of trade unionism until the very end.

Praised As Leader

From Sir William Lawther, president of the British Miners Union, came this tribute: *"Philip Murray was a great man, a great Christian and one of the world's foremost union leaders."*

David J. McDonald, president of the CIO Steelworkers and Murray's longtime colleague in that union, departed from his prepared text to say: "Thank you people of Blantyre for giving us Philip Murray, this boy with the brogue of Scotland on his tongue, who taught me trade unionism and who led in the building of our great unions on the fundamental philosophy which was born in Britain."

Joint Effort

This special section of the CIO News covering the memorial exercises and dedication of plaques to Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood was prepared with the cooperation of C. H. Hartwell, editor of the British Trades Union Congress magazine, Labour; Harry Read, assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; and Lew Carliner of the CIO European office publicity staff.

From Hans Gottfurcht, assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, came this tribute: "Philip Murray was an outstanding internationalist, who had known hardship and hunger himself and who realized that poverty anywhere is a menace to prosperity everywhere."

George Middleton, secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, quoted the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, who had written:

"The friend of man, the friend of truth,
the friend of age and guide of youth;
Few hearts like his with virtue warmed,
Few heads with knowledge so informed,
If there's another world, he lives in bliss;
If there is none, he made the best of this."

John Lang of the Scottish Steelworkers recalled the gift from the United Steelworkers of America which enabled the British steel union to open its convalescent home for sick members.

Daniel Kellachah, a local miners' official, declared: "We'll not forget Philip Murray and the CIO. Another branch of the CIO has been formed in Blantyre today."

WAVING A GREETING from the platform at the 1949 CIO convention in Cleveland are CIO's old team and the new: the late Allan S. Haywood and Philip Murray at left, Walter P. Reuther, who succeeded Murray as CIO president, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Then the whole audience arose unbidden to its feet as Philip Murray's American nephew, Philip Murray Curran, and his Scottish cousin, Mrs. Edward Kelly, made their way quietly to the corner where the deep crimson and purple curtain veiled the plaque.

The curtain moved gently into narrow folds. There was complete silence as every eye observed the profile of Philip Murray, the man.

The silent homage continued for a few moments. Then it was broken by applause —a salute to the man's achievements.

Unplanned and unrehearsed, the unveiling ceremony evoked the same response of silence and then applause at Barnsley the next day when the Allan Haywood plaque was dedicated.

Haywood's Widow Takes Part

Walter Goodall, Allan Haywood's cousin, gently aided Mrs. Haywood, who was brave and dignified, as she unveiled the plaque which bore the profile of the man she had married in that same town 44 years ago.

In Yorkshire, as in Scotland, the occasion was one of pride rather than one of sadness. At Barnsley, they remembered Haywood's fondness for singing union songs.

McDonald retold the Flanagan story, which Haywood delighted in telling at meetings and on organizing campaigns and added, "Allan Haywood was a great guy. Yorkshire must be very proud of him."

Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, spoke of Haywood as a "cheerful, lovable character, who was like a bulldozer at top speed when he encountered injustice and intolerance."

Allan Haywood's request to the recording angel, he said, would have been:

"Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

Says Millions Loved Haywood

Eiler Jansen, the Danish trade union leader who represented the ICFTU at the ceremonies, said Haywood was loved by millions for the man he was, but that the memorial was testimony to the progressive, dynamic trade unionism of America, fighting for the needs of humanity throughout the world.

Sir William Lawther, who retires soon from his post as president of the British Miners Union, pronounced the words that marked the end of the two ceremonies:

"In the few months that lie before me, I know no greater honor can come my way. For as long as memory lasts, we shall be proud to honor these two men, so loved and respected by their fellow men."

Looking To '54—

For 40 Years Neely Has Fought For People

(Second in a series about outstanding senators and their views on next year's campaign.)

FOR OVER 25 years, Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.) has been trying to get Congress to act to stamp out cancer—"mankind's most aggressive, merciless and agonizing foe."

Known to his colleagues as the Senate's "most humane" member, Neely has been in the forefront of every major battle for the people's interests since he came to Congress 40 years ago.

Veterans, workers, farmers, minority groups, small businessmen and the aged and infirm have all benefited greatly from his service.

In the field of labor legislation alone, Neely has supported the workers' interests on more than 100 important measures. He fought for the Adamson eight-hour law, for the ban on child labor and many other basic economic remedies.

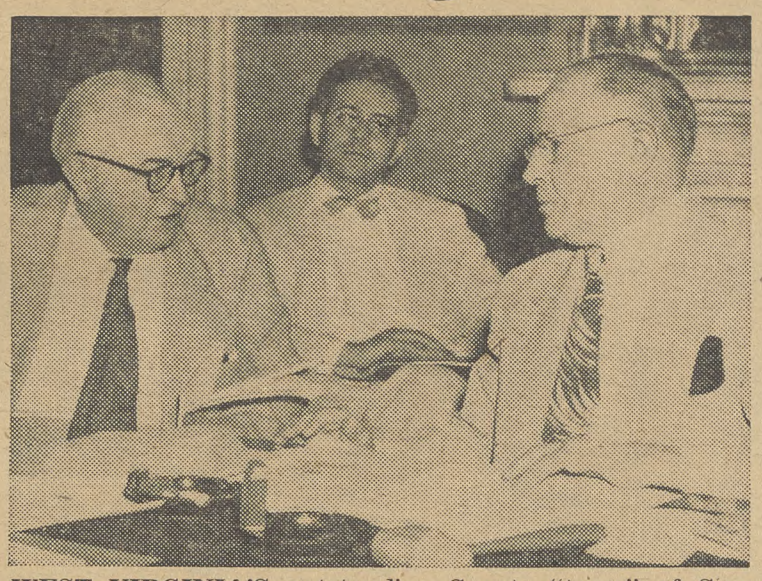
The Guffey Coal Bill which ended cutthroat competition in mining and brought American miners the highest living standards ever enjoyed was pushed through the Senate largely by his efforts.

Record For His State

Every honor the people of a state can give has been showered on this man born in a log cabin, who rose from a teacher's job at $35 a month.

He is the only West Virginian elected to all three offices of congressman, governor and senator. He is the only person his state has ever chosen to fill the latter post four times, and is perhaps the only person in American history to resign from the Senate to become governor and then later return to Congress for an active second service.

Yet, despite his unusually varied legislative career, Neely today believes that his long—and thus far not completed—effort to halt the devastation of cancer is the most important battle he has ever waged.



WEST VIRGINIA'S outstanding Senate "team" of Sens. Kilgore (left) and Neely, both Democrats, work together constantly for the good of all the people. Here they confer at Bituminous Coal Institute meeting.

"MAYOR" NEELY (second from right) presides over the government of the nation's capital city as chairman of Senate District Committee when Democrats have a majority. Last year, he led major drive against crime.

No other man in Congress has made as unremitting a fight against the disease which may prove to be a greater threat to man's survival than ever the hydrogen bomb.

"Mankind is confronted with the dilemma of destroying cancer or being destroyed by it," Neely points out. "If the present rate of increase in deaths by cancer and that of population growth remain constant, ultimately there won't be a human being left on this planet."

In 1928, when Neely introduced the first bill ever offered to provide adequate appropriations for cancer research, one American died of cancer every five minutes. Last year, the rate was one death every 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

War Against Cancer

During the second World War, nearly twice as many Americans died of cancer as were killed in the same period by the deadly weapons of our enemies. U. S. participation in the war cost over $221 million a day.

The Hogs Apparently Are More Important

Sen. Neely's pending S. 188 would appropriate $100 million for "a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer."

Last year the U. S. spent $20 million for cancer research—one of the largest amounts ever voted.

"That," Neely points out, "is less than one-fifth the amount spent to cure diseases in hogs."

The first Neely measure called for an appropriation of $5 million for cancer research, although less than $15,000 was then being spent each year for this purpose. It passed the Senate but died in the House.

Defeated for reelection in 1928, Neely persuaded Sen. Harris (D. Ga.) to re-introduce his measure the following year. It made no headway in the Republican Congress. Meanwhile, Harris died of cancer.

Neely conferred with medical experts at Johns Hopkins and Maryland Univ. and became even more convinced that separate federal appropriations for cancer research were imperative. He resumed his fight after being returned to the Senate in 1930, and shortly succeeded in having a cancer research appropriation of over $6 million voted.

Thus began the federal aid program which, however inadequate, has been largely responsible for what progress has been made toward curing the disease. Cancer, however, has continued to gain ground, and Neely has kept pressing forward his demand for an adequate counter-attack.

State Campaigns

Re-elected to the Senate in 1936, Neely, who has always been in close touch with the people of his state, became increasingly concerned about conditions in West Virginia, where racketeers had gained political power. In 1940, with two years of his term still to run, he took the almost unprecedented step of resigning from the Senate to run for governor.

His term in the State House is generally regarded as the most progressive in the state's history. He improved hospitals, schools, penal institutions and other state agencies, created the pioneering State Human Relations Commission to protect minorities, and administered the state so soundly that he built up a $14 million cash surplus in its treasury. The interest rate on state bonds hit a record low.

As governor, he established a Bureau for Cancer Treatment and Control and pushed through the first state appropriations for cancer clinics. Another of his innovations was traveling cancer detection unit, sent throughout the state.

Neely returned to Congress in 1946 when his term as governor expired. This time he was re-elected as the representative of the first district, which had previously sent him to the House in 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918. One of his first acts was to introduce a bill calling for an appropriation of $100 million, and the creation of a special commission, to war on cancer.

Toll In The Senate

When the 79th Congress voted on his bill, it lost in the House by 14 votes. Neely has continued to sponsor a similar bill in all subsequent Congresses. Instead of an all-out fight, Congress has voted at the best only small piece-meal funds for cancer research. They would have been even less if Neely and other liberals like Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) had not fought Republican-led moves to cut or eliminate them entirely.

Within the last two years four Senators have died of cancer. Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), whose leadership in bipartisan foreign policy has never been replaced, was the first. Others were Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), unequalled in his knowledge of the atomic problem, and GOP Sens. Wherry (Neb.) and Taft (O.).

Former Pres. Truman asked $22 million for cancer research this year, but Pres. Eisenhower cut this back to $15 million. When both the House and Senate refused to go along, Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby fought the proposed increases tooth and nail.

Shocked by Taft's death, however, Congress ended up voting $20 million. Sen. Robertson (D. Va.) felt it necessary to express the hope that, in being overruled, Mrs. Hobby "would not violate the law of Congress" by refusing to spend these funds.

Plans A Fight

Ironically, Taft had always opposed federal funds for cancer research. In 1949 he moved to kill an amendment that would have added $15 million for this purpose, and Congress finally voted only $4 million of that amount. The following year he voted against an addition of $17 million, which lost by 12 votes.

Neely's latest cancer bill, which he introduced the opening day of this Congress, has been pigeonholed ever since. He intends to fight for it again next session. He's enough of a realist, however, to discount its chances under present GOP leadership.

"I'm running for a fifth term in the Senate," he says, "because I think we're near to victory in the cancer fight. I want to finish the job."

If he succeeds the half million Americans who now have cancer, and the 17 million others now alive who will contact it in their lifetimes, will owe still another tremendous debt to the man called "pre-eminently the people's spokesman" of the Senate.

M.P.

'We're Beginning To Check The Reactionary Tide—'

"LIBERALS NEED today only to keep up their courage. Already there are signs we're beginning to check the reactionary tide."

That's the view of Sen. Neely (D. W. Va.), who three times had his career in Congress interrupted by Republican landslides similar to the one which swept the GOP into power last fall.

The Harding victory in 1920 cost him the House seat he had held from 1913, and the Hoover landslide of 1928 booted him out after six years in the Senate.

Returning to the House after serving 1941 to 1945 as governor of his state, Neely lost out again in the wave of reaction that swept the Republican 80th Congress into power.

EACH TIME, Neely was re-elected to Congress in the next election. On two occasions, in 1922 and 1948, he rose from the House to the Senate in the process. In 1930, he rewon the Senate seat for which he was defeated in 1928, taking it by the biggest majority given to any Democrat in the state's history. He won re-election even more easily in 1936.

These experiences have given Neely perspective in the face of reaction. He thinks the present situation resembles the set-backs liberals have suffered in the past.

"The people cannot fail to know the big difference between what the Republicans promised in the last campaign and what they've done since taking over," Neely points out. "Not as many false promises have been made and then ignored since the election of Hoover."

DURING the last campaign, Neely predicted that if Eisenhower were elected, he would prove to be "one of the greatest disappointments" as President in our history, because he would be "like putty" in the hands of the big business forces behind him. Recent events, such as Administration backtracking on Taft-Hartley promises, seem to be making his prediction come true.

"The big fellows in control are going to wreck the economy just as they've done every time they're in power," he says. "Only, I think, as in the past, when they go too far, they'll find the people will step in again and throw them out."

A Slow Burn Is Easy, But What Local Did Is Better

IT WAS EASY for members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1104 in Lorain, Ohio, to be burned up at their State Legislature. But it wasn't enough. They wanted to do something about it. And they did.

The Ohio Legislature, among other things, failed to increase workers' compensation benefits, as the CIO had urged. Local 1104 sent a committee to the Lorain County election board to check the membership, the first time they tackled this essential task so early.

They found 8500 members living in areas requiring registration and 3500 of this group not registered.

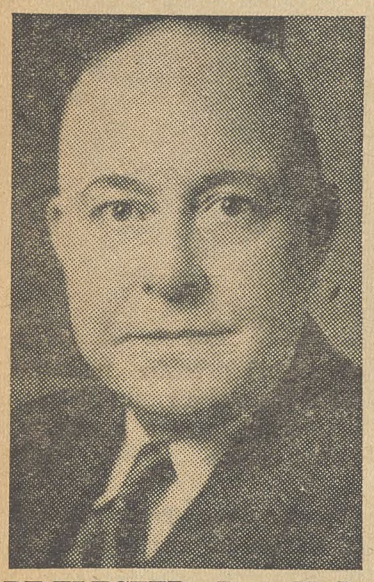
Pres. Steven Caruso and PAC Chairman Frank Horvath have started the machinery to insure the registration of those 3500 before voting day.

Local 1104 concedes the Legislature has a lot of power. *But so do the people on Election Day.*

IWA President Testifies—

Timber Raid In Northwest Hit

THE CIO has strongly protested an attempted raid by private lumber interests on the national park system in the Northwest. Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers appeared at a recent hearing before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee at Port Angeles, Wash., to give the views of the CIO and IWA-CIO on the proposal to cut down the size of Olympic Park for the benefit of the lumber industry.



RE-ELECTED—Pres. H. L. Daggett (above), Sec.-Treas. W. O. Holmes and other top officers of CIO Marine Engineers were re-elected in recent membership referendum.

The park, which is due west of Seattle, is on the rugged Olympic Peninsula in the most northwestern section of the U. S.

"WE PROPOSE that the publicly and privately owned commercial forests be gotten back into sound productive conditions and put on genuine sustained yield," Hartung said. "This is the only way to take care of the job problems, the security problems, the community problems, and the problems of production in the Pacific Northwest.

"It won't be done by wrecking the national park system."

Hartung said that the American standard of living "includes more than food, clothing, shelter and the various kinds of gadgets we think we need."

"It includes," he added, "a desirable general environment within which to live our lives; it includes a lot of good outdoor country for recreational purposes . . .

"THE BEAUTY of much of the park country is precisely the fact that it represents old growth stands which are now very rare, and represents natural conditions which can provide great enjoyment for large numbers of people. Such things are irreplaceable and can be protected only inside a national park.

"Our problems of having enough timber to cut and enough lumber and wood products to satisfy our needs as a nation cannot be met by cutting down our parks. The big timber stands on Olympic Park would be gone in a few brief years if they were opened up.

"There might be a temporary boom in our industry in a few places, followed by a collapse. The long-range recreational asset and the employment dependent on it would be gone."

"PROGRESS with the community, not at the expense of the community" was the slogan seen by thousands at Greater Los Angeles CIO booth at the "biggest county fair in the world" at Pomona, Calif. Bobbie Torrance, 4, draws ticket awarding four auto tires to John Saller, Los Angeles policeman. Some 100,000 CIO pamphlets were distributed. Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford is third from right.

Ike Aims New Firing Rule At U.S. Aides

GOVERNMENT employes may now be fired for refusing to testify before a Congressional committee on the grounds of self-incrimination, it was directed last week by Pres. Eisenhower.

The new ruling was an added eighth ground for discharge covering security requirements for government employes. Seven others were issued April 27.

EARLIER, an Air Force security board recommended the discharge of a young reserve officer —for too close and continuing a relationship with his family.

The inquiry board said 26-year-old Lt. Milo Radulovich should be fired as a security risk although his own loyalty—established in World War II—was never questioned.

Three colonels decided that Radulovich was a dubious risk because, they claimed, his father read "radical" papers in his native Croatian language and his sister walked in a Communist picket line.

EMIL MAZEY, CIO Auto Workers secretary-treasurer and director of its Veterans Dept., rallied to the defense of Radulovich, who is married and the father of two children. Mazey protested to Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbott that the veteran's father exercised his constitutional right to read what he pleased and the sister had expressed her right of assembly.

The matter now goes to Washington for review before the top brass of the Air Force. Radulovich promised he would fight even harder for retention of his commission. He had denied Communist leanings by his father. As for his sister, he said, "I can't help it if she goes off the deep end."

ICFTU Urges UN To Act On Tunisia

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has appealed to the United Nations General Assembly to settle the conflict between France and Tunisia and Morocco.

The ICFTU message to the governmental delegations of the Assembly, now meeting in New York, called for establishment of a UN Good Offices Committee to end the dispute.

The ICFTU pointed out that, although the last Assembly called on the three nations to reach a fair solution, France has continued "to apply arbitrary and repressive measures on an increasing scale" in both countries.

Many Tunisian trade union leaders are in jail, active union members are victimized, hundreds have been held for trial and some have been summarily executed. The murderers of Farhat Hached, ICFTU executive board member are still at large.

Farm-Labor Program Gains Reported To Kansas CIO

A SUCCESSFUL farm-labor public relations program at state and local fairs was reported by officers at the Kansas CIO Council convention at Emporia.

Approximately 190,000 pamphlets and circulars were distributed at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; Topeka Free Fair, Tri-State Fair, Coffeyville, and the Chautauqua Live Stock Exposition, Sedan.

Lt. Gov. Fred Hall, a Republican, told delegates that "for so long as the country continues on a upward spiral of costs, benefits under the labor laws can only go in the same direction."

Kenneth T. Anderson, Democratic national committeman for Kansas, said "when Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson let it slip that 'What is good for General Motors is good for the nation,' it revealed the thinking of those running our government now."

Other speakers included Carl McPeak, assistant director of CIO Councils, and Philip Weightman, CIO-PAC representative.

Stanley Hubbard, representative of the Communications Workers and former president of CWA Local 6331, Kansas City, was elected president succeeding Willard Murphy, nine-time president, who did not seek reelection.

H. J. Yount, Auto Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer for his eleventh year. Other officers elected were: Leland Cox, UAW, first vice president; L. B. Van Landingham, Chemical Workers, second vice president, and Howard Hoy, Packinghouse Workers, third vice president.

CIO Councils In Action

THE "OFF-YEAR" city, county and occasional legislative and congressional elections coming up in November are "on-year" contests for labor's political action forces, judging from current reports from CIO councils and PACs around the country. Some highlights:

● In **Cincinnati,** CIO and allied groups are pushing the campaign of unionist Albert C. Jordan as one of the nine Charter Ticket candidates for the City Council. Citing the fact that living costs are at a peak and "probably going higher," he urges enactment of a city rent control ordinance. Jordan is a CIO Steelworkers staff representative, officer of city and Ohio CIO Councils.

● The **Greater Los Angeles Council** has voted four endorsements for special legislative elections on Nov. 10: George L. Arnold for Congress in the 24th CD, and for the Assembly: Frank G. Bonelli in the 52nd AD, J. H. Brown in the 58th AD, and C. H. Wilson in the 66th AD.

● In **Buffalo, N. Y.,** the Erie County PAC convention endorsed Richard Lipsitz, Liberal Party candidate for mayor, and five city council candidates.

● The **Michigan State Council** has called a two-day, statewide political action conference of all local CIO councils for next weekend at Lansing, first of a series of planning meetings "for an intensive political action drive aimed at victory in the 1954 elections."

● At **Lorain, O.,** Democratic Mayor John C. Jaworski has been unanimously endorsed for re-election by PAC conference of 14,000-member CIO Steelworkers locals in the city.

● In **Fort Worth, Tex.,** the **Tarrant County Council** has assigned Frank Barron of Communications Workers Local 10677 to full-time work on PAC poll tax drive to get voters qualified. Deputies have been sworn in to sign up voters at several plants. And a PAC education drive is getting rolling.

● In **Pennsylvania,** State CIO Sec.-Treas. Harry Block was co-chairman of a joint CIO-AFL labor panel at recent state industrial safety conference. Two labor federations urged "equal representation" for labor with industry and government in safety program, strengthened state inspection and enforcement. **Pennsylvania CIO** also has issued guide for locals on all newly-effective changes in the state unemployment compensation law as voted by the recent session of the Legislature.

● Advocates of workers' education scored a gain in Michigan when the State College announced an expanded program in the field, headed by Stoyan Menton. Menton has been workshops director for **Michigan State** CIO summer schools. CIO and AFL representatives will advise on the new program.

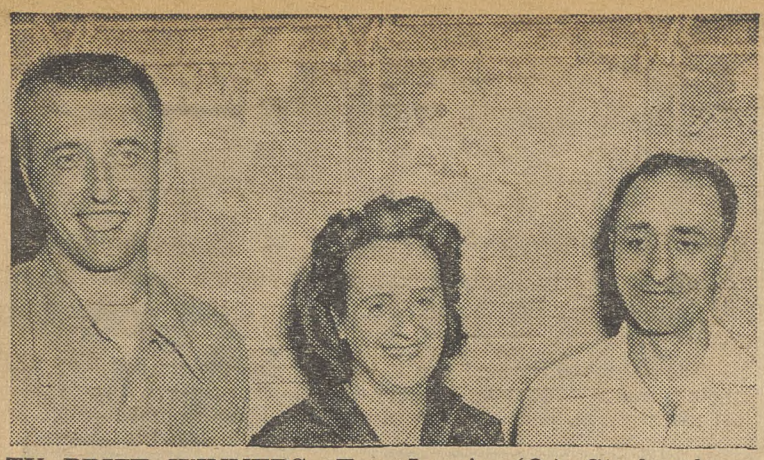
● **The Iowa State CIO Council,** has named a four-man Executive Board committee to confer with state Democratic Party Farm Committee to explore efforts to improve farmer-labor cooperation and understanding.

Good Neighbors

"Operation Tornado, Jr." was held over a recent weekend in Flint, Mich., to continue the job of rebuilding workers' homes demolished in last June's twister.

Some 50 more homes were roofed over in the latest community building bee.

Like the big-scale repair job earlier, in which some 80 homes were built, the Flint Auto Workers and other CIO unions joined with AFL building trades unions in spearheading the project.



TV PRIZE WINNERS—Two Lorain (O.) Steelworkers, William Kayatin (left) and James Passanisi (right) won prizes worth more than $400 in the "Wheel of Fortune" TV program. With them is Mrs. Amos Beachler who got them a "spot" on the program.

'Wheel Of Fortune' Spins— And 2 Steelworkers Win

By JAMES GEDLING

(Editor, Lorain Labor Leader)

A STORY in the Lorain (O.) Labor Leader gained for two Lorain CIO Steelworkers their appearance on the "Wheel of Fortune" television program and won them more than $400 in prizes.

The Leader, weekly newspaper of USA-CIO Local 1104, on Aug. 1 carried a short front page story about the bravery of James Passanisi, who doubtless saved the life of William Kayatin.

An open-hearth tap hole blew out, showering Kayatin with molten metal. Disregarding his personal safety, Passanisi put his fingers in Kayatin's ear to extract the red-hot metal.

As she read the story, Mrs. Amos Beachler, also of Lorain, realized that both men would probably need financial assistance. She clipped the story and mailed it to the "Wheel of Fortune" program. A representative of the TV program immediately got in touch with Local 1104 to learn more about the incident.

THE RESULTS: the two men were advised that they had been selected to appear on the program. They were flown to New York City and given accommodations at the Henry Hudson Hotel, with all expenses paid.

For appearing on the program and telling about their experience, they received better than $400 in prizes.

Kayatin won an extra bonus: While a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital, Lorain, he fell in love with his nurse. He proposed, was accepted, and the wedding is scheduled for Christmas time.

Douglas Fears Union-Busting NLRB Rules

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.) last week warned that the Republican-packed National Labor Relations Board may adopt "new union-busting restrictions" on unions without a change in the Taft-Hartley Law.

Pres. Eisenhower has named two new Republican members to the NLRB, and is expected to name a third, which would give the GOP a majority.

"I would warn that we should be wary of a reconstituted Republican majority of the NLRB making the labor law still worse," Douglas said. The dissents of the new chairman (Guy Famer), in several cases already herald a probable change in the interpretation of the law to make it more tough on unions.

"We may see the Board packed so that some employers may get new union-busting restrictions adopted. The weapons which can be used to break unions in a time of depression are still in that law. I do not believe the people of this country want collective bargaining to be thus sacrificed.

"THEY ALL have an interest in industrial peace, and should join labor in this hard job, to win some fair revision of the Taft-Hartley Law from this Administration, even if it does not go as far as you and I know we must go to restore practical sense to our industrial relations."

Douglas, who spoke at the convention of the Illinois AFL at Springfield, also blasted the GOP give-away program.

"There is nothing slow about this program," the Illinois Senator said. "It's not a creeping give-away. It's already a galloping give-away, and worse is yet to come."

CWA Drives For Independents As 4500 N. Y. Workers Ballot

THE CIO Communications Workers are stepping up the campaign to gain affiliation of presently independent telephone unions.

Some 4500 workers represented by the Empire State Telephone Union, employes of the New York Bell firm in upper New York State started balloting last week on affiliation with CWA-CIO. Balloting will be completed by Nov. 16.

At an overflow meeting at Buffalo, CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said "New York telephone workers can best obtain proper wages and working conditions only through unity in a national telephone workers union."

HE PLEDGED CWA "would take immediate steps to unite other employes of the New York Telephone Co. into CWA," should ESTU lead the way by voting affirmatively in the referendum. Beirne described the Northeast as the "last major citadel on independent unionism in our industry."

At the same meeting, the ESTU president urged all members of the union to vote for CWA affiliation, an action which he said would bring "maximum unity" in a single, nationwide union.

"CWA is the only such union," he said. "Over the years it has taken the lead in the effort to win better wages and conditions for all telephone workers."

MEANWHILE, a settlement with Chesapeake & Potomac Co. of Virginia brought all the Bell System firms to terms with CWA. The contract provides $1 to $2.50 weekly pay increases, boosts of $1 weekly in minimum wage rates and reclassification for employes in some cities.

Bell agreements brought an additional $50 million a year to 326,255 workers for an average increase of 6.5c an hour.

In Canada, CWA signed a contract with the provincially-owned Saskatchewan Government Telephones bringing a 5.5% increase in basic wages in all progressive wage steps. Other gains included doubletime pay for Christmas and New Year's Eve work, evening and night differentials for plant workers, and a boost of 10c in night differentials.

Gov. Dewey On Hot Seat As Racket Scandal Grows

NEW YORK'S Republican governor, Thomas E. Dewey, last week called a special session of the Legislature as New York and New Jersey GOP ties to the rackets burst into print.

Center of the rapidly breaking scandal was convicted extortionist Joseph Fay, former vice president of the AFL Operating Engineers Union, now serving a 7½-to-15 year prison sentence for extortion and conspiracy.

The heretofore secret records of Sing Sing prison showed that:

- Lieut.-Gov. Arthur H. Wicks of New York, who is also GOP leader in the Senate, had been a frequent visitor to Fay's cell;
- Paul L. Troast, Republican nominee for governor of neighboring New Jersey, had urged Dewey to commute Fay's sentence;
- A host of Republican bigwigs had tripped to the huge New York prison to pass through Fay's swinging cell door before he was moved from Sing Sing to isolated Dannemora prison.

Dewey, who had ridden to political power as a crime buster, first asked for Wicks' resignation. The lieutenant-governor refused. By law he succeeds to Dewey's job if the governor quits to take an oft-rumored top appointment in the Eisenhower cabinet, dies, or leaves the state for any reason.

Then Dewey called the special session of the Legislature to pass on Wicks' fitness to hold his two offices, state senator and acting lieutenant governor.

The session, which opens Nov. 17, would be a test of Dewey's position as leader of the powerful New York Republican party. It would also mark a crucial point in the political career of the two-time GOP presidential nominee.

WICK'S refusal to resign meant Dewey would not leave the state until the issue is settled by the Legislature. He agreed with reporters that he was "something of a prisoner in the state."

Meantime, ties of other GOP leaders to New York rackets, including the Yonkers and Roosevelt Raceways, was being exposed.

Republican National Committeeman J. Russell Sprague and William F. Bleakley, former GOP candidate for governor, were revealed to be among big stockholders of New York race tracks in the news in connection with the slaying of Thomas F. Lewis, Bronx labor leader.

LEWIS had been president of an AFL Building Service Employes local and his murder has been tied to race track rackets. According to New York police, convict Fay may know something about the slaying.

In New Jersey, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Robert B. Meyner, said it was "shocking" to learn his Republican opponent "should be so entangled with the racketeering elements that he should try to use his influence with the Republican governor of another state to free a racketeer."

Book Review

Cy Ching Recalls Years Of Service

AS A YOUNG MAN, Cyrus Ching, a young employe of the Boston streetcar system, grabbed hold of a live wire. The 5000 amperes that coursed through his body not only stopped traffic all over the trolley system but sent him to the hospital for four months.

As one of the country's leading mediators in labor-management disputes, Cy Ching was on a hot spot numerous times after that—though with less wear and tear on his body. In fact, he gained a reputation for humanity and humor from both labor and management; and, as head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service under Pres. Truman, helped to settle hundreds of disputes in every part of the nation.

Now in a new book entitled "Review and Reflection," Cy Ching looks back over a long career and offers some advice and suggestions for the future.

The book is most successful, perhaps, when Ching describes his explorations into the field of labor-management relations as a personnel man for such firms as the Boston Elevated and U. S. Rubber Co. Cy Ching—a big man of "five feet 19.5 inches"—was a big man in seeing the need for better communication between workers and management.

He was repelled by the old way—the way of labor spies; thuggery; opposition to each and every proposal of the workers; and determination to deny workers the opportunity for collective bargaining.

IN 1920, Ching recalls, he and an official of International Harvester addressed a meeting of the National Metal Trades Association in New York.

"Both of us talked . . . of the need for developing a better understanding with employes," Ching recalls. "We suggested this might be done by establishment of some means of communication—for example, joint worker-management plant committees. We did not suggest anything so 'radical' as unionization of the plants.

"But when we had finished, the chairman of the meeting, a prominent industrialist who is still active, rose and said:

" 'Gentlemen, you have just heard two talks on Bolshevism. We will now proceed with the business of the meeting.' "

It's a long way that America has gone during those 30 years, Ching points out; and he notes that "there can be no substitute in advancing the best interests of both workers and employers, for a democratically and intelligently run union, operating apart from the cloak of management."

CYRUS CHING

AT THE SAME time, he argues for greater understanding on both sides of the bargaining table for the other's viewpoint and needs. Ching also looks, with justifiable pride, at the work of the Conciliation and Mediation Service under his leadership.

There are sections of the book on which trade union members may disagree with Ching: his coolness to the idea of bargaining for pension programs and his criticisms of industry-wide bargaining. On the other hand, he helps set the record straight, in the face of employer propaganda campaigns, about the government's actions in the 1949 and 1952 steel disputes.

All in all, it's an interesting, colorful book—by one of the most warm-hearted, popular men who served his government during the wartime and post-war periods.

—H.C.F.

Review and Reflections, by Cy Ching. B. C. Forbes Publishing Co. $3.95.

You And Your Money—

Mead Dissents From FTC Rule Lifting Curb On 'Free' Offers

"THE CASE of the 'free' books which were not free" last week caused Federal Trade Commissioner James M. Mead to write a sharp dissent to the FTC majority decision that overturned long-standing policy to protect the consumer against such fraudulent advertising.

Mead's dissent was written after a review of the case by the FTC against Walter J. Black, Inc., trading as The Classics Club and the Detective Book Club. Backing up Black's lawyers in the action were counsel for the publishing house of Doubleday & Co., Inc., and the Book-of-the-Month Club.

'A Solomon Decision'

FTC had charged the Black firms with "false, misleading and deceptive use of the word 'free' in connection with sale" of its books. A majority of the commissioners voted to dismiss the complaint, thereby making it unnecessary to rule on the exceptions claimed by the respondent to the initial decision of the FTC hearing examiner.

Mead's dissent commented that "the majority believe that they made a Solomon decision and neatly disposed of a vexatious problem. I suggest that their decision has not solved the problem. It has only postponed a problem which will return in a different but more difficult and virulent form on the question of compliance."

In 1948, Mead recalled, the FTC's experience with the unqualified use of the word "free" in advertising led to a tightening of the requirements on its use.

"The value of the word 'free' is that it is a short expressive word which can be used in headlines and in bold print to catch the eye of the reader," Mead pointed out. "A perusal of the advertisements in any daily paper will reveal the various catch phrases used by advertising specialists to attract the eye of the reader. The unqualified use of the word 'free' in advertisements is usually untrue."

"At best," the dissent went on, "the 1948 policy was definite. The advertiser was informed that he could not describe goods as free unless they were free. Under the new policy the advertiser is allowed to use a literally untrue statement provided he uses it reasonably. The new policy has the virtue of flexibility and the vice of uncertainty."

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

A WORKING WOMAN in Connecticut—a domestic worker at that—recently signed a contract to have a "mastic" paint job done on her house for $1200. That's right: twelve hundred dollars.

The salesman assured her it was genuine mastic paint applied by air pressure, which would insulate her house, preserve it and would last many years. A bank granted an FHA home improvement loan to pay the $1200.

New Hearing

The Supreme Court has taken another look at Federal Trade Commission cases involving misleading advertising of patent medicines.

In a decision last week, the high court ordered FTC to conduct new hearings on the government's charge of false advertising against makers of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The case has been under way for almost 10 years, with FTC ordering Carter's to stop 15 advertising claims.

Now she is squawking to the Better Business Bureau. For like many others who recently have bought these $1000 "plastic" or "mastic" paint jobs, with FHA loans arranged by the promoters, *she is now wondering whether the claims the salesman made are really true, and why she ever let herself go into hock for so much money to paint her house.*

Mastic or "plastic" paint jobs originated on the West Coast and enjoyed a big boom there last year until the authorities started getting after the promoters. Now the promotion is moving East. The worst trouble spots currently are Texas and Kentucky, the Association of Better Business Bureaus reports, but the sales pitch now has reached the East Coast too.

Perhaps you yourself have been approached by a salesman for a plastic or mastic paint job, or have gotten a circular or seen newspaper ads for it. The promoters made many promises: that this compression-applied paint "wears like steel," will insulate, termite-proof, make the house water tight, prevent decay, etc. Also, that the mastic or plastic paint (various promoters use different names for it) will not crack, chip or peel. But most of all they issue "guarantees" ranging from 10 to 20 years, and in their ads and circulars go even further, some claiming a mastic paint job will "last indefinitely" (whatever that means) and "eliminates the need for any future painting." Sometimes the material used is promoted as plastic siding.

A Powerful Appeal

That is a powerful appeal to a homeowner. As Thomas C. Roberts of the Better Business Bureau group points out, a homeowner figures an ordinary house painting costs him $300-$400. If a $1000 job will last 20 years, it would seem to be a money-saver. If a homeowner has also suffered a paint failure like cross-checking or blistering, he will be further intrigued by the promise of a "permanent" paint job.

But if the high-cost pressure-applied thick coat of mastic paint actually would do all that was promised, it might be the worst thing you could do to your house.

The mastic covering applied to the house is often four to five times the thickness of a good coating of ordinary house paint. But the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Agriculture Dept. points out that *as the thickness of the paint covering on your house increases, both the paint and wood underneath are more subject to deterioration. (In fact it doesn't pay to paint your house too often even with ordinary paint.)*

But what about the guarantee on the mastic or plastic jobs? Actually a guarantee is only as good as the guarantor. Roberts reports there have been complaints of such coverings cracking within three or four weeks after application. If the $1000 job does crack or peel, the promoter may or may not be still be around. If the job has been done by a local contractor of good reputation, you have someone to call upon to make good the guarantee. You can always contact your local Better Business Bureau to check the record and reputation of a contractor.

The role of the banks and FHA in the mastic-paint promotion is not a very favorable one. Apparently the banks don't care if the $1000 home-improvement loan they grant is worthwhile or not, as long as the Government guarantees repayment through its FHA program. But the FHA at least should try to see that its guaranteed loans do not become an aid to promoters of dubious ideas.

Blind Vets And Their Kids Guests Of Hartford UAW

By HAROLD SENIOR

AS THEY have done every year since 1944, the members of Unity Lodge, CIO Auto Workers Local 405 of Hartford, Conn., recently played hosts to a number of veterans who lost their sight in World War II.

The setting for the event was Avon (Conn.) Old Farms School, where 24 veterans and their families caught 250 trout ranging in size from eight to 18 inches in Beaver Dam, which had been stocked by the local.

They played various games and participated in athletic events. They ate 100 barbecued chickens, 40 pounds of hamburgers, 20 pounds of hot dogs, 300 ears of corn, seven large watermelons, 200 cups of ice cream, 125 bags of potato chips and a large quantity of candy. Not to mention 19 cases of beer, 30 cases of soda and other potables.

Noting the enthusiasm with which the guests went after the trout, the local arranged to keep Beaver Dam open for them the week following the picnic so the vets could catch fish that got away.

The veterans' children were shown a good time too, with the winner of each event receiving a silver dollar and each of the youngsters getting a silver dollar as a memento of the occasion.

The guests came from three states, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York.

Chests Name 5 As CSC Aides

Five CIO Community Services staff representatives have been assigned to local community chests, according to Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC national director.

They are: M. H. Hobson, Omaha; Mrs. Beatrice Kersten, Minneapolis; James McDonnell, Des Moines; Carmen Romano, New Haven; Emil Belloti, New Bedford.

Brownell Named To U. S. Education Post

Pres. Eisenhower last week appointed Samuel M. Brownell of Hamden, Conn., brother of the Attorney General, as U. S. Commissioner of Education.

A Republican, Brownell has been president of New Haven State Teachers College since 1947 and professor of educational administration at the Yale graduate school since 1948. Brownell, 53, succeeds the late Lee M. Thurston.

UAW Local Sets Record; 92% Give To Trenton Fund

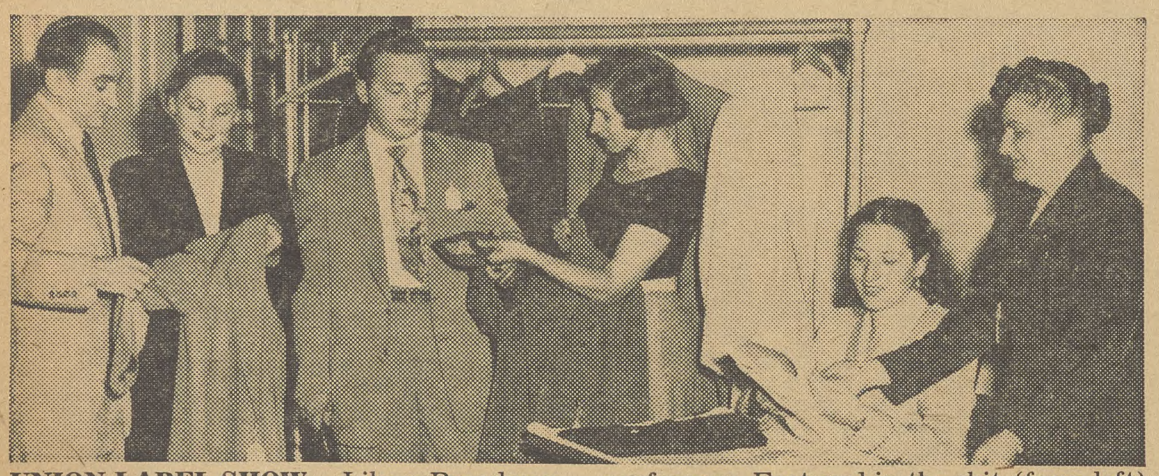
THE GREATEST employe contribution in the history of joint fund raising in Trenton, N. J., was the $98,390.35 for the Delaware Valley United Fund, reported from workers of the General Motors Ternstedt division, members of CIO Auto Workers Local 731.

The figure exceeded the quota set for the 5700 employes in the plant by over $16,000. It includes contributions from 92% of the people in the plant and averages slightly over $17 per person.

Louis Persico, local president, said, "We are very proud of the response shown by Ternstedt employes to our endorsement of this worthwhile cause. We have overwhelmingly stepped up to our civic obligations and urge everyone in the community to do likewise."

Macy's Joins In Profit Parade

The profit-climbing parade of big retail stores has been joined by R. H. Macy & Co., nationwide department store operator. For the fiscal year ending Aug. 1, Macy's net sales remained about the same as for the previous year but profits rose by 74.5% from $2.7 million to $4.8 million. **(LPA)**



UNION LABEL SHOW.—Like a Broadway skit was this scene featuring the union label, presented by CIO Clothing Workers at a recent Connecticut CIO union label conference. Featured in the skit (from left) were Nick Aiello, Delia Joseph, Eugene Adamczyk, Mary Meagher, Julia Mastro and Jennie Alfano, of ACW Local 125.

Surgeons Plan Campaign Against Needless Operations

THE 18,000-member American College of Surgeons is going to step up its drive against unnecessary operations and other unethical practices.

The organization's board of regents at a Chicago meeting declared that most local medical societies have failed to expose and punish unethical practices, including unnecessary operations, "ghost surgery" and fee splitting.

The surgeons again backed their director, Dr. Paul W. Hawley, former Veterans Administration medical chief, who last year charged that many unnecessary operations were performed for money. In fee-splitting a general practitioner refers a patient to a surgeon, who operates and then splits the fee with the first medic.

In "ghost" surgery the operation is performed by a surgeon other than the one engaged by the patient after the latter is anesthetized.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

ONE DISTINGUISHED American was honored in the name of another 10 days ago, when I was present at the Hillman Foundation dinner in St. Louis at which former Pres. Harry S. Truman was given the Sidney Hillman Award.

Mr. Truman, needless to say, was in fine form. I have noted, in traveling across the country how much the stature of the man has increased since his term of office has passed.

There is no doubt he grows in the affection of the people, as they seem to reach a better understanding of his aims and accomplishments now that all the heat of the political campaigns is behind him. The labor movement could not bestow an honor on any more worthy recipient.

THE FARMERS and workingmen around Eau Claire, Wis., have had their say, recently, when they sent the first Democrat to Congress ever to be elected from that area.

Much credit for an all-out educational campaign should go to the Wisconsin CIO Council, and in particular to those CIO locals in that district who worked so hard with their brothers among the farmers to give the House of Representatives another liberal voice.

I am familiar with many of those workers. A great number are farmers as well as industrial workers. They have a close understanding of the problems of the men who till the soil, and those problems are becoming increasingly severe every day.

It is a fact that widespread distress is spreading through the farm areas of the country.

We have in our memories the grim reminder of the conditions that went before the crash and depression of the Thirties. No one of us, in the national leadership of CIO, feels that another "1932" is inevitable, particularly when the rank and file of our union is obviously so determined to take the political action to head off such conditions.

WE ARE HOPEFUL, however, that the bonds of understanding between farmers and industrial workers will be strengthened and broadened. We cannot live in a nation that is half properous. We cannot hope to hold up our high standard of living, achieved through our united trade union action, unless we do all in our power to see that the farmer's standard of living is protected.

While many theories have been advanced by political experts as to the actual causes of the Republican defeat in Wisconsin, there appears to be no doubt that farmers across the country are angered and dismayed by the lack of policy on the part of the present Administration.

A simple expression of sympathy, on our part, is not sufficient help. Farmers have had enough lip service. We must be prepared to back a constructive farm program, that represents the farmers wishes and best interests, with all the resources we can bring to their aid.

Virginia Is 'New Frontier,' Pollock Tells State CIO

VIRGINIA and other southeastern states are the "new frontier" whose future course will determine the destiny of America and a free world, Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers told the Virginia State CIO convention recently in Roanoke.

Just as Virginians were leading figures "in the first straight fight for freedom on this continent," Pollock said, they and other Southerners may play a decisive role in the battle for freedom which, he said, faces the nation today as a result of the policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

"YOU ARE on the frontier—the frontier of industry; the frontier of liberal thoughts; the frontier of unionism," Pollock said.

"If you conquer the wilderness of reaction, you will assure the freedom, the prosperity and the civilization, not only of the South, but of the nation. If you fail, we may all be overwhelmed by social and economic disaster."

A liberal South, Pollock told the convention, can swing the balance to a liberal America; a reactionary South, a Dixiecrat South, will insure the continuing triumph of reaction.

Pollock flayed the Eisenhower Administration for what he described as its policy of "coddling the millionaire and ignoring the worker." This, he said, tended to widen the gap between rich and poor, "a tragic reversal of 20 years of social progress."

"An administration which spares no effort in behalf of private profit, but which thinks $1 an hour is too much for cotton workers, is a threat to the American ideal and a powerful instrument of Communist propaganda all over the world," Pollock said.

IUE Wins Again In Dixie

THE CIO Electrical Workers are winning collective bargaining rights in the southern branches of northern industries.

IUE-CIO scored its latest victory at the Selma, Ala., plant of the Independent Lock Co., where it won a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 119 to 80 for no union.

The union has a contract at the Fitchburg, Mass., plant of the same firm. Three other CIO unions aided in the Selma campaign—Communications Workers, Steelworkers and Textile Workers.

IUE-CIO recently won representation rights for 1500 workers at the General Electric plant at Anniston, Ala.

TWU Forces N.Y. Transit Agency To Okeh Subway-Bus Hearing

By JOSEPH J. KUTCH

THE CIO Transport Workers have won a significant victory over the New York City Transit Authority.

The TWU obtained an agreement with the New York City Transit Authority to allow State Supreme Court Justice Walter R. Hart to act as an impartial adviser in the hot, two-month dispute over schedules on bus and subway lines. Hearings opened last week.

TWU Local 100 also took the dispute over cutting down subway and bus service to the public. It distributed circulars pointing out that adding a car to a 10-car subway train was a safety hazard and that over crowding of buses obstructs drivers.

The union is seeking a one-year contract with the state-created Authority, a 25c an hour pay increase, three weeks' vacation after one year's service, cutting in half the time required to reach the top rate in each grade and 11 paid holidays. There also are a number of other demands.

The schedule dispute arose when TA refused to consult with TWU over its members' objection to the new schedules. TWU then demanded a conference with the Authority and when this was ignored, the union insisted on an impartial adviser as provided by the memorandum of understanding between TWU and TA.

The Authority refused this demand, as it also rejected a committee appointed by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to adjudicate the dispute.

The union then went to court to get an injunction against the new schedules and for an order on the Authority to live up to the memorandum. The out-of-court agreement on impartial review followed, and the union withdrew the suit which was scheduled for a hearing before Judge Hart.

Although the Authority is not legally bound to accept the adviser's decision, TA's predecessor, the Board of Transportation, found itself morally bound to follow the recommendations issued under such procedure in the past.

Gas, Coke Out 11 Weeks At Koppers

CIO CHEMICAL Workers are holding firm in their 11-week strike against the Koppers Co. at its plant in Kearny, N. J.

The toughened attitude towards unions, as a result of Administration policies, was blamed in part for the strike and events preceding it. Vice Pres. Joe Joy of UGCCW-CIO said there was a marked change in the tone of negotiations with many firms since last November's elections.

The Kearny plant personnel manager told negotiators that during the past 12 years "the union got the notion it was necessary around here." From here on in, he advised union officials, "the union becomes part of the labor relations picture after the fact, not before the fact any more."

THE KOPPERS Co. is headed by Lt. Gen Brehon B. Somervell, wartime chief of the Army Service Forces. The company is part of the Mellon (Alcoa) family interests.

The union requested a 10c wage increase, liberalized pensions and representation on the plant safety committee.

The company countered with a 5c offer contingent on the union giving up many of the contract gains won over a dozen years including seniority and other provisions.

AN INJUNCTION limiting picketing was obtained from New Jersey courts. Unfair labor practice charges have been filed by the union and a suit for slander may be instituted because of statements contained in company-circulated letters against Local 92 Pres. Edwin McGowan.

A meeting of Chemical Workers local representatives from other plants of the Koppers firm was held last week in Newark, N. J., to discuss the changed attitude of the company and the future policy of the union.

LISTEN TO THE CIO RADIO PROGRAM

John W. Vandercook **AND THE NEWS**

every weekday evening on the ABC Network

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
		Mon.-Thurs.	
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15
		Fri.	9:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORDIA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Sprinfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	10:45
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:45
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:30
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

CIO Suit Fights Union Ban On State Employes

JUST WHAT RIGHTS does a citizen have if he is a government employe? That's the question the courts will have to decide in a case filed by the CIO Government & Civic Employes in Birmingham, seeking to block enforcement of the Solomon Bill passed in the last session of the Alabama legislature.

The bill provides that any public employe who joins or retains his membership in a labor union forfeits his right to his job and all other rights under the state civil service merit system.

THE CASE was filed by the firm of Cooper, Mitch and Black under the direction of CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who also represents the GCEOC.

The case is based on the fact that E. J. Habshey is threatened with loss of his job in a retail liquor store operated by the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board if he retains his membership in the GCEOC.

The case arose when the board's administrator, R. P. McRee wrote Neal Cockrell, president of the local, in answer to a wire of inquiry that the board expects to enforce the law. Defendants in the case are S. F. Windsor, store supervisor for the district; Felix L. Parsons, manager of the store where Habshey works, members of the board and Administrator McRee.

The law is discriminatory, GCEOC spokesmen point out, because it prohibits membership in a union as contrasted with membership in a variety of other organizations ranging from the Ku Klux Klan and the Communist Party to the Chamber of Commerce and farm cooperatives. It also discriminates against some unions, since it specifically exempts teachers and employes of the Alabama State Docks Board, many of whom are members of AFL unions.

THERE is no question that disloyalty is sufficient grounds to exclude a person from government employment, the GCEOC says, but where loyalty is not a question, public employes enjoy the constitutional rights granted in the Bill of Rights and the "due process clause" of the 14th amendment. The clause referred to specifically prohibits a state from curtailing the rights of any citizen "without due process of law."

In a similar case some years ago, the U. S. Supreme Court held that "constitutional protection does extend to a public servant" who has been barred from a job by an obviously arbitrary or discriminatory law.

THE GCEOC suit seeks to have the law, which was passed and signed by the Governor in the closing days of the legislative session, declared unconstitutional. It also seeks to stop the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board from requiring that Habshey withdraw from membership in the union to keep his job and from requiring forfeiture of any of his rights under the state merit system.

10-19

Shipbuilders Blame GOP For Recession

THE NATION faces the "grave danger of losing its skilled force of shipbuilders" unless the Eisenhower Administration acts, the CIO Shipbuilding Workers warned last week.

This warning was sounded in a resolution adopted at the IUMSWA-CIO's biennial national policy conference at Pittsburgh, at which the Administration was sharply criticized by Pres. John J. Grogan. He blasted the government for "poor foresight" on the needs of the U. S. merchant marine and the private shipbuilding industry.

He blamed Sec. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks for "torpedoing" the $118 million subsidy proposed by the Maritime Commission for private ship construction.

"THE SHIP building industry has been suffering from a growing and deplorable recession since the end of World War II," the union said.

"Not a single order for a seagoing merchant ship has been placed with an American shipyard this year and only one vessel will be launched in 1955.

"This union repeatedly has warned the Administration that the nation faces the grave danger of losing its skilled force of shipbuilders."

IUMSWA-CIO also criticized the Navy offshore procurement program under which French, Italian and Dutch shipyards are building vessels for the U. S.

NEWLY-ELECTED vice president and board members of Colorado CIO Council meet with Pres. Wayne G. Price (seated, first from left). Standing (at right) is Sec.-Treas. William T. Parks. Convention condemned GOP for its unkept promises.

Unkept Promises Of GOP Assailed By Colorado CIO; PAC Drive Set

By H. T. SNELLING

THE UNKEPT promises of the Eisenhower Administration were roundly condemned by delegates, speakers and resolutions at the Colorado CIO Council convention, and a path was charted for political action in 1954 to help elect a better Congress.

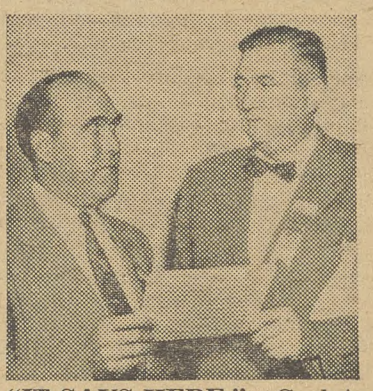
Meeting in Pueblo, the Colorado unionists urged expanded political action next year "when there will be an opportunity to replace the reactionary elements now in the national Congress with liberal, progressive and humane legislators."

AND THEY voted to raise a $5000 state PAC fund toward carrying out their election program.

A warning that political action must be matched by organizing and bargaining in the "changed climate" of the anti-labor Republican Administration was voiced by CIO Reg. Dir. Franz Daniel, of Denver.

"We should adapt ourselves to the present climate, to an Administration which believes private property is more important than human rights," Daniel said. "Collective bargaining and organization is the only answer to this."

Carl A. McPeak, CIO assistant director of councils, reported the CIO in July and August had a record per capita paying membership.



"IT SAYS HERE."—Carl A. McPeak (left), CIO assistant councils director, confers with CIO Reg. Dir. Franz Daniel at Colorado convention in Pueblo.

Another convention speaker, Rep. Rogers (D. Colo.), condemned the Administration's "do-nothing" record.

"The 83rd Congress has not passed any real constructive legislation, nor has any been offered," he said. "All we get is promises."

The Denver lawmaker also warned that "we are beginning to reach the point where our economy is getting out of balance."

In a series of resolutions, the Colorado convention adopted a 10-point legislative program highlighted by flat opposition to any federal sales tax or manufacturers' excise tax, and a renewed call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It also backed the $1.25 minimum wage, fair employment practices, a national health program and expansion of Social Security.

IN THE FIELD of state legislation, delegates urged an improved workmen's compensation law, establishment of a State Dept. of Labor, and curbs on use of convict "slave labor." They also proposed that state "right to work" bills be identified as "right to scab" measures.

Participating in the convention were some 100 delegates representing 41 locals in 14 industries. Pres. Wayne Price, of Steelworkers Local 2102 in Pueblo, and Sec-Treas. William T. Butler, of Rubber Workers Local 154 in Denver, were re-elected to their second terms.

7000 Out In Furniture Walkouts

SOME 7000 members of the CIO Furniture Workers are on strike at several plants, including three of the largest in the industry.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said, "recent organizational successes of our union—including the 719 to 255 election victory at American Furniture Co.—have inspired stiffened employer resistance, and a number have chosen to force us into these strike situations involving about 7000 workers."

"All of these strikes are in good shape, and we are confident we will win them," Pizer said.

THE THREE biggest plants struck are the American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., 1100 workers; Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass., 1300, and Virtue Bros. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., 600.

"In addition," Pizer said, "large groups of our members—many working for employers belonging to area associations—also are striking, among them 1200 workers in Fort Smith, Ark.; 700 workers in Rockford, Ill.; and various trade groups in New York City, Boston, and Newark.

NMU Crews Must Be Paging Emily Post

THE "BEEF" PAGES are an institution of The NMU Pilot, the paper of the CIO Maritime Union. There NMU members let off steam about conditions aboard ships, and what they say about the captain and the company is usually not very nice. *Here is a case where the situation was reversed:*

Returning from a long voyage to the Orient, the SS Edison's NMU crew presented the skipper with a fine wrist watch and wrote a letter to The Pilot to tell what a splendid fellow he was. But the praise was not one-sided, for the captain then lauded the men.

SAID THE CREW: "We would like to let our fellow union members know about the wonderful trip we had to the Far East. We spent eight months in Japan and Korea and returned to the States with a perfect record.

"During the entire trip we had no beefs, no logs (recording of demerits), no disputed overtime, good working conditions and very good food.

"Thanks to the master, Kenneth T. Erickson, who made this a very enjoyable trip. We, the crew, wish him the very best of luck on his next voyage."

ERICKSON'S LETTER: "To all crew members" read: *"I could throw the bull around by using fancy words or make a long-winded speech, telling what a pleasure it has been sailing (and various shoreside activities???) with you men. Instead I'll just say that you're the best damn crew I've had or ever will have.*

"Thanks for the wonderful gift. Best wishes, good sailing, and God knows in what port we will meet again, but I hope it is soon." **(LPA)**

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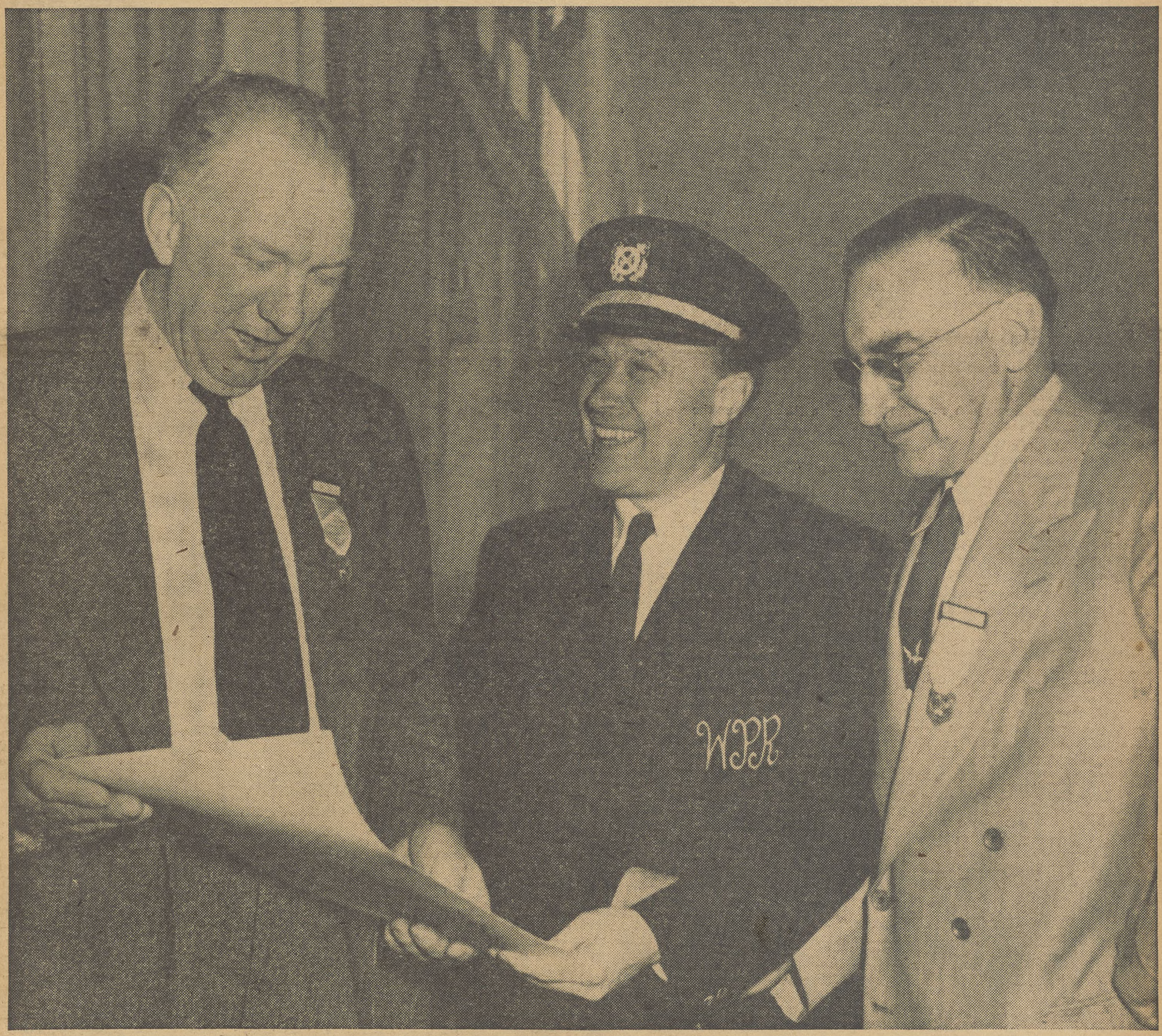
McDonald Predicts Steel Union Victory In Annual Wage Drive

—See Page 2



'Shiver Me Timbers—' When CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther attended the Vancouver convention of the CIO Woodworkers, he was promised the opportunity to catch a big salmon. He didn't get the fish—but he didn't leave empty-handed, for the IWA-CIO commissioned him as commodore in the world's only "union navy." That's the "loggers navy" which Woodworkers officers and organizers employ to reach isolated logging camps along the coast of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Reuther—in nautical cap and coat—gets his "shipping papers" from IWA Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn (left) while Pres. A. F. Hartung beams approval. Winn was a Navy enlisted man in World War II, and Reuther, as he told the CIO Maritime Union convention last week, was a merchant seaman 18 years ago. (IWA story, Page 8; NMU story, Page 12.)

Steel Union Plans Drive For Annual Wage

"OPERATION SOUND-OFF" was unveiled last week by the CIO Steelworkers, as officers and rank-and-file Wage Policy Committee members of the big steel union met in New York City to prepare for 1954 negotiations.

With the press invited to sit in, USA-CIO Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee members talked over present contract problems and probable contract proposals in bargaining due next spring.

While formal drafting of demands was not on the agenda for last week's sessions, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald made plain that the union will renew its long fight for the guaranteed annual wage as "insurance against depressions."

Equally certain, it was indicated, will be determined steel union efforts to improve the company-paid pension program won in the long 1949 steel strike and to expand and extend the coverage of health and welfare social insurance programs.

A prediction that the union will be victorious in winning the annual wage was voiced by McDonald, although he cautioned "this won't come overnight."

"I hope," he said, "we can use logic to convince the leaders of the steel industry that the guaranteed annual wage is a necessary part of labor-management agreements.

"THE GAW is insurance against depressions. It is based on the idea that if people have money, they'll spend money and keep the wheels of industry going. It is feasible and practical.

"I predict we will bring into being a GAW plan in the fabricating and basic steel industry. Some day we'll achieve it. I do not want to put into effect any time-tables. That would be foolhardy. I hope we don't have to make it the hard way. But if necessary we'll do it the hard way."

Reports by the USA-CIO's research and contract staff and discussion at the New York conference indicated that the union's thinking in the pensions and social insurance fields is along these lines:

(1.) Increasing the company-paid pensions, which now are $100 a month including Social Security, toward a goal of $175 or $200 a month apart from old age benefits—to bring the retirement program in line with present living costs.

(2.) Extensive broadening and improvement of the present social insurance program, with a non-contributory employer-paid program instead of the present setup under which Steelworkers pay part of the cost.

(3.) Additional social insurance benefits, such as dental care, and extension of the program now covering Steelworkers and their families to pensioners as well.

Recalling the gains won in past bargaining, Arthur Goldberg, USA-CIO and CIO general counsel, said "we were the pacesetters on industrial pensions in 1949 and we're going to do the job next year."

House Farm Group Gets Earful From Grass Roots

Read editorial, "You Can't Eat Promises," Page 4.

By MILTON PLUMB

FROM DROUGHT - threatened Iowa to the nation's most prosperous farm regions in Illinois and Indiana, CIO last week continued to speak out on behalf of America's farmers, reassuring them of labor's "unqualified and unconditional support."

The House Agriculture Committee, completing its tour of the Midwest farm belt, heard additional CIO testimony from six official representatives at hearings in Des Moines, Ia.; Bloomington, Ill.; and Indianapolis, Ind.

Hundreds of other witnesses representing individual farmers as well as all of the various farm organizations also appeared before the committee. Several hundred farmers from each region attended all sessions.

UNDER THE fair-minded chairmanship of Rep. Hope (R. Kans.), the committee listened carefully and courteously to all points of view expressed. Every farmer who appeared before it was given an unhampered—if necessarily brief—opportunity to state his problems and what he wants Congress to do about them.

CIO spokesmen complimented the committee on the work it was doing at each of the Midwestern hearings. At CIO's final appearance in Indianapolis, Neal Edwards, president of the Indiana State CIO Council, declared:

"We commend Chairman Hope and the members of this committee for working at the farm problem in the democratic way by coming to the grass roots and Main Street for facts, opinions and ideas."

REP. JONES (D. Mo.), left, checks a point in testimony of Illinois CIO Council Pres. Maurice F. McElligott.

Following a brief rest, the committee will conclude its series of hearings, which have already been held in the East, the South and Midwest, with a final tour through the Far West. The Western hearings begin Nov. 2 at Cheyenne, Wyo., where CIO Vice Pres. O. A. (Jack) Knight, who also is president of the CIO Oil Workers, is scheduled to testify.

Des Moines, Ia.

"We have long pledged CIO support to 100% of parity, to rural electrification, soil conservation, irrigation projects, low farm-purchase interest rates, and all other legislation beneficial to the farmer," Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Everhart of the Iowa CIO Council testified. "We repeat our pledge of our support of these things at this time."

More than 500 farmers jammed the Hotel Savery auditorium and applauded CIO's testimony. The keen interest in the hearings is even more clearly shown by the estimate that over 50,000 television sets were tuned in on their broadcast, carried over WOI-TV, the Iowa State Univ. station.

Appearing with Everhart on behalf of the CIO was Robert Johnston, CIO Auto Workers representative in Des Moines, who cited figures showing how the drop in farmers' income has drastically reduced employment among city workers.

He pointed out that 10 Iowa farm equipment plants manufacturing tractors, corn pickers, hay bailers and combines employed 14,689 workers last February.

FARMERS wore "full parity" badges at Des Moines. UAW-CIO Rep. Robert Johnston is shown testifying.

"Today," he said, "these same plants employ a total of only 7603 workers."

Everhart pointed out that the majority of men and women who belong to the CIO in Iowa were either born or raised on farms and in rural communities or have close ties to farms and farm communities through their immediate families.

"Approximately 25% of the industrial workers in Iowa today commute to their jobs from points as much as 50 miles away," he said. "This means that these people have their roots well in the agricultural areas of the state.

"They belong to the same organizations in their local communities as the farmers do; their children go to school with farm boys and girls and so, not only our economic ties are close, but our social ties as well."

Bloomington, Ill.

Maurice F. McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State CIO Council, and Harry Lehnert, sub-regional director representing the agricultural implement workers of the UAW-CIO, Peoria, called for an assured annual income for farmers to prevent the decline in farm purchasing power.

Appearing before the committee in Presser Hall, Illinois Wesleyan Univ., the CIO testimony was carried over local radio stations and was filmed for subsequent television broadcast.

McElligott emphasized that the CIO has "no detailed blueprint" to solve the farm problem, but stands ready to back the farmers in their efforts to put across any sound program they themselves develop.

"The CIO believes any farm program will fall of its own weight," he added, "if it either restricts farm production below the necessary levels, or fails to support and advance the interests of the farm family."

Tying the problems of workers with those of the farmer, Lehnert recommended the "guaranteed annual wage program and the 100% parity program for farmers—an assured annual income."

MAN AT THE MIKE, in right hand corner, is Harry Lehnert. He represented CIO at Bloomington hearing.

"Let's remember," he warned, "that whenever the income of the wage earner has been high, farm incomes have been high, too. Likewise, when either has dropped the other fell."

Indianapolis, Ind.

"The sharp declines in farm income have already hit city workers in Kentucky," Dan Bedell, international representative of the UAW-CIO for Region 3 (Indiana and Kentucky) told the committee in his discussion of conditions in the Blue Grass State.

Bedell, who appeared with Edwards at the hearing held in the House Chamber of the Indiana State Capitol, called for "full production for peace" by both farm and city workers. He said the practical "first step" is "to put a floor under purchasing power" through farm price supports at 100% of parity and "a realistic minimum wage that will keep city workers in the market for farm products."

Edwards said that 62 of the 142 metal fabricating plants with which CIO has contracts in Indiana and Kentucky have experienced cutbacks in production which have thrown 22,500 people out of work. He added that seven other plants are operating on a short work week and estimated that the lost man-hours of work amount to over one million a week.

He quoted official government figures showing that food manufacturing corporations increased their profits, after taxes, by $26 million, or 16.3% in the first quarter of this year, although farm income fell sharply. The committee, he urged, should "make or cause to have made a thorough investigation of the spread between low farm prices and high prices to the consumer."

The Pledge . . . The Hedge

As has happened to other campaign pledges—notably, a balanced budget and lower taxes—Candidate Eisenhower's promises to the farmers got tossed out the window by Pres. Eisenhower last week.

At his press conference, the President said flatly that he had never promised priced supports based on 100% of parity.

Just for the record, at the National Farming Contest at Kasson, Minn., Candidate Eisenhower said on Sept. 6, 1952:

"Without any 'ifs' or 'buts,' I say to you that I stand behind—and the Republican party stands behind—the price support laws now on the books . . . All I know of farmers convinces me that they would rather earn their fair share than to have it as a government handout. And a fair share is not merely 90% of parity—it is full parity."

SALES TAX proposals of the Eisenhower Administration were hit hard by independent economists attending a CIO conference on tax policy in Washington.

Avoid U. S. Sales Tax At All Costs, Economists Say At CIO Conference

TOP-FLIGHT independent economists, speaking at a CIO-sponsored conference on taxation, last week largely agreed that a federal sales tax should be avoided at all costs.

Speaking at the all-day session in Washington, arranged by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, the economists struck out at a sales tax, imposed either at a consumer level or at the manufacturer's level, as the Administration has hinted.

Dissent came from a spokesman for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who defended the manufacturers' sales tax, although he consistently called it a mere extension of present excise taxes. His remarks followed closely the present propaganda line of the Chamber and the National Association of Manufactures.

THE CONFERENCE drew more than 100 leading experts in the tax field and considered two basic topics: "The Impact of the Tax System Upon Economic Stability and Growth" and "The Federal Tax System and the Individual."

The morning session was chaired by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, a member of the CIO Economic Policy Committee. The afternoon discussion was led by Robert Oliver, executive assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and CIO coordinator of legislative affairs.

Leon Keyserling, chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, urged the Government to permit taxes to drop on the schedule written into law by the last Democratic Congress —if defense spending stops climbing.

But, he said, taxes should be continued at present levels if expenditures should increase "substantially" because of the Administration's "new look" at the defense program.

HE EMPHASIZED that taxes should not be increased and he cited sales tax proposals—at the consumers or manufactures level—for special condemnation. They served to hinder consumption, he said, at a time when consumption should be stimulated.

Economist Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Association noted that the Government's tax policy is based on "the objective of balancing the budget." "Better methods," he said, should be developed to appraise the physical and economic need for taxes."

KEY FIGURES at CIO tax conference were (from left) Robert R. Nathan, economist; George C. Smith of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of CIO Clothing Workers, who chaired first session; and Leon Keyserling, top economist of Truman Administration.

Robert R. Nathan, an independent economist and one of the chief participants at the morning session, hit out at the Administration's "almost psychopathic intent to cut taxes" and said an ill-considered tax policy could be the "last nail in the coffin of our present prosperity."

Speaking for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, George Cline Smith, manager of its finance department, defended the manufacturers' sales tax, saying it would merely eliminate inequities in the present excise tax structure.

Other speakers were Walter Heller, professor of economics at the Univ. of Minnesota; Richard Musgrave, professor of economics at the Univ. of Michigan and Dan Throop Smith, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IN CLOSING the conference, Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education, said he was "struck by the fact that there seems to be general agreement that the sales tax, or any type of tax upon consumption, is a tax that required low and middle-income people to pay more tax proportionately than the high-income groups."

Crusade For Freedom—

Live Democracy, Don't Preach It, Says Reuther

CONVERTS to the cause of freedom cannot be won "if we preach democracy but do not practice it," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a dinner meeting of the Crusade for Freedom in Washington last week.

"We can't begin to solve the world's problems," he said, "until we have solved our own. We can't begin to convince the free peoples that we are right, or the enslaved peoples that the shining goal of freedom is not a mirage, until we have achieved human justice."

Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meaney are vice chairmen of the crusade, which campaigns for support for Radio Free Europe and the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The dinner was the climax of a two-day meeting at which 450 persons, representing a cross-section of U. S. life, among whom were 18 labor leaders, heard official views on international communism and how private citizens are fighting it.

THE CIO president praised Radio Free Europe for "daily bringing the message of democracy and the hope of freedom to millions behind the Iron Curtain." He urged increased donations to the crusade to enable it "to provide more of tools which it needs to deliver the message of truth through a free, voluntary organization of freedom-loving citizens."

In a speech prepared for delivery, he recalled that totalitarian movements have always had one thing in common—"a hatred of free democratic trade unions, and a determination to smash them.

"Call it self-preservation if you will," he added, "but we in the trade union movement know that unless we fight for, defend and maintain freedom, then our unions, of which we are proud, will just be memories.

There can be no real trade union movement without democracy. There can be no real trade union movement without wholehearted official and unofficial recognition of the individual worth and dignity of a single man.

"So the trade union movement is the instinctive, implacable foe of communism—of totalitarianism of any stripe. We know that whoever seeks to smash the democracy; whoever seeks to infringe upon the freedom of the labor unions seeks to curtail the freedom of all."

Reuther reminded his audience that the Communists in the CIO were beaten with the "weapons of democracy, with the very weapons with which we can beat them in this worldwide struggle."

THE CRUSADE for Freedom is not our only weapon, he stressed; the free, democratic U. S. unions are also in the fight.

"They are functioning, active partners in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions," he explained, "a strong, militant organization of anti-Communist, anti-totalitarian, pro-democratic labor unions from the free countries.

"Through the ICFTU, the labor unions of the free world are striving to increase the living standards of all workers.

"We in the CIO know, and so do our trade union brothers and sisters overseas—that the shortest march for communism is through the empty bellies of hungry, desperate people.

"Build a better world, provide security for its people, outlaw hunger and want and desperation, and the Communists will have no fertile soil upon which to spread their evil seeds of propaganda. This we know to be the truth. And, therefore, we in labor are seeking to build unions where none now exist and to strengthen those which are weak.

"If we were to spend but a fraction of the money we spend in one week of war . . . for the positive ends of peace and well-being, we would be far along the road to winning this cold war between democracy and dictatorship."

A Vet's Anger Moves Even The VA

Remember the Korean veteran, a CIO member in Canton, O., whom the Veterans Administration left on a liquid diet?

The VA extracted all his teeth. Then it had an attack of economy and wouldn't give him any dentures to replace them. Well, he has 'em now, thanks to stories that appeared in The CIO News and other CIO publications, and thought gratefully of his union when he bit into his first steak.

"There is a moral," observed the Ohio CIO Council's News and Views, "which we can draw from this episode . . . that the righteous anger of a man denied the joy of chomping down on a thick and delicious steak can move mountains—and the Administration down Washington way."

Carey Warns PAC Rally Of Sales Tax Drive

A WARNING of the "clear and present danger" that Congress will enact a national sales tax when it reconvenes was sounded last week by CIO Sec.- Treas. James B. Carey at a rally of CIO political action workers in Philadelphia.

The rally, an annual affair sponsored by the Political Action Committee of the Philadelphia CIO Council, touched off the yearly CIO-PAC dollar drive.

Carey recalled that while Pres. Eisenhower said recently that he has "no intention" of seeking a federal sales tax, he gave no answer when asked if his Administration had ruled out the possibility of a manufacturers' sales tax.

"The fact is," said Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers and who formerly was active in Philadelphia local union circles, "that this Administration is seriously considering adoption of what it will call a manufacturers' excise tax.

"Called by any other name, this tax is no sweeter. It is, in a semantic disguise, a sales tax. In fact, it is worse than a sales tax.

"I am not sure whether the President fully realizes that there is no honest difference between a manufacturers' excise tax and a sales tax—as far as the taxpaying public is concerned.

"I do know, however, that if Harry Truman were still in the White House—or if Adlai Stevenson had been elected last November—this dangerous threat would not be hanging over our heads."

CAREY cited specific examples to show that the ultimate consumer will pay from 50 to 100% more than the 5% levy collected from the manufacturer.

"For this kind of a tax," he explained, "which is even more evil and more of a burden on the average citizen than the straight retail sales tax, has a pyramiding effect which is bad for the whole economy."

Tax revenues can be boosted without new levies, he said, by plugging up "legalistic but immoral loopholes written into the tax structure for the benefit of special interest groups."

Comparison

The sole contribution of the 83rd Congress to U. S. history, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, told the Philadelphia CIO-PAC rally, "is to make the 80th 'do-nothing' Congress look like a hard-working, liberal bunch of public servants."

Witches, 1953

Not all the witch-hunts will be staged at children's parties during this 1953 Halloween week. Some of them are being conducted officially by the armed services or offiicials of the federal government.

Washington, for instance, is full of horror-stories about "security dismissals." They compare, in sense of fear and irrationality, to the Salem witch-hunts of 300 years ago. (Indicative of the situation is what happened to former Sec. of Navy Dan A. Kimbell. Now vice president of a rubber company, Kimball was barred from a State Dept. rubber conference—because he didn't have a security clearance.)

Thanks to a remarkable television broadcast by Edward R. Murrow on the CBS network, millions of Americans saw and heard the sordid story of the persecution of Milo Radulovitch, a lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force.

The CIO Auto Workers had already voiced its anger about that case—a clear case of guilt by reason of family association. Radulovitch was admitted by the Air Force to be completely loyal; his "guilt" was a refusal to denounce his father as "radical," or his sister who has been charged with communism.

As a result, the lieutenant faces loss of his reserve commission—and, since he is studying meterology, probably his career.

Americans should be ashamed that cases like this are seriously prosecuted; that the traditional right of the accused to hear the detailed charge against him is flouted; and that common decency is denied.

The Air Force, as we see it, has made a big mistake and ought to be big enough to admit it.

And the country as a whole should recognize that through cases like this, it loses the respect of the democratic people everywhere.

There's not a single justification why the innocent should suffer when America protects itself from Soviet aggression and Communist infiltration.

You Can't Eat Promises

It's perfectly obvious that when a depression envelops the nation's farm population, city workers are bound to suffer.

Right now, a depression is developing in many farm areas. And about all the farmers have to combat it are vague promises from Sec. of Agriculture Benson that he'll draft a better farm program pretty soon.

But the country's farmers can't eat those promises; and if the farm recession continues, there's danger that city workers won't be eating so well either. Farmers and workers share a common destiny. When the farmers suffer economic setbacks, they can't buy products made by union members in the nation's factories; and unemployed workers cut down their buying of farm products.

Some special interests like to cloak that mutual dependency of agriculture and labor. But many Mid-West farmers have seen it at first hand during the recent testimony before sessions of the House Agriculture Committee in the mid-west.

CIO spokesmen have been calling for 100% parity support for the farmers—and the farmers are finding labor, as it has always been, is one of agriculture's best friends.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
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Clothes Make The Man

In Other Words—

The War Against Our Public Parks

In a recent broadcast over ABC radio, CIO's Commentator John W. Vandercook warned of the "economic erosion" that is quietly destroying our national parks. Here are excerpts from that program telling the story:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

THERE'S AN article in the current Harper's Magazine that a lot of Americans should read and ponder. It's about our national parks and it's by Bernard DeVoto.

Counting in many categories, from national cemeteries, battlefield sites and so on, up to such glories of our national inheritance as Yosemite, the Grand Canyon and the Yellowstone, there are some 22 million acres of federal land now under the direction of the National Park System of the United States. Twenty-two million acres out of the three million square miles of the continental U. S.—a meager enough percentage, when you come to think of it.

We sometimes forget that nearly every acre of that national reserve had to be fought for against some narrow private interest or other before it could be made part of the genuinely shared natural wealth of all the people of the land.

A Process of Erosion

As DeVoto points out, our national parks, right now, are being gently, quietly destroyed (the word doesn't seem to be too strong) by what one might call a process of economic erosion.

A national park, whether it's the Grand Teton or Carlsbad Caverns, requires a certain amount of upkeep and a staff to keep it going. Until now, staffing the National Park Service has apparently never been much of a problem. The work is hard, the pay bad.

But as happily so often happens in human affairs, the attractions of outdoor life, the inner sense of doing something useful and of doing it for all one's fellow-countrymen has made up the difference. Those attractions—not the pay-check—have through the years brought into the Park Service as able, as downright nice a group of men as can be found anywhere on the federal payroll.

But since the present Administration has been in office, it has become a serious question how long many of those Park Service employes will be able to stick it out. Not that they want to quit. Their jobs are more than jobs to them. They are their life's work.

But even a ranger must eat, must have some sort of roof over his head.

This is what has lately happened to those roofs. By order of Pres. Eisenhower's Bureau of the Budget, the rent of park service employes' dwellings in the parks has been raised "to equal that of comparable housing in the same locality." Figuring out that formula, in preserved areas where there isn't any comparable housing, has been quite a trick. This, Bernard DeVoto points out, is what happened to one typical ranger.

Ends Won't Meet

The rent of his quarters has been increased 137%. So his rent bill is now nearly one quarter of his annual salary. The rents on some 17 typical dwellings for park service people in the Grand Teton park have now been hoisted from 100% to 200%. Park personnel are finding they can no longer, by any device, make ends meet.

So remorseless is that quiet, little-advertised pressure on the National Park Service that one gets the impression that it grows from a deep hostility. Any day now we might be solemnly assured that Yellowstone is "creeping socialism," and, like our synthetic rubber plants, had perhaps best be put up for public sale to private enterprise. I'm not serious, at least not yet.

DeVoto says flatly our great national parks are becoming less and less fit, or safe, for the reception of the millions whose delight it is to visit them.

He suggests a remedy—that they should be closed. Shut tight until Congress and the administration some day realize that our national birthright is an inheritance worth keeping, and worth caring for.

There's another alternative. Sell 'em. Sell 'em to private concessionnaires or lumber companies. There's no doubt private profit could be made out of them. Who cares about nature? Or the future?

(Next week: Excerpts from another John W. Vandercook broadcast on one of the biggest steals of all time, the Ellsworth Bill.)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER put a lot of firmness in his voice when he told a news conference that he would *not, repeat not,* participate in any congressional elections next years.

The time has come to make two points: First, Mr. Eisenhower is *"participating in elections"* right now, week after week and month after month, and he will "participate" a lot more in 1954. Second, the theory he seems to proclaim, that the White House is and should be "above politics," is historically and even morally wrong.

Liberation?

★ There's no truth to the story, reputed to be running around the country, that the walls of government buildings in Washington are chalked with signs, "Republicans, go home."

★ Robert F. Wagner Jr., son of the Wagner Act author, will be the next mayor of New York if the New York Daily News straw ballot poll stands up. The Daily News poll has a high reputation for accuracy, and puts Wagner far ahead of Republican, Liberal and other rivals.

The President's concept, as he spells it out, seems clear. He deems himself the Chief Executive of all the people, not of any partisan group alone. He would resent it if someone else went into his state and tried to tell him how to vote. His job is to build a good record—and if any Republican candidate wants to attach himself to this record, why, that makes a good umbrella for him.

But Mr. Eisenhower is campaigning for his friends and political supporters. He campaigned when he addressed a $100-a-plate shindig in Hershey, Pa., and helped raise $400,000 for the gratified Pennsylvania Republican party. He campaigned—on only the highest level, of course—when he spent the weekend at the 24-room "ranch" of his good apostate Democratic friend, Gov. Shivers of Texas.

It is always unwise for a President to intervene directly in local elections; the intervention may backfire. But Franklin D. Roosevelt never pretended to himself that he wasn't "campaigning" when as Chief Executive, with all the publicity beating on the Presidency, he deliberately went into closely-divided states to make speeches calculated to help liberal Democrats or help raise Democratic money.

A Naive Or Menacing Theory

There is something either naive or menacing about the notion that the President is supposed to be "above politics."

The Founding Fathers, of course, abhorred "factions." They wrote a Constitution designed to keep the rude masses away from control of the White House.

The rude masses got rid of this theory in a hurry. Parties formed, because that is how people act in a democracy. Politicians like Jefferson and Jackson became the heads of parties, and they were not afraid that their party leadership would destroy their honest devotion to the general welfare. They used party leadership to advance the general welfare.

A tip on Mr. Eisenhower's real meaning came from Harold Rainville, administrative assistant to Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.), chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee.

It seems that certain groups, including some who were Citizens for Eisenhower last year, are trying to revive this organization in order to defeat conservative Republican members of Congress—people termed by Rainville "regular Republicans."

"That's the kind of stuff that's been going on," Rainville told a Chicago reporter, **"and that's why the President had to break—and break clean—at the moment."**

"When this thing is over, after the primaries, you'll see. He'll get out and do some work."

There's quite a difference between the lofty "nonpartisan" approach proclaimed by the President and the interpretation Rainville puts on it.

The Inimitable Dr. Manion

The President temporarily deflated Dr. Clarence Manion, chairman of his own Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations, by refusing to underwrite Manion's public statement that the Tennessee Valley Authority should be "sold" to "private industry."

He'd be shooting from the hip if he made any such bold declaration, Mr. Eisenhower said.

There is no sign yet, however, that he knows that Herbert Hoover, chairman of another of his interminable commissions, agrees with Manion that the TVA and all other government power projects should be "sold." And no sign that he realizes that the TVA is largely a living memorial to a really great Republican, the late Sen. George Norris of Nebraska.

One of the TVA dams is named after Norris. Another is named after former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler. If the authority is really "sold," they can be renamed Manion Dam and J. Purcell Smith Dam *—the latter to celebrate the triumphs under the GOP of the private utilities' $65,000-a-year lobbist in Washington.*

Mess In Washington

Recently the Federal Power Commission approved two rate increase petitions totalling $2,911,000 for the Hope Natural Gas Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va. The utility, a subsidiary of a big holding outfit, the Consolidated Natural Gas Co., promptly asked another $2 million in rate boosts. That night, relates Scripps-Howard Correspondent Andrew Tully, Consolidated's Pres. J. French Robinson was host to most of the FPC's rate-setting officials concerned with his case at a good-old fish fry.

Washington Window—

Vigorous Full Employment Policy Urged To Block Economic Dip

By Public Affairs Institute

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC outlook? What can we expect in the near future in prices, wages, taxes, employment and business activity? Various private and public forecasts have been made. Generally, they foresee the following trends:

A "moderate" decline of 10% in gross national product—goods and services—is indicated. Most forecasts project the bottom of the decline for the end of 1954. On the basis of a 10% drop, the Public Affairs Institute estimates there will be $35 to $40 billion less goods and services than are now being produced.

Here's what such a decline could mean:

Employment — The adjustment would mean about four million fewer jobs. It could also mark the virtual disappearance of job openings for the one-half million new workers who normally come into the labor market each year. In short, unemployment could rise from 1.2 million to about five to six million.

Wages—With the loss of jobs, wage and salary incomes will be lowered. Competition for jobs has often been the basis for undermining wage standards. In the past, management has used such conditions to apply heavy pressure on unions to forego wage adjustments.

The Many Lack Savings

Of course, unemployment insurance and savings will help to cushion the dislocation. However, a look at the distribution of $98 billion of assets that American families can readily convert to cash discloses that the 10% of the families with highest incomes hold 66% of the total. The bottom half own only 1% of such savings.

Prices—What are the prospects for lower prices? Will the cost of living decline and thus help to ease the cut in wage income?

If the business decline experienced in 1948-49 —about equal to the forecasted drop—is a test, then the prospects for relief are bleak. Consumer prices on the average dropped exactly one percentage point between 1948 and 1949.

Business—The outlook for corporate earnings, under the 1948-49 conditions, would be quite favorable. According to an estimate of the vice president of the Bank of New York, corporate profits, after federal taxes, would be $17 billion, only slightly below the rate of $17.5 billion in the third quarter of 1952. With reduced need for capital funds, stockholders can expect increased dividend payments.

Tax Relief—While the international situation may dictate a change, the Administration has promised to let the excess profits tax die and the 10% individual income tax cut go through in January as scheduled. The Treasury will lose some $5 billion in revenues. If it obtains this revenue from a much-discussed manufacturers' (hidden) sales tax, the net result will be a shifting of the tax burden to lower income groups.

This "adjustment in business" was "planned that way," as acknowledged by Administration spokesmen. Last February a program was initiated to prevent putting a "bubble on top of the boom" and to restore "honest" money.

"This expected 'recession' or 'adjustment' downward with loss of income and suffering for masses of our working people and farmers need not happen," said Dr. Dewey Anderson, executive director of PAI. "A vigorous policy aimed at securing full employment and full use of our resources can head this off and make 1954 another prosperous year."

Banks Earn More But Dollar Is Worth Less

The Eisenhower Administration's "hard money" policy has had just the opposite effect, pushing the purchasing power of the dollar to the lowest point in U. S. history.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the dollar in August was worth 54.4c in buying power over the counter. That's based on the 1939 dollar equalling 100c. In August, 1952, the dollar was worth 54.8c. And each new climb in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index makes the dollar worth less.

The big national banks, however, have profited from Administration fiscal policies. According to the Wall Street Journal, the national banks in the first half of this year had record profits of $293.5 million, or a return of 8.25% on invested capital.

Book Review

Race Hatred Is Basic Red Policy

RACE HATRED to divert the discontent of workers and peasants is a basic tactic of the Soviets. Documentation of that policy is revealed in a new book "The Jews in the Soviet Satellites," written by a team of four experts on Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

"It is a myth that totalitarian societies eliminate competition," declare the four authors—Peter Meyer, Eugene Duschinsky, Bernard Weinryb and Nicholas Sylvain. "In the general misery and insecurity, competition for better jobs, rations, apartments, and the favor of superiors is murderous in the literal sense of the word.

"Racial hatred thrives in such atmosphere. There is a deep significance in the fact that the great anti-Semitic riots of Bratislava in Czechoslovakia in 1948 grew out of a dispute between two housewives over precedence in a shopping queue."

Pattern Of Suppression

Although primarily devoted to problems peculiar to the Jewish people in the satellites, the book details a Communist pattern of suppression against Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Moslems and every independent religious and ethnic group.

"The purpose of this multi-pronged persecution," the book states, "is to crush any independent organizations on the theory that any groups not completely dominated by the Communists represent a danger to the regime."

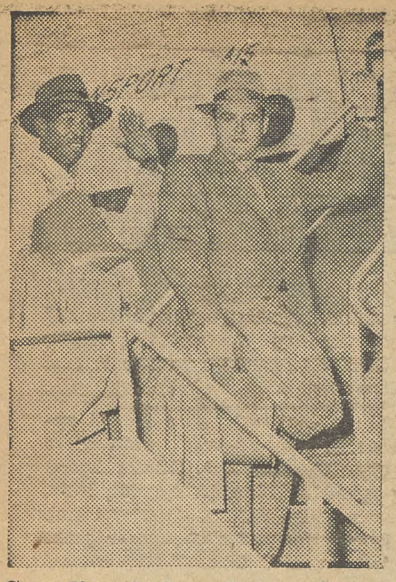
The authors, who are all natives of Central Europe with a first-hand knowledge and intimate acquaintance with both official and unofficial sources, add that the future of the Jews trapped with the Soviet satellites is particularly gloomy.

Although all groups suffer under Communism, the authors report, Jews appear to have been hardest hit because the Red governments found it easiest to use anti-Semitism as an issue just as did the Nazi occupiers before them. Thus, when the Reds moved to suppress Jewish schools, newspapers, organizations and cultural groups as "unreliable" and "pro-Western," they were able to whip up anti-Semitism to "justify" such action.

Mass arrests of Catholic and Protestant religious leaders in the Soviet satellites usually accompany each drive against the Jews, the authors point out. The book underscores the fact that the security of the Jews in all Soviet satellites practically disappeared with the destruction of any democratic form of government.

The book demonstrates that the basic pattern of Communist conquest was the same in each of the satellites. Intrigue, pressure and outright threats assured Communist control of what started as a coalition government. Once the Reds gained control of the Ministry of Interior and full police powers, they arrested, imprisoned and executed all their opponents with or without the formality of a trial. **E.L.**

American Jewish Committee: "The Jews in the Soviet Satellites," 637 pp., Syracuse Univ. Press.



Scandinavia-bound, two CIO students wave farewell.

Olaf Bertolt (standing) of the Danish Workers Education Association briefs the CIO workshop members and officials.

The group and some friends gathered inside the crowded plane for a farewell photo before their trip abroad.

15 CIO Unionists Return From Workshop Tour Of Scandinavia

Auto Worker Jim Coller watches his baggage being weighed in.

John Brophy of CIO's Free World Labor Fund joined in the talks.

FIFTEEN CIO members will return this week from a three-week visit to Scandinavia.

CIO's second annual Scandinavian labor education workshop brought the unionists into close contact with leaders and rank and file members of the Danish and Norwegian Trade Union Federations.

The workshop was arranged by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, under the direction of Associate Dir. George T. Guernsey, and the CIO International Affairs Dept., in cooperation with Erik Hauersley of the Danish Workers Education Association and Anders Moerk of the Norwegian workers education group.

The first week was spent in Denmark where highlights of the fast-moving tour were a day nursery visit and a trip to the Junk playground. The nursery gives 300 children of working mothers the most advanced care and education at a cost of 15c a day, including meals.

Teaching The Tots

Wrecked autos, abandoned building materials and broken machinery form the recreational equipment at the Junk playground. The theory is that energy which in crowded cities often goes into vandalism emerges here as contructive activity.

Lewis Carliner of the CIO European Office in Paris and Sven Godfredsen, U. S. labor attache in Denmark, formerly of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, accompanied the team on its Danish tour.

Two weeks were spent in Norway where the group arrived on the day following the Labor government victory in the general elections. Moerk and Margaret Knight, formerly with CIO Textile Workers and now with Foreign Operations Administration overseas, made the Norwegian tour with the workshop team.

Before going overseas by plane the group was briefed by CIO leaders including Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason of ACWA-CIO; Reg. Dir. Michael Mann of New York; John Brophy, coordinator of CIO's Free World Labor Fund; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO research and education director, and Guernsey.

The visitors spent six days in Denmark, concluding their investigation of Danish life with inspecting working conditions in Aarhaus, industrial city.

They were feted and questioned from one end of the country to the other by leaders of the Danish Federation, the cooperative movement, members of Parliament and leaders of the Danish Labor government.

The Foam, It Seems, Helped Pay The Way

Eiler Jensen, head of the Danish Federation of Labor, welcomed the CIO Scandinavian workshop members to Denmark at a banquet in the worker-owned Star brewery.

Toasting the visitors with a glass of what Danes claim is the finest brew in the world (Editor's note: No affront to CIO Brewery Workers in Milwaukee), Jensen said beautiful breweries have been built all over the world with the workers' money but that so far as he knew the Star brewery is the only one the workers' money bought for them.

Star beer sales help support workers education in Denmark and part of the cost of playing host to the CIOers, Jensen said, came from this source.

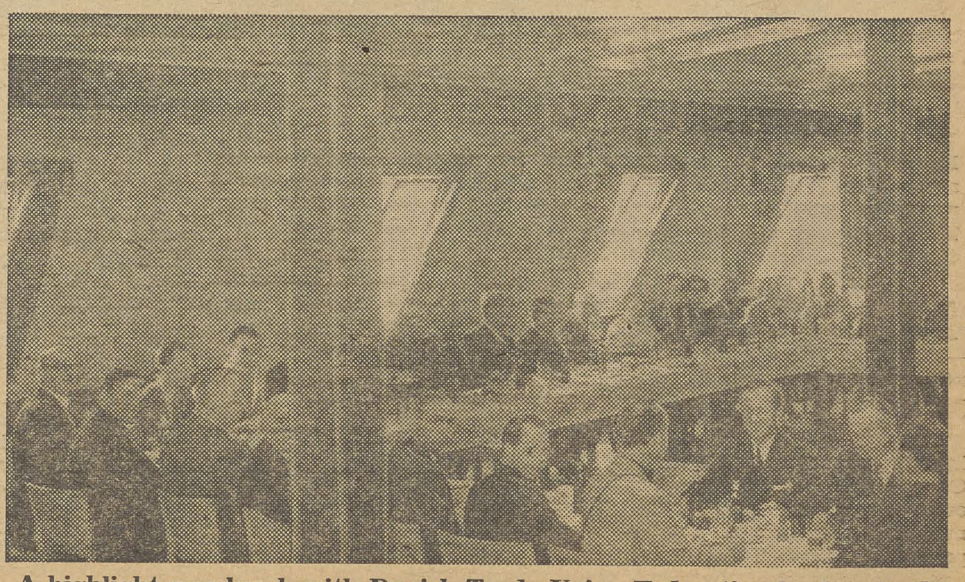
Students Named

The team members, union affiliations and home towns follow: Clyde Porterfield, Maryville, Tenn., Thomas Walsh and Margaret Caulfield, Troy, N. Y., Leona Pritchett, Cordele, Ga., all of the CIO Clothing Workers; James H. Collier, Adrian, Mich., William L. Genske, Flint, Mich., and Thomas R. Messina, Hammonton, N. J., CIO Auto Workers; Sven Peterson, Boston, Mass., CIO Maritime Union; Charles R. Larkin, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Lewis A. Turner, Newark, N. J., CIO Rubber Workers; Katherine Lucy White, Philadelphia, Pa., CIO Communications Workers; Huston Mattson, Downington, Pa., CIO Paper Workers; George Kerr, Brooklyn, N. Y., CIO Retail & Wholesale; David Akerman and Orville Kerr, CIO Steelworkers, sponsored by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Margaret Caulfield and Huston Mattson, right, chat with a Dane.

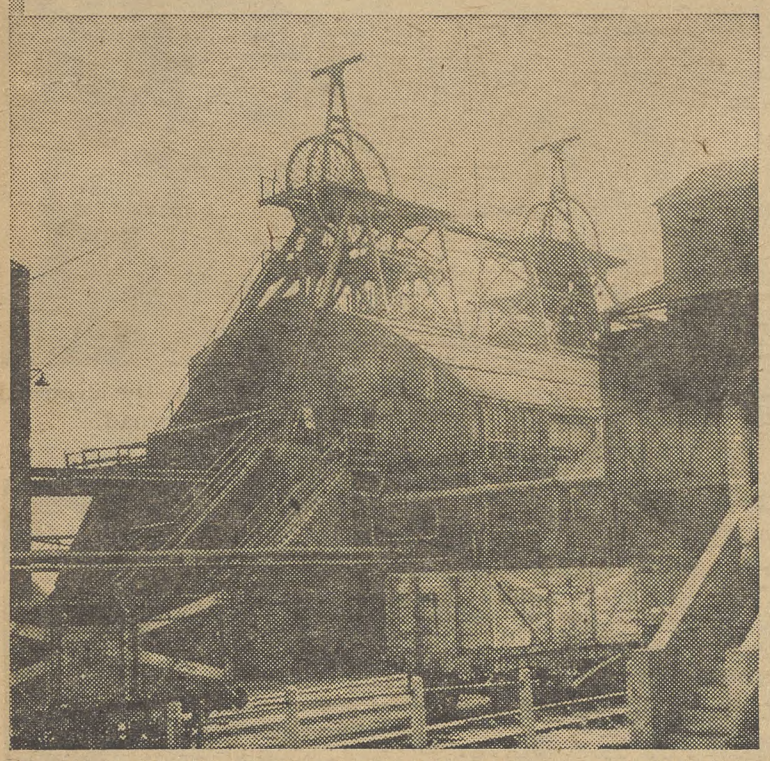
Orville Kerr, left, of CCL-CIO, and CIO's Stanley Ruttenberg.

Some of the second annual workshop members and their Danish hosts on a tour that went from nurseries to banks and plants.



A highlight was lunch with Danish Trade Union Federation leaders in the Star brewery, which is owned by the workers of Denmark.

'Black Barnsley' And Grim Blantyre—



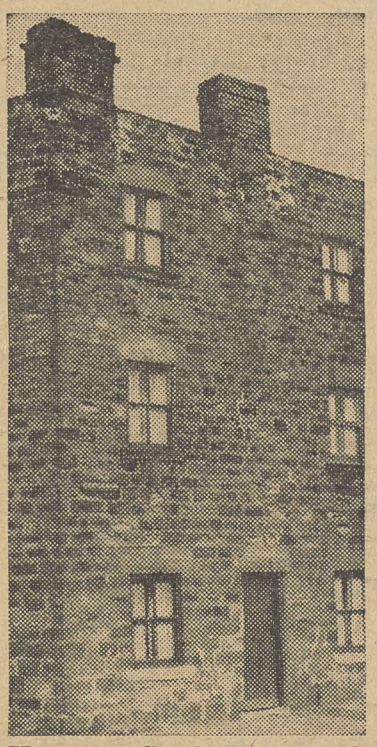
The Monk Bretton Colliery near Allan Haywood's birthplace.

A gaunt slag heap at coal mine on the edge of Blantyre.

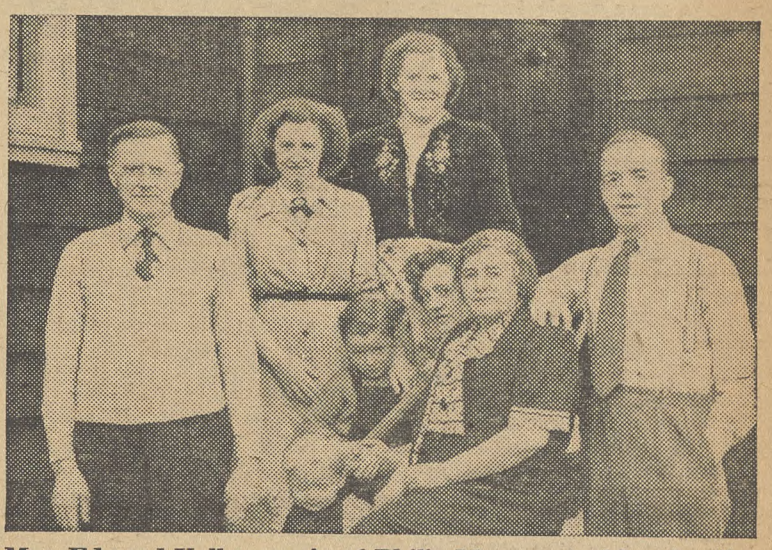
★

Here are scenes from Blantyre and Barnsley, where hometown memorials to CIO's Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood were dedicated by CIO delegation.

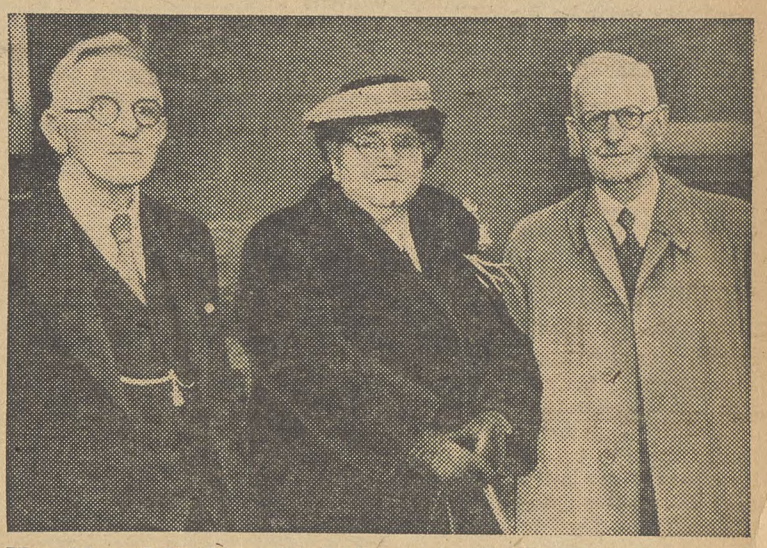
Home where Haywood was born now is fish-and-chips cafe.



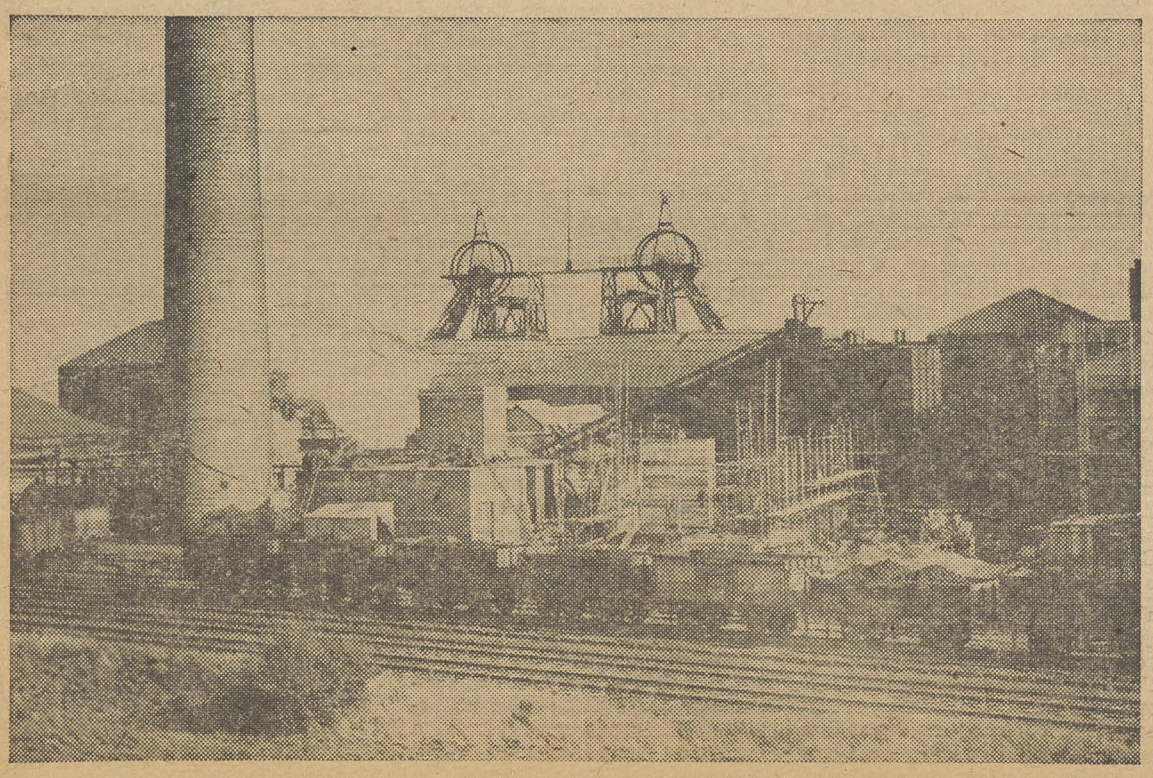
House on Castle Row, Monk Bretton, Barnsley, where Haywood once lived.



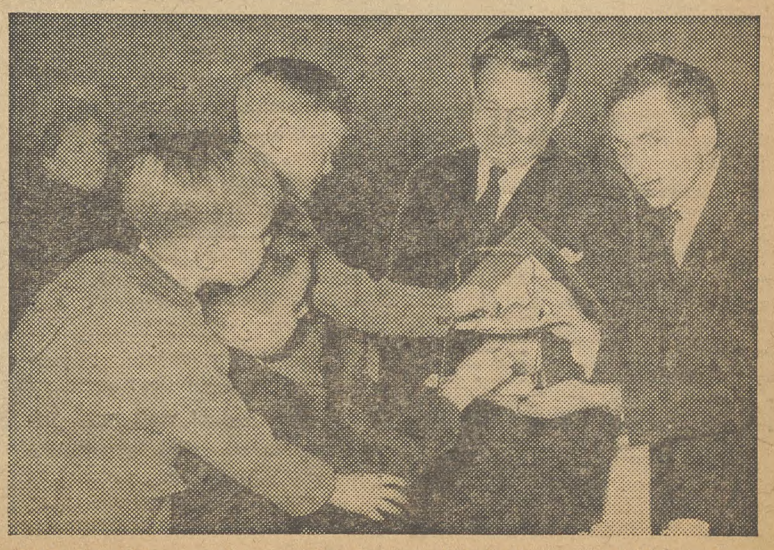
Mrs. Edward Kelly, cousin of Philip Murray, and her family.



Harold and Walter Goodall, cousins, with Mrs. Haywood.



A typical British mine scene at Monk Bretton, a birthplace of unionism.



CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) passed the cakes.

Double Threat To Labor—

'Pattern Of Plunder' Rapped At IWA Parley

By GEORGE HOLCOMB

AMERICAN labor is confronted by a "double threat" of organized employer resistance at the bargaining table and unfavorable labor legislation the bosses can use to bend the workers to their will, Pres. A. F. Hartung told the 17th annual convention of the CIO Woodworkers in Vancouver, B. C.

Hartung was sharply critical of the Eisenhower Administration. He hit at Pres. Eisenhower for his description of the Tennessee Valley Authority as "creeping socialism," and added:

"American labor will not be frightened away from supporting a progressive program simply because reactionary forces label it 'creeping socialism.'

"We must refuse to be intimidated by the current practice of trying to scare people from supporting worthwhile issues.

"The pattern of plunder is designated to eradicate hard-won gains, such as the minimum wage law, unemployment compensation, public power developments, social security, etc. All these liberal measures are under attack."

Joint PAC Action

The IWA-CIO president called for joint action by workers and farmers to hold the line.

"The turn in political fortune has been made," he said. "Powerful reactionary forces represented by men of restricted vision and small faith . . would reshape the future in the image of an outlived and discredited past.

"We must face that challenge with our united will, determined that freedom, justice and equal opportunity must be for all."

Internationally, said Hartung, organized labor is the greatest force standing between democracy and tyranny.

MISS UNION MAID—She's Shirley Friers, of CIO Clothing Workers Local 178 in Vancouver, giving IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung a Woodworkers' union label which Hartung placed on Rushmore Co. bureau.

"We have a grave responsibility on our shoulders," he added. "Let us dedicate ourselves to accept that responsibility with that age-old slogan—'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther —like the delegates in their resolutions and discussions—hit at both far right and far left in a speech at the convention banquet. Some 800 guests, in addition to about 350 delegates, heard his address, which was broadcast throughout Canada.

The United States and Canada, he said, must assume world leadership for freedom, social justice and brotherhood by keeping themselves strong and economically healthy — and they must share this strength with weaker nations.

The real solution to economic problems, he declared, is to be as ready to spend money to defend ourselves from depressions as we have been to defend ourselves from aggression.

Down Curve Ahead

Ed Kenney, IWA-CIO research director and a former professional football player, warned delegates of a possible recession in the U. S., but not necessarily in Canada.

"Sharp downward curves" are ahead in the U. S., he said, because of the Republican Administration's policy of acting "to benefit the few who hold the purse strings of the party."

The delegates made short shift of a "peace" resolution which called for world negotiations with no prescribed conditions, and would thus hamstring the United Nations in effectuating international inspection as a minimum condition for disarmament. A later resolution paid tribute to East Berlin workers and pledged "tangible aid" from the IWA-CIO.

Support also was voted for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In other resolutions, the convention recommended that 3c per member per month be allotted to the union education program; asked for more safety education in the industry, which has the highest accident frequency rate of any U. S. industry, and set up a committee to propose plans for revising the union's district system.

In addition, the delegates demanded a federal investigation into the kidnaping and beating of James Jackson, CIO Clothing Workers' organizer, at Ashland, Miss.; urged the Eisenhower Administration to give labor a voice in government reorganization; opposed the Ellsworth Bill giving the national forests to private "monopoly interests," and called for federal development of the Hells Canyon dam site.

There was considerable discussion of the Karly Larsen "case," but little support. Larsen was ousted earlier this year from two high IWA-CIO posts on a charge of accepting union office while a member of the Communist Party. His appeal to the convention was rejected. Larsen recently was found not guilty of violating the Smith Act, but admitted past Communist Party membership.

The four top officers were renominated without opposition.

WHERE BEARDS ARE BEARDS . . . The Paul Bunyan heritage of the CIO Woodworkers was demonstrated at the Vancouver convention by Tara Singh (left), of the Port Alberni, B. C., local, and Ralph Ross from Dorena, Ore., local.

Times Change A Little And For The Better

Delegates to the CIO Woodworkers' convention in Vancouver, B. C., found things a little different than when they last met in the Canadian city four years ago.

Hotel rooms which cost $7.50 a day for two persons in 1949 were $11.50 in 1953. But there are now four IWA-CIO members in the British Columbia Legislature, where there were none four years ago, and a few weeks ago Tom Burnett became the first member of the union to be elected to the Canadian Parliament.

GCEOC Pushes Drive For Federal Workers

FEDERAL WORKERS, beset by job-jitters because of Administration employment policies, will be the target for a renewed organizing drive by CIO in Washington. Local 1, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee has begun its campaign for new members in federal agencies, many of which are all but completely demoralized through capricious firings.

Aid in the drive has been pledged by National CIO. A full-time organizer has been assigned to the campaign which it is hoped will draw new members from the thousands of workers in the capital.

Reductions-in-force among government agencies in the name of economy by the Republican agency and department heads have caused employe morale to sink to an incredible low. Seniority, qualifications and veterans' status are almost meaningless in the wholesale firings.

etaoinshrdlucmfwyp

SNAFU has been updated. Government workers at the Civil Aeronautics Administration have worked out a time-saving code to take care of subjects coming up so frequently in the current wave of firings. A few of them follow:

REBIM—reference big mess.

TANFA—There are no funds available.

SOWHA—So what!

IBRIF—I've been riffed (fired).

WIFFO—Will you accept RIF if offered?

IDGAD—I don't give a damn!

ITITO—I think I'll retire too.

WHOSO—Who said so?

WHAMMO—We haven't any more money.

To harried government people, this one is offered:

JUWUFF—Just wait until '54.

CIO Urges Aid For Hospital Strikers

The Pennsylvania CIO Council has issued an appeal for financial assistance for 76 members of Local 251, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, who have been on strike since May at the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon, Pa.

Reuther Is Named To D. C. Bias Unit

DURING a three-hour closed door meeting, the President's Committee on Government Contracts named CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL Pres. George Meany to a subcommittee dealing with discrimination in employment in the District of Columbia.

The committee also took the first step toward enforcing long-standing prohibitions on discrimination in employment by government contractors. A letter by Vice Pres. Richard N. Nixon was sent to 27 agencies asking for a report on how the President's non-discrimination order is being implemented.

The appointment of Reuther and Meany was considered significant in light of earlier discussion by the subcommittee on the hiring practices of two D. C. utilities, Capital Transit and the C. & P. Telephone Co.

The subcommittee also heard a report on plans for the D. C. government to adopt a similar policy requiring non-discrimination in contracts. An informal opinion from the General Accounting Office is now pending on whether Washington can require this as a contract condition.

New Power Policy Means Higher Bills, Olds Warns

HIGHER ELECTRIC bills and slower expansion of the nation's power capacity were predicted in the wake of the Administration's new power policy by a former Federal Power Commission chairman last week.

Leland Olds, now on the staff of the Public Affairs Institute in Washington, was sharply critical of the new policy and the recent Missouri Basin marketing criteria announced by Interior Sec. McKay.

Olds, who served with FPC in the Roosevelt and Truman years, said the GOP Administration's policies will limit "or possibly rule out" multi-purpose river basin programs combining flood control, irrigation and power generating.

McKay's plan to give primary responsibility for waterpower development to the so-called "local interests" drew a warning from Olds that large regional power systems, privately-owned, will benefit, "rather than truly local interests."

LONG-TERM contracts with private companies for federally-generated power will mean a shortage of power for existing public and rural electric cooperatives or for communities undertaking their power supply on a public or cooperative basis for the first time, Olds warned.

He said that other Administration power policies "may seriously restrict future reclamation development" by requiring excessive power rates to meet the costs of irrigation and "will tend to reduce somewhat the yardstick effect of federally-developed power" by easing controls on retail rates.

Rail Union Gets Checkoff

THE CIO Railroad Workers and the giant Pennsylvania Railroad have negotiated the first checkoff agreement in the history of U. S. railway transportation.

The union negotiating committee, headed by Thomas A. Bloom, also won a general wage increase of 4c an hour retroactive to Dec. 1, 1952, and an additional 3c, to offset the rise in the cost of living, effective Oct. 1.

The settlement was approved by the union's policy committee, composed of all Pennsylvania Railroad divisional chairman.

Only Race For Governor—

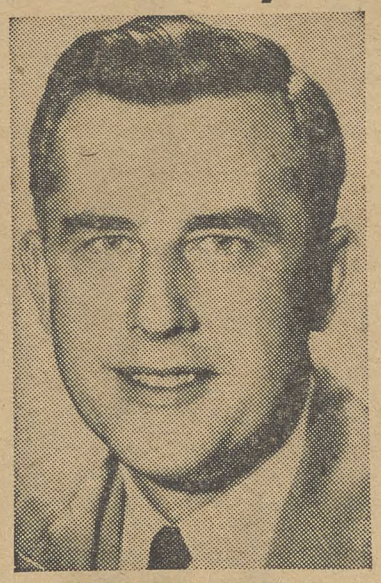
Meyner Fights GOP Big Money In Jersey

By HARRY KRANZ

THE ONLY significant gubernatorial election outside the South this year pits a young, liberal CIO-endorsed Democrat against a big business Republican for New Jersey's hotly-contested governorship.

The Nov. 3 election is being watched nationally for a sign of Pres. Eisenhower's popularity. Eisenhower carried the State last year by more than 300,000 votes, but it went for the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and has elected Democratic governors.

Endorsed unanimously by the State CIO Political Action Committee is Robert B. Meyner, 45-year-old liberal who compiled the best labor record of any member of the State Senate in the annual New Jersey CIO News voting records during his term, from 1948 to 1951.



ROBERT B. MEYNER

MEYNER's opponent is Paul Troast, chairman of the State's Turnpike Authority, a contractor, and a trustee of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association, which has battled nearly every labor bill in the State Legislature.

In his campaign Meyner is fighting against some of the heaviest financing in the history of New Jersey elections. Donald V. Lowe, vice-chairman of the Port of New York Authority, has formed a Committee of 100 Industrialists to raise $500,000 for Troast's war chest.

State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman and PAC Chairman Paul Krebs disclosed that the CIO endorsement of Meyner was based upon the two candidates' answers to the PAC's 54-point questionnaire on State issues, on personal interviews, and upon analysis of their past records and appraisals of their future performances.

Meyner made such a brilliant liberal record during his stay in the State Senate that the Republicans turned their heaviest guns on him when he came up for re-election in 1951. Despite the strength of their artillery, they were able to defeat him by but 51 votes.

WHEN HE OPENED his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, he stressed six issues. These are elimination of crime and corruption, equitable taxation, essential state school aid, full use of highway funds for highway purposes, elimination of caucuses in the Legislature, and less use of authorities such as that headed by Troast.

He also has emphasized a late development that has shocked the State—the disclosure that in 1951 Troast wrote Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York urging the release of Joseph Fay, convicted labor extortionist.

At Fay's income tax violation trial in 1947, there was evidence he was paid $5000 to keep rank and file workers "in line" during construction of the Wright aircraft plant at Woodbridge, N. J., by Troast's firm.

William Brewster, a Troast subcontractor, admitted making the payment, which he said was part of a total of $150,000 he had paid Fay over a three-year period for "labor relations."

"If the racketeers could pull the wool over his eyes so easily and, as he claims, he knew nothing about the bribe, then he is completely unqualified to be the Governor of a racket-ridden administration," said the State CIO Council.

Meyner is the son of an Easton, Pa., silk worker, the late Gustave H. Meyner, who was blacklisted for organizing a union, and himself worked in a silk mill as a youth.

He is a graduate of Lafayette College and Columbia Univ. Law School, and since 1936 has been practicing law in Phillipsburg, N. J., across the Delaware River from his birthplace. He served in the Navy during World War II.

'Impy' Ruled Off Ballot

THE COURTS last week tossed out the attempt of Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York City to run for re-election as a selfstyled independent.

State Supreme Court Judge William H. Munson tossed out Impellitteri's nominating petitions for the Experience party, ruling some three-quarters of the signatures were invalid. Some 19,000 of 24,000 signatures were barred as signed by persons not registered to vote or otherwise invalid.

The New York City CIO Council has endorsed Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the Democratic candidate for mayor.

Mazey Tells Wisconsin CIO GOP Record Is A 'Big Flop'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE ADMINISTRATION of Pres. Eisenhower is a "big flop," Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers told 550 delegates to the annual convention of the Wisconsin State CIO Council in Milwaukee.

"The President has left a trail of broken promises behind him," Mazey charged, citing Eisenhower's failure to keep campaign pledges on housing, Taft-Hartley Act revision and other items.

"The promises he made to the workers and producers he failed to keep. Some of the promises he made he kept—those he made to big business. He gave the oil interests that supported him the tidelands; he sold the rubber plants to private industry though they were being operated at a profit; he raised the interest rates and made the bankers happy.

"They call it a hard money policy, but what they mean is that it's harder for the workers to get money."

MAZEY SAID the President "betrayed the trust some people had in him in the way he walked out" on former Sec. of Labor Martin Durkin over T-H amendments. The government, he charged, is a "pro-big business government from top to bottom."

"The Eisenhower administration has changed the whole conception of government," he added. "They believe in government of big business, by big business and for big business.

"We've never had such a gang of pirates in Washington as we have now."

The UAW-CIO leader warned of "serious signs" of economic dislocation because business is too fearful to plan to replace the armament production that was reduced when the fighting stopped in Korea.

An added factor, he said, is that "the people on top are getting too much of the wealth we produce and the workers are getting too little."

THE VICTORY of Democrat Lester Johnson over State Sen. Arthur Padrutt (R.) in a special election for a successor to the late Rep. Merlin Hull (R.) was hailed by the delegates as a concrete example of the effectiveness of political action. Mazey described the outcome of the contest, in which the CIO strongly supported Johnson, as a "real lift" for all U. S. liberals.

PRODUCTS made by CIO members under contracts with Wisconsin employers, ranging from bottled beer to Deisel locomotive parts, were displayed at Wisconsin CIO Council convention in Milwaukee. Here five delegates from CIO Auto Workers Local 115, who work at Ampco Metal, Inc., Milwaukee, pose with some of their handiwork. Left to right are Joseph B. Czaicki, Leonard C. Gain, Casimir Gudel, Edward J. Butler and Richard R. Buege.

The convention adopted a legislative program, to be presented to the Legislature when it reconvenes later this month, vigorously opposing a sales tax or higher excise levies to prevent a budget deficit—a possibility the delegates blamed on "the lack of foresight of Republican governors and Republican Legislatures since 1938."

The program urged the Legislature to consider taxing the incomes of railroads, banks and insurance companies, which are now exempt; taxing the U. S. tax rebates of corporations as earned income, and levying a surtax above the first $5000 of income.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Baum was re-elected in a contest with Vincent Podlogar, former president of the Milwaukee County CIO Council. Both are members of the Steelworkers.

Other speakers included CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe; Leo C. Perlis, national director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, and CIO National Rep. Ted Silvey.

Organized Labor In Boston Honors Archbishop Cushing

MORE THAN 10,000 union members crowded into the Boston Garden recently in a spectacular tribute to "a friend of the working man," Archbishop Richard J. Cushing.

The testimonial was originally planned on a small scale to permit a few union leaders to make a gift to Nazareth, a home for orphans of all creeds and one of the Archbishop's favorite charities.

However, it quickly grew into one of the greatest gatherings of its kind in Boston's history. Thousands of workers, in the clothes of their respective callings, staged a torchlight parade into the Garden from downtown Boston.

Co-chairmen of the tribute to the Archbishop, who spoke at the 1948 National CIO convention in Boston, were Pres. J. William Belanger of the State CIO Council; Pres. Henry J. Brides of the AFL State Federation of Labor; John R. McIsaac of the Railway Trainmen, and Irving J. DesRoches of the Mine Workers.

Archbishop Cushing told the rally that workers and religion must keep close together "not only because of what we have in common, but . . . because we have the same enemies."

"THE REGIMES which seek to hamstring organized labor are usually equally eager to paralyze organized religion," he explained. "The reason is simple.

"Organized malice can never breathe easily in a world which includes organized efforts to promote brotherhood, constructive understanding or cooperative action based on a sense of personal dignity and group responsibility to man or God."

Unions and individuals attending the rally gave the Archbishop $15,000 for the orphans' home. It will be used for a shop to teach trades to the children.

2 More House By-Elections Near

IN THE WAKE of the upset Democratic victory in Wisconsin's 9th Congressional Dist., two more House by-elections are coming up in the next two weeks.

The special elections, which will give Democrats a chance to cut Republican control of the House down to a one-vote margin, will be held Nov. 3 in New Jersey's 6th Dist. and Nov. 10 in California's 24th Dist.

Both are urban districts in contrast to the largely rural character of the Wisconsin 9th. The California 24th is in Los Angeles and the New Jersey 6th takes in Union County, which is industrial and suburban residential.

In the New Jersey contest, held to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of Rep. Clifford P. Case, CIO-PAC is backing Democrat Harrison A. Williams, Jr., a former CIO Steelworker currently practicing law in Newark. His opponent is George F. Hetfield, the Republican candidate who is also an attorney. The district has polled an average 23,000 vote majority for the Republican candidate in the last four general elections.

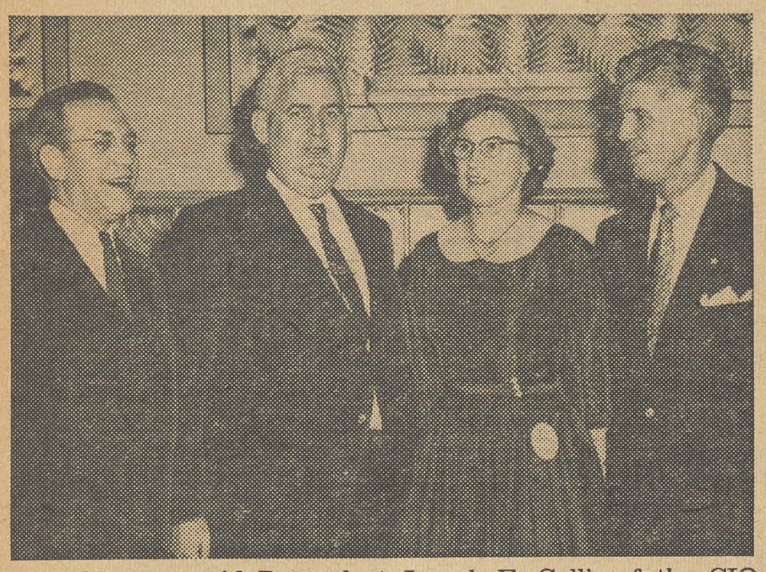
A LARGE turnout is expected because of the hotly-contested gubernatorial election between Democrat Robert B. Meyner, who has CIO support, and Republican Paul L. Troast.

The Los Angeles special election will be held to choose a successor to Republican Norris Poulson, who resigned when he was elected Mayor. Two Democrats and two Republicans have filed for the race, complicating the picture.

The strongest candidates are generally conceded to be Democrat George Arnold, who is supported by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, and Glennard Lipscomb, who has the backing of the Nixon faction in California Republican circles.

Arnold, a 32-year-old attorney, is the son of famed trust-buster Thurman Arnold and the son-in-law of Columnist Drew Pearson. Registration in the district in 1950 gave the Democrats a presumed 10,000 vote edge, but the district went for Eisenhower over Stevenson in 1952.

Justice Dept. Clears McCarthy As Bricker's Legal Deal Hit



HONOR was paid Pres.-elect Joseph F. Collis of the CIO Newspaper Guild by his fellow-members of Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Local 120 at a dinner dance attended by several other ANG-CIO officers. Shown left to right are Executive Vice Pres. Ralph Novak, Collis, Vice Pres.-elect Roberta Bailey of Philadelphia, and Sec.-Treas. William J. Farson.

REPUBLICAN Joe McCarthy last week won a white-wash from the Republican-biased Justice Dept. as his GOP colleague, Sen. Bricker (O.) came under charges of wrong-doing.

McCarthy, whose tangled affairs had been under study for months, had a carefully worded "clean" bill of health from Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell. Brownell said:

- The probe of McCarthy's financial dealings, including charges he took money entrusted to him for an anti-Communist campaign and used it to finance dealings on the commodity market, had been completed. "The report fails to show" McCarthy guilty of any "possible offenses within the department's jurisdiction."

- Similarly, the Justice Dept. found nothing to "present to a grand jury" concerning McCarthy's role in the 1950 senatorial election in Maryland, where the Wisconsin Senator had been active in the successful battle to unseat the veteran Millard Tydings.

BROWNELL added, "this (the clean bill of health) does not apply, of course, to possible violations of the income tax laws which have been referred to the Treasury Dept. and are still under investigation."

Meantime, the Americans for Democratic Action was demanding the ouster of Bricker, who is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, which handles legislation affecting railroads.

Bricker is head of a Columbus, O., law firm which represents the Pennsylvania Railroad and Bricker receives a substantial income as a result of fees paid by the railroad.

"There seems to be serious questions of propriety involved," the ADA said. "The chairman of a Senate committee should be beyond reproach and above suspicion."

BRICKER has admitted he hasn't practiced law since 1947 and turns over his $12,500-a-year salary to the law firm and, in return, draws $24,000 a year, "or $11,500 retainer for which he no longer renders legal services," the ADA said.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is involved in much legislation coming before the Senate Commerce Committee, including the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Justice Dept. also ordered a grand jury probe of Warren L. Stephenson, Washington "four percenter" and secretary of the Eisenhower inaugural committee.

The Republican influence peddler has admitted offering a West Coast firm a better Navy contract in return for a 4% commission. The probe would be into charges that Stephenson committed perjury during a congressional hearing last summer.

2 Plants Won By IUE-CIO In Big Chains

THE CIO Electrical Workers extended their representation coverage in the General Electric and Westinghouse chains with victories in recent National Labor Relations Board elections.

At the Westinghouse plant in Farimount, W. Va., members of Local 627 of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers bolted and voted to join about 51,000 other employes of the firm already enjoying IUE-CIO representation

The tally was 97 for IUE-CIO, 81 for the UE, and 1 for no union. IUE-CIO Local 627 has represented 1200 Fairmount production workers for some years. The defeat leaves the UE with bargaining rights for only 10,000 Westinghouse workers in some six locations.

THE GENERAL Electric election was held at the Springfield, N.J., plant. The IUE-CIO polled 32 votes to 28 ballots marked for the AFL federal union that had failed to improve wages and working conditions.

IUE-CIO now represents 78,000 GE workers in 46 local unions ranging from coast to coast and from the deep South to Canada.

In another small but significant election, Remington-Rand typewriter service machine workers in Chicago chose the IUE-CIO to represent them, 58 votes to 7 for no union.

EMPLOYES of the Grant Money Meter Co., Providence, R. I., who had rejected union representation for years, voted 17 to 0 to affiliate with the IUE-CIO as the climax to an organizing campaign by other IUE-CIO locals in the city.

In Philadelphia, employes of the Crown Marking Equipment Co., fresh from a victory in a 10-week strike caused by two discharges, kicked out an independent union and affiliated with the IUE-CIO by a vote of 96 to 11 for no union.

IUE Hits GE On Layoffs, Dividends

PRES. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers last week accused the General Electric Co. of "helping to promote a recession" by voting a $28.8 million extra dividend to stockholders while laying off thousands of employes.

Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer, made the charge in a telegram to GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner. The "tremendous windfall" to stockholders, he said, was obviously based on a 23% increase in profits for the first nine months of 1953 announced at the same time as the extra dividend.

He asked for a meeting with Cordiner to discuss layoffs, which he estimated will amount to 7% of recent employment levels in GE-plants under IUE-CIO contract.

4 Mediation Offices Shut

CONGRESSIONAL penny-pinching has forced the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service to close regional offices in three major industrial cities and Washington, D. C.

Whitley P. McCoy, chief of the service, said the closings were ordered in Boston, Detroit and Dallas, in addition to Washington, "because we've got to save some money."

"We can't operate next year on the same amount," he added, explaining the cut will save about $72,000 out of the $3.2 budget for 1953.

McCoy said mediators will remain in the areas they have been serving, but will work from other regional offices.

The short-change job of the Mediation Service parallel cuts for the U. S. Employment Service and the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Div., which has forced closing of many local offices handling unemployment insurance and wage-hour claims.

Pete Swim Gets New U. S. Post

Allan L. (Pete) Swim, former CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO News, and more recently deputy director of the Office of Public Information in Europe for the Mutual Security Administration, has been named public affairs officer of the U. S. embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

STARTING with the Armistice Day sales you'll find better buying opportunities for the family's winter clothing. Prices are always highest at the start of the season, so it doesn't pay to buy expensive items like coats too early unless you need one right away. Price-cutting on winter garments is sharpest in the December and January clearances.

Fortunately, winter clothing prices are slightly less costly than a year ago except for a price rise on men's suits of $2-$3. *Here are specific tips to help you pick best buys in the clothing sales:*

COATS: Whether for man, woman or child, the soft-fabric coats give poor wear. If you buy a coat for Sunday or similar once-in-a-while wear, such soft fabrics as fleeces, wool velour, flannel, and similar napped fabrics are all right. But for hard wear, consider the sturdier weaves, such as cheviot, tweed, homespun, covert (if tightly-woven). For men and boys, melton and mackinaw cloth also make hard-wearing coats.

When you shop for coats look at the label to see what the fiber content is. That's one of the most important factors in determining how well the coat will wear and look, and how warm it will be. Generally all-wool (new or virgin wool) is preferable to a mixture of new and reprocessed wool.

At least 50% new wool is vital for warmth and good wear. But in every case examine the quality of the fabric yourself. New wool can be poor or good quality, and so can reprocessed. *A good coat fabric should be closely woven, firm (pull on it in both directions), springy and resilient (so that when you grasp a handful and release it, the cloth quickly resumes its shape).*

Some fabrics are also part cotton or rayon. Cotton is not as warm as wool, nor does it keep its shape as well, but a little in a wool blend adds durability and so you often find it in children's coats.

Coats of part rayon are inexpensive but rayon does not have wool's warmth or shape retention if you expect to give the coat hard daily wear.

These days you'll also find coats made of a blend of wool and Orlon, one of the "miracle" fibers which are proving to be not quite as miraculous as DuPont advertised.

CHILDREN'S SNOW SUITS: These can run into money, and are confusing to buy because of the variety of materials and construction. To cut through this confusion, follow these two shopping points:

1. Avoid highly-decorated snowsuits which cost extra because of embroidery and other trim.

2. The construction itself should consist of a closely-woven cotton or rayon shell with a wool lining. This two-layer construction is both lighter-weight and warmer than one heavy layer of wool, because the tightly-woven outer shell is wind resistant. Suits with just cotton linings, even if suede cloth or cotton kasha, may not be warm enough in the colder parts of the country. At least 25% wool content in the lining is necessary for real warmth. Alpaca linings are very warm but are cumbersome and hard to clean.

The outer shell should be a poplin, twill or gabardine weave to give hard wear. A blend of 15% nylon in the outer shell will give more wear than just an all-rayon material but expensive all-nylon suits are not necessary.

FOOD: Use the lower grades of beef to keep down your food bills, as long as they remain in comparatively plentiful supply this month. These are the "Good" and "Commercial" grades. Don't feel you are doing your family an injustice buying these lower grades. They require longer moist cooking but actually give you better nutrition than the costlier "Choice" beef.

Soft-Soap Ads Get FTC Check

The foamy full-page ads plugging "anti-enzyme" toothpastes are getting a careful double-checking by the Federal Trade Commission.

FTC revealed it is carrying out an "informal" preliminary check of the current ad drive, but hasn't filed any complaints as yet.

The American Dental Association recently said the decay-preventing claims in the toothpaste ads are the bunk.

Shoe Workers Act On Strike

NEGOTIATORS for the CIO Shoe Workers voted unanimously last week to recommend a strike, effective Nov. 2, against the International Shoe Co., largest employer in the industry.

The action was taken after the committee, headed by Pres. Russell Taylor, reviewed the breakdown of negotiations for a new contract at meetings in St. Louis, the firm's headquarters. The present agreement expires Oct. 31.

The recommendation must be acted on by 11,000 USWA-CIO members in 34 locals employed in the company's plants in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and New Hampshire. It was voted at a meeting attended by Pres. John Mara, Vice Pres. Frank Anderson and other representatives of the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers, which has been negotiating with the firm on behalf of 5000 members in 16 locals.

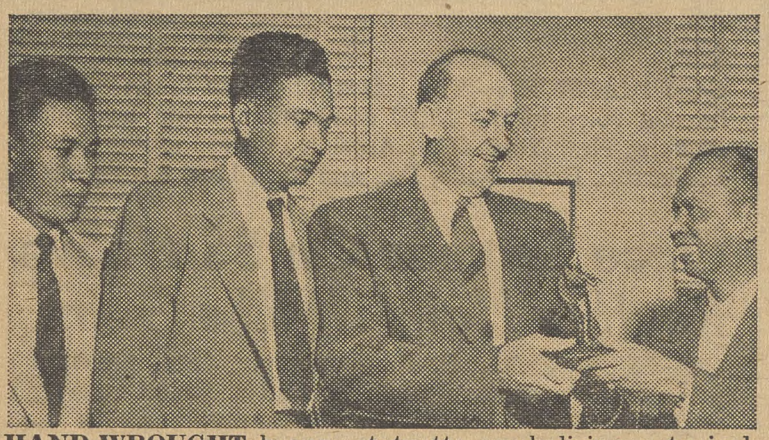
Taylor said the company has made no offer in reply to the USWA-CIO demand for a 15c an hour pay boost, union shop, pension plan and other contract improvements.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

A DELEGATION of Burmese labor and government labor officials called on me, about a week ago. They were in our country studying our methods and our trade unions. Mr. U Kyaw represented the Burmese Embassy in Washington, Mr. U Maung Maung is the deputy minister for housing & labor in charge of trade unions, and Mr. U Htun Tin is legal adviser to the Burmese Trade Union Congress.

These gentlemen told me something of the terrifying problems faced by our neighbors of the East. They are starting from scratch,



HAND-WROUGHT bronze statuette symbolizing a typical Burman worker is presented to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe by delegation of labor leaders and government officials from Burma. Shown are (left to right) U Kyaw, third secretary of Burma's embassy in Washington; U Maung Maung, Deputy Minister of Housing & Labor in charge of trade unions; Riffe, and U Htun Tin, Burmese Trade Union Congress legal adviser.

not only economically, but culturally, insofar as the development of trade unions is concerned. The fact they have made enormous strides is a tribute to their courage and perseverance.

Such visits keep us reminded of the tremendous burden of responsibility which rests on the shoulders of American labor, whether we want it there or not. We are looked to for leadership, and we must meet the challenge by continually strengthening our own organization and by continually seeking the betterment of conditions among our own workers.

OUR ORGANIZATIONAL efforts continue at a high level. As I reported to you, some time ago, the reorganization we undertook in CIO has increased the emphasis we have placed on organizing while creating a sound structure for administration and service. The past few weeks has seen many organizational victories. Here are those which have been reported to the Organization Dept.:

CIO Furniture Workers: victories at Kay Manufacturing Co., Rogers-Wade Furniture Co., Paris, Tex., Memphis Seating Co.; CIO Oil Workers, Jaegle Paint & Varnish Co.; CIO Shipbuilders, Durant, Inc.; CIO Textile Workers: Philadelphia Textile Finishers, Inc.

CIO Auto Workers; Colonial Motors, Inc.; CIO Steelworkers: Albert H. Voight, Inc., Brown Trailers, Inc., Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Little Rock, Ariz., Fairbanks Morse & Co., Stuttgart, Ark.: American Chrome Co., Nye, Mont.

CIO Electrical Workers: Independent Lock Co., Selma, Ala.; CIO Chemical Workers, Ironhide Refractories Inc., Matawan, N. J., Merck & Co., Danville, Pa.; CIO Brewery Workers: American Tobacco Co., Willkes Barre, Pa.; CIO Paperworkers: Quality Paper Box Co., East Boston, Mass.; CIO Shoe Workers: Selwyn Shoe Manufacturing Co., Booneville, Mo.; CIO Rubber Workers: Cambridge Rubber Co., Taneytown, Md.

N. Y. Labor Plans Big Rally To Aid DPO Hearn's Strike

ORGANIZED labor in New York will soon stage a parade through the midtown section and a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to mobilize support for 800 members of the CIO Distributive, Processing & Office Workers on strike at two Hearn's Stores since May 14.

Plans were approved at an emergency meeting of more than 500 representatives of CIO and AFL unions called in view of the threat to all unions posed by an injunction forbidding all picketing at the two stores.

The meeting was called by the Greater New York CIO Council, with Pres. Michael Quill, who also is president of the CIO Transport Workers, in the chair. He and other CIO and AFL leaders reviewed the recent increase in the use of the injunction to hamper striking unions.

Other speakers included Pres. Louis Hollander of the State CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Marx Lewis, AFL Hatters; Financial Sec. Gavin McPherson, Local 22, CIO Shipbuilders; Sec. William Wolpert, United Hebrew Trades Council, and Sec.-Treas. Peter Ottley, Local 44, AFL Hotel Front Service Employes. Local 22, AFL Garment Workers, sent a pledge of support from a meeting of 3500 members.

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UFWA Gets Wage Hikes For 5000

RAISES for 5000 CIO Furniture Workers were chalked up last week as strikes in several areas were settled.

Pres. Morris Pizer of UFWA-CIO said 1100 employes of the American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., are holding solid in their strike.

Settlements cited by Pizer included: Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass., 1300 workers; plants in Fort Smith, Ark., 1200; in Rockford, Ill., 700; in Boston, 200 and at scattered plants employing about 500.

Significant gains were won without a strike at Ionia Mfg. Co., Ionia, Mich., employing over 1000, and at several smaller Michigan plants.

Pizer said the issue in all situations was wages, "in most cases, current negotiations provided the first real opportunity since wage controls were abolished to . . . enable the furniture workers to share fairly in the prosperity now enjoyed by the industry."

Board Cancels Union's Rights On Red Oath

CERTIFICATION of Local 214, Fur & Leather Workers, as bargaining agent for 125 employes of the Am-O-Krome Co., Cincinnati tannery, has been revoked by the National Labor Relations Board because one of its officers lied to the FBI about his Communist activity.

Chairman Guy Farmer, during a speech in Washington, said the NLRB is developing a "new and more stringent program" for dealing with union officers who falsely swear they are not Communists when they take their T-H oaths.

THE NLRB said the local failed to show cause why its certification should not be withdrawn when it was called on to do so after its recording-financial secretary - treasurer, Tevis Bruce Schooler, pleaded guilty in Federal Court at Cincinnati to making false statements to the FBI.

The board pointed out that when Local 241 was certified in 1950, Schooler signed a non-Communist oath as required by the Taft-Hartley Act. In view of his plea of guilty, it held the local was not in compliance and called on it to show cause why the certification should not be revoked.

UAW Strikes Plane Firm

SOME 32,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers late last week struck the Los Angeles and Columbus, O., plants of North American Aviation.

Picket lines were set up one minute after the old contract expired. The UAW aircraft workers had voted overwhelmingly to turn down the company proposals which they termed inadequate. Wages, inequities and insurance benefits are the main strike issues.

TWUA Makes Plea For $1.20 Wool-Worsted Minimum

AN URGENT request for an immediate boost in the prevailing minimum wage in the woolen and worsted industry to at least $1.20 an hour was filed with Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell last week by the CIO Textile Workers.

TWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. John Chupka reminded the new Secretary that the present minimum of $1.05 an hour, under the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act, was adopted May 14, 1949, and "is completely outdated."

HE RECALLED also that the proposed increase has been pending since Nov. 16, 1951, when the union asked for a redetermination. Hearings were held and on Jan. 19 last, the late Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin served notice of a $1.20 minimum. In March, additional hearings were ordered by his successor, former Sec. Martin P. Durkin. These were held in April, and there has been no action since.

"Failure to act on this routine issue—the redetermination of minimum wages on the basis of the facts submitted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the interested parties—is emasculating the Public Contracts Act and denying workers on government contracts the protection the law says they shall get," Chupka wrote.

The union presented evidence showing that 115,762 of the 130,000 employes in the industry get at least $1.265 an hour.

Hutcheson Of Carpenters Dies

William L. Hutcheson, president of the AFL Carpenters Union from 1915 to 1951, a former AFL vice president and a power in the Republican Party, died Oct. 20 in a Cincinnati hospital. He was 79.

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NMU Gets Ship-Shape For Next Voyage

By FRED ROSS

THE GOOD SHIP NMU docked last week in New York port after a successful two-year voyage to be refitted for another trip on the economic and political seas.

The CIO Maritime Union met in New York City for its ninth biennial convention, and took a strong stand on aiding rank-and-file longshoremen in their fight against racketeers.

Sunburned and looking fit after recovering from a heart attack that followed the recent successful negotiations with the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran recounted the union's gains to the 500 delegates representing 45,000 seafaring members.

"WE CAN SAY, without fear of contradiction, that the NMU today, after completing the recent negotiations, has the highest wages, the best hours, and the best working conditions of any maritime union in the field," Curran said.

While the convention stated in emphatic terms its opposition to racketeering in the explosive waterfront situation, it offered "the handclasp of fraternal friendship" to working longshoremen.

Curran struck out at "racketeers, shakedown artists, loan sharks and other filth that infiltrate the water front."

"We must warn politicians and reformers," he added, "that they are making a grave mistake when they smear thousands of honest and decent longshoremen in an attempt to clean out the guilty few."

HE SAID that NMU is not taking sides and holds no briefs for the AFL-chartered Intl. Longshoremen's Association, the AFL Seafarers or the AFL-expelled ILA.

(See the policy statement below.)

The convention instructed the union's delegates to the CIO convention next month to vote for the no-raiding agreement with AFL.

In speaking for the resolution, Curran warned that "if our sister organization, the Seafarers Intl. Union (AFL), violates this pact then we are free to do the same thing."

"Those groups who would attempt to destroy the CIO better be careful that they don't destroy themselves," Curran said.

Later the convention voted unanimous approval of Curran's suggestion that national officers meet with representatives of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, an SIU affiliate, to discuss mutual problems.

Curran said the union could be "proud" of its contract gains, which include $300 a month for able-bodied seamen, vacations ranging up to four weeks for 12 months service on a tanker and $3500 life, accidental death and dismemberment benefits. He added:

"We have met and defeated many kinds of factions, many kinds of groups, and the union has continued to grow, grow and grow, in spite of the facts that these groups told us that if they were eliminated from the organization it would die. It not only has not died, but it is the strongest maritime union in the field today."

OVATION—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther waves to cheering delegates as he prepares to address the Maritime Union convention. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran adjusts the microphone while other union officers and guests join in ovation.

GOD BLESS 'EM—The ladies who help "man" the ships have a voice in the NMU convention. From left: Maxine Pickens, New York City; Amelda Perry, Pittsburgh; Anna L. Herron, Brownsville, Pa., and Sara Lau, Evansville, Ind.

'Open Up Dat Golden Gate—'

The Pearly Gates are closed to most lawyers, but labor attorneys have an entry there, according to Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

A corporation lawyer, he related to the NMU delegates, died and applied for entrance to Heaven. The admission committee refused to approve him, Goldberg said, and the next applicant, a tax attorney, likewise was turned down.

Then a labor lawyer appeared before the committee, which also swung the black ball. St. Peter over heard the conversation and shouted:

"Let him in—he's been through hell already."

"That's the way it used to be; it was hell to be a labor lawyer," G dberg added to the NMU. "It is now a great privilege to represent an organization like yours."

Once Seaman On SS Hoover, Reuther Hails NMU's Gains

CIO PRES. Walter P. Reuther spoke from personal experience as a seaman when he told the NMU convention that the union had made remarkable progress.

He recalled that 18 years ago he shipped out of Yokohama "as a wiper on that ill-fated ship called SS Pres. Hoover, and I'm sure that no one with good sense would give a good ship that bad name."

"I know what it was like back in 1935, and I know what it is like now, because I saw the conditions," Reuther said. "I know something about the wages that seamen are making because the NMU has made that fight, and built a great union."

REUTHER also lambasted the Republican Administration for its "trickle-down theory," which he said is based on the idea that "if the banquet tables of the few wealthy families are piled higher and higher, some of the crumbs will get brushed off for the people down below."

"In 1953 we don't have a Cadillac production machine," Reuther said. "We have a high-octane supersonic jet job, and unless we get a comparable distribution machine to keep abreast of that production machine we are in trouble.

"We can raise the living standards of every family at least $1500 a year by 1960, provided we have the courage to mobilize that great productive machinery."

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran pins a guest's badge on CIO Pres. Walter Reuther.

He called for better schools and housing, and greater consideration for the needs of the farmers with whom, he said, the CIO should work "economically and politically." He also urged increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and Social Security retirement allotments for a couple to $174 a month.

REUTHER said that "the New Deal has been taken over by the Big Steal."

"Keep your eye on Washington, because the Big Steal is just getting underway, and the biggest steal is going to be on the tax front," he warned.

Delegates Hit Move To Shut Ship Hospitals

THE CIO Maritime Union convention voiced "bitter opposition" to the Republican Administration's proposal to close U. S. Public Service Hospitals.

Seamen have received free medical care in the hospitals for more than 150 years.

The delegates also noted in another resolution that the Military Sea Transportation Service fleet is "66% larger than it was at the outbreak of the Korean war." The convention demanded that Congress pass S. 1439, introduced by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), and other bills "now pending before it to curb the expansionist policy of the MSTS."

CONGRESS was asked in another resolution "to prevent transfers of American-flag ships to foreign flags and to bring back under the American flag those ships which are owned by American companies but operated under foreign flags."

The delegates also called for a program to aid the shipbuilding industry "which is depressed with unemployment while American shipowners and the United States government continue to place orders with foreign shipyards."

The convention also authorized a referendum on a number of constitutional changes.

NMU Backs Rank And File N. Y. Longshoremen

Highlights of the CIO Maritime Union statement of policy on the New York waterfront situation, adopted at last week's convention, are given below:

THE NATIONAL Maritime Union follows a policy of attending to the business of the union and of not interfering with the affairs of other labor organizations. This policy has brought the National Maritime Union to its present strength with unmatched gains for its members in wages, working conditions and status. We propose to continue along this road.

We have no illusions that crime and corruption do not exist on the waterfront. But this is not a new discovery which suddenly came to public attention. It is clear that this deplorable condition could not have been tolerated all these years except for the incompetence or connivance of the law enforcement authorities.

We find no justification for permitting criminal elements to infest the waterfront and other sections of our nation—in high places and low. But we believe it foolhardy and unjust to burn the barn to get rid of some rats. Morality is not a matter of legislation or legislative body—as recent events in political circles have shamefully demonstrated. A police problem has been magnified beyond all proportion, by playing on public concern.

The approach of using government hiring halls and compulsory work registration opens the door to political control of jobs and may breed worse conditions than they are designed to correct.

We have faith and confidence in our democratic institutions. We believe in the integrity and honest purposes of our brothers who live from the backbreaking longshore work. We believe in their right as union men to choose their own unions and to solve their own internal problems without being exploited for political advantage at the expense of their freedom.

WE FULLY support the interests and objectives of the rank-and-file longshoremen. We believe, in the last analysis, these men must solve their own problems, however difficult and long the road may be. Government union-busting interference must not be allowed to operate under cover of ferreting out so-called lawbreakers. For that purpose, sufficient government agencies already exist—if they will function effectively.

Our experience in the National Maritime Union gives living proof that the struggle for a democratic union can be achieved against towering odds. We succeeded—and so can the longshoremen if given the chance.

We stand behind the working longshoremen, without taking sides, without interference, without baseball bat organization or imported goon squads, without supporting questionable politicians—but with the hand of fraternal friendship firmly clasped in theirs.

A clean longshore union can be achieved—and will be—without oppressive government interference, because working longshoremen and working seamen work together, think together and have the same goals of decent wages, good working conditions and full job opportunities.

Trouble At The Grass Roots:

CIO Warns On Crash, P. 3
Report On Hearings, P. 6-7

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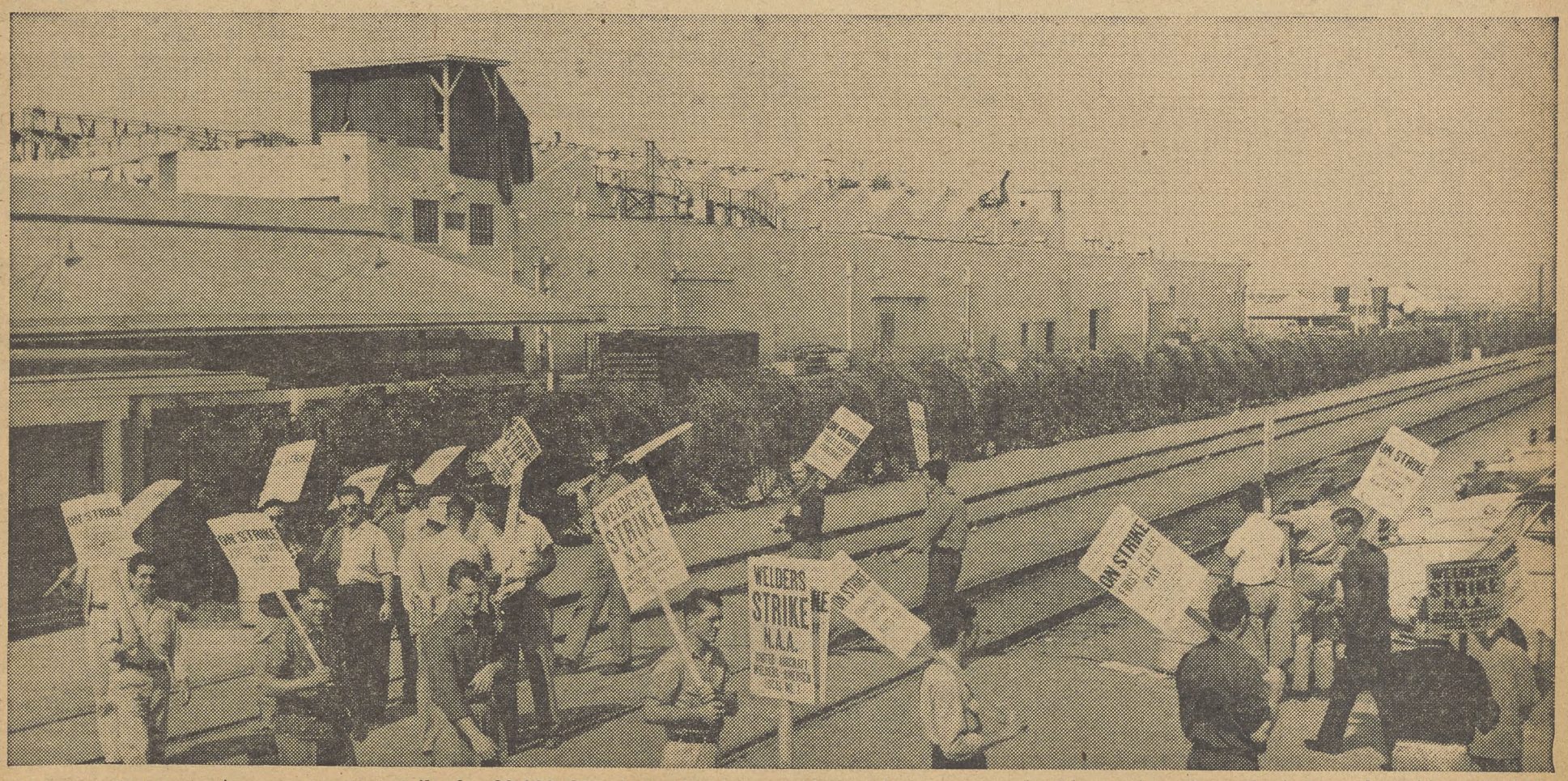
East Side— And all around the town, PAC campaign workers led by the New York City CIO Council were putting a final push in their drive to help elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic candidate for mayor. From a Council sound truck (above), Helen Blanchard of the CIO Government Employees and Tim Cronin of the CIO Transport Workers address TWU shop repairmen. (Story on Page 9)



West Side— A cross-country strike by 33,000 CIO Auto Workers at three plants of the big North American Aviation, Inc., was under way last week. UAW pickets at the main Los Angeles plant (above) were joined by strikers from the independent Aircraft Welders. Other UAW members are out at Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O., in fight for "first class" pay. (Story and picture, Page 3)

Signs On The Economic Horizon . . .

The contrasting positions of the nation's workers and management in the developing economic recession is indicated in this digest of recent reports:

WORK WEEK: For the first time in 14 months, the average work week for 14 million U. S. factory production workers has dropped below 40 hours. This is regarded as a key indication of economic conditions.

The average work week in mid-September was 39.6 hours, down an hour in a month (partially because of the Labor Day holiday, also because of widespread reductions in production). Average weekly earnings dropped, by $1.20 to $70.49, which means less production, less consumer buying power.

EMPLOYMENT: The cutback trend in industry was indicated by another U. S. report on employment, showing that September was the second straight month of below-seasonal employment gains. Usually total non-farm jobs climb by 500,000; this year the increase was only 200,000, "primarily due to the absence of the usual seasonal increase in manufacturing," BLS said. Actual manufacturing pay-rolls from mid-August to mid-September dropped by about 60,000.

LAYOFFS: The direct impact on industrial production and employment of the nation's farm price crisis—as emphasized by CIO spokesmen at recent House Agricultural Committee hearings—was underscored by announcement of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. at Peoria, Ill., that it will lay off another 2000 employes. The General Motors Chevrolet-Shell division at St. Louis will lay off 1100 workers.

PRODUCTION: An economic survey by U. S. News and World Report estimated total factory output has dropped by 4% from the 1953 peak, predicted a further 10% decline by next spring. By industries, a 20% cut in steel production was predicted, with other declines of from 7% to 16% predicted for metal working, furniture, lumber, textiles, chemicals, rubber, oil, paper and coal mining.

PRICES: A consumer price index for 10 major cities, reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, climbed again in September to set a new high for the third straight month. The board figured the 1939 dollar now is worth 54.7c, compared with 55.6c a year ago.

CONSUMERS: With consumers' debts now at a record $21 billion, a survey by the Wall Street Journal of 12 cities reported: "Delinquencies in payments on consumer and personal loans generally are on the rise. Repossessions of autos and appliances . . . are at post-war highs for many lenders."

EARNINGS: Giant U. S. Steel Corp., the world's largest steel producer, last week reported its third quarter earnings climbed by 130% and voted its usual 75c quarterly dividend.

Big Steel earnings were $61.7 million or $2.12 a share on common stock compared with $30.4 million and 92c a share during the strike period a year ago.

General Motors, which for years has set world-wide profit records, announced it made more money during the first nine months of this year than any other company has ever made in a full year period. Nine-month sales were $7.9 billion which is a 43% jump over the $5.5 billion chalked up during the same period last year.

The Commerce Dept. reported U. S. corporation dividend payments in September were up 6% over the same '52 month, while gain for the year is 4.5%. Some of the gains by industrial groups: Electrical utilities 11%, railroads 12%, communications 16%, gas companies 23%.

What do businessmen think of the economic setback? The Union Voice, bulletin of CIO Auto Workers Local 6 at the Melrose Park, Ill., plant of International Harvester, quotes Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the Inland Steel Co. and a Harvester director:

"Anything around 90% of capacity is healthier than the 100% to 110% level of recent years."

To which the UAW bulletin adds: *"Next time you see a laid off worker around, try that one on him."*

Living Costs At New Peak For 4th Month In A Row

THE COST OF LIVING hit its fourth consecutive all-time high in the month ending Sept. 15, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced with an air of embarrassment last week.

The announcement—and the bureau's slightly pink cheeks—came only a week after Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference that living costs were flattening out despite the peaks reached in the previous three months.

The index figure went up two-tenths of 1% between mid-August and mid-September, from 115 to 115.2. It was the seventh straight month it has moved upward by a total of 1.2% from the 1953 low of 113.4 on Feb. 15. That was less than a month after the Republican Administration took office, the echoes of its campaign pledges to halt the rise still echoing in a hopeful public's ears.

The latest jump reflected higher prices in every item in the BLS market basket except food. A drop of three-tenths of 1% in that item, however, was not enough to offset other hikes.

THE LARGEST increase was in apparel costs, which went up 1% during the month. Rent and medical care each rose seven-tenths of 1%. Other items showed fractional increases.

The drop in food prices was sparked by the fact that fresh fruits and vegetables showed a seasonal decline amounting to 5.4%. Meats, poultry and fish were off one-half of 1%, but egg prices soared 4.5%.

The index reading showed the cost of living 1% higher than a year ago, and 13.2% above the figure on June 15, 1950, just before the Korean war started.

It has no effect on major union contracts with cost of living clauses, all of which are keyed to other dates.

The U. S. Dept, of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted last week the country will have about the same amount of food and pay about the same prices in 1954 as it did in 1953.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4		1950: June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6		1951: June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5		1952: June 15	191.1	
1945 monthly average	128.4		1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		May 15	188.8	114.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1951 monthly average	185.9		July 15		114.7
1952 monthly average	190.6		Aug. 15		115.0
1953 monthly average	189.2 (old index)		Sept. 15		115.2
1953 monthly average	114.2 (new index)				

'—They're Keeping Their Promise'

The Ohio CIO newsletter tells this story of the Eisenhower promise to reduce taxes.

In a Cleveland plant recently a long list of workers scheduled to be laid off was posted on the bulletin board. In answer to an "I like Ike" comment scrawled at the top of the list, another worker wrote across the bottom:

"The GOP promised to reduce taxes. They're keeping their promise. When you can't work you don't pay taxes."

Optical Union Wins 7-Month Boston Strike

THE SEVEN-month strike against Marine Optical Co. in Boston has ended with a better contract won by the employes, members of CIO Optical Workers Local 208.

Some 138 workers are employed in this plant which manufactures plastic frames for eyeglasses.

All efforts on the part of management to break the union, including attempts to subcontract his work in Petersburg, Va., were defeated.

THE AGREEMENT contains the union shop, check-off, seniority rights, eight holidays with pay, two weeks vacation for most employes, a satisfactory grievance and arbitration machinery.

Another positive feature is leave of absence for maternity, eight weeks before and eight weeks after delivery, with no loss of seniority. The company has many women employes.

Optical workers throughout the country gave all-out assistance to these fighting employes, and support came also from many other CIO and AFL unions.

D. C. Contracts To Bar Racial Bias

Contractors doing business with the District of Columbia must end discriminatory practices, it was ruled last week.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced future contracts will contain an anti-discrimination clause similar to those written with the federal government. Race, creed, color or national origin will no longer be tolerated as employment bars for those hired by concerns doing business with the nation's capital city.

IUE Urges Action On New England Layoffs

WHILE PROFITS in the electrical industry soared, a CIO Electrical Workers delegation arrived in Washington last week to seek federal action to check growing unemployment in New England.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey declared the delegation's mission was urgent because of the worsening economic conditions in New England's electrical, radio and machine industry.

He said that a survey made by the union showed that 60 days ago the largest New England plants under contract to IUE-CIO employed 69,000 workers. Current and projected layoffs, Carey added, will put on the streets 6000 workers, or about 8% of the total.

THE 25-MAN delegation conferred with Labor Sec. James Mitchell, Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks and Defense Mobilizer Arthur Fleming.

The group, who represented IUE-CIO's New England locals, also called on the heads of defense and procurement agencies. Officials of the Massachusetts CIO Council accompanied the delegation.

An IUE survey of General Electric plants showed that at Lynn, Mass., 1700, or 10% of the work force, will be laid off by the end of the year, and at Bridgeport, Conn., between 200 and 300 have been laid off and the total will mount to 1500 by next April.

At Pittsfield, Mass., 400 have been laid off, and 400 more are marked to go by the end of 1953. Other sections of the country will be affected by GE layoff including those at Philadelphia and Erie, and Schenectady, N. Y., where GE's largest plant is located.

DAVID LASSER, IUE's research director, said that GE management attributes the layoffs to cutbacks in the military program, which is directly contrary to a statement GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner made to the meeting of the company's directors that voted an extra dividend to stockholders of $28.8 million. Cordiner was quoted as saying there would be no plant cutbacks.

Earlier, Carey wired Cordiner that GE was "helping to promote a recession" by voting the dividend while laying off thousands of employes.

Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.) pointed out the gravity of the New England unemployment situation in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, and called for prompt action.

"Talk of special tax amortization incentives, RFC loans or set-aside contracts for such areas has thus far resulted in nothing," Kennedy wrote the President. He urged swift steps "to remedy this inaction, to help our communities and businessmen help themselves."

MEANWHILE, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that ready money to pay jobless workers has hit a new high, but since the number of workers covered has also risen, there is no gain in protection.

BLS said state unemployment insurance funds totalled $8.8 billion by Aug. 31 and the number of covered workers rose to more than 36 million.

There is a wide variation in the ability of states to meet claims, BLS estimated, with 11 states able to tap reserves at the present rate for 15 years while the reserves in seven states could run dry in less than five years.

Jobless Pay Wait Period Prolonged

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell revealed last week that the Labor Dept. recommended that states pay unemployment insurance bi-weekly instead of weekly, as an economy move.

This came out when he replied to a letter to Rep. Lane (D. Mass., who protested a directive issued by the Massachusetts Director of unemployment security which required the jobless to wait two weeks before they receive their pay checks.

NO-RAID PACT IN ACTION—"We pledge you 100% support . . . until victory is obtained," said AFL Machinists when some 33,000 CIO Auto Workers struck North American Aviation. At big Local 887's strike headquarters, IAM Rep. D. D. Reed (dark coat) shakes hands with Pres. Paul H. Schrade of the Los Angeles local. Other UAW locals backed strikers, who also are out at Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O.

'North American Wanted Strike'—33,000 Out In 3 Big Plants

THE STRIKE of some 33,000 UAW-CIO aircraft workers against the North American Aviation Co. "is one the company has repeatedly attempted to force on the union," John W. Livingston charged last week.

The walkout began at the company's main Los Angeles plant and at Columbus, O., and quickly spread to a third plant in Fresno, Calif.

Livingston, Auto Workers vice-president and director of the union's Aircraft Dept., said the basic issue in the dispute "arises out of North American's refusal to meet the wage and contract standards already established in comparable industries which also do aircraft work."

In Columbus, a local judge held an extraordinary Sunday court session for a hearing which upheld an earlier temporary restraining order severely limiting pickets, although both company and union sources reported that picketing had been peaceful.

IN LOS ANGELES, North American got a temporary restraining order directing pickets to maintain a distance of 20 feet apart and to walk in single file. The order requires pickets to yield the right of way to persons or vehicles entering or leaving the plant.

Secret-ballot strike votes, taken about a month after negotiations began Sep. 1, resulted in "approximately 95% majority authorizing the strike action," Livingston said.

A mass meeting of between 9000 and 10,000 workers in Columbus and 14,000 in Los Angeles the morning after contract expiration reaffirmed the union's action with overwhelming votes to reject the company's so-called "final offer" of a flat 4% raise. The 1000 production workers at Fresno joined the strike a day later.

UAW's wage demand, Livingston said, "is based on the differential of approximately 25c per hour which exists between NAA and auto companies doing aircraft work." The union is also seeking severance pay and pensions, a skilled trade differential, and elimination of multiple wage-level classifications and job inequities.

THE UNION sent a telegram, signed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Livingston, to Defense Sec. Charles Wilson prior to the strike, advising him of the strike authorization and offering to "review the matter." The Defense Dept., Livingston said, informed him that neither it nor the Air Force was interested and regarded the problem strictly a bargaining matter. North American builds Sabre Jet fighters.

In a similar deadlock last year, the issues were submitted to a panel named by former Pres. Truman.

"The panel," Livingston said, "repudiated the arguments of the company and supported the union's position with regard to the aircraft wage inequity." It ordered an additional 5c wage increase, pointing out that this did not correct the wage inequity, but was all that could be allowed under the existing wage stabilization program.

Livingston said the union accepted the panel's decision that the differential should be handled through collective bargaining at such time as the parties where not bound by any stabilization program. "But this year the company has refused to give any weight to the decision," Livingston said.

USA Gains On Ore Carriers

THE CIO Steelworkers have negotiated contracts with three more Great Lakes shipping companies providing wage increases of from 8.5c to 13.5c for ore boat seamen.

The first company to sign with USA-CIO was Inland Steel. With the completion of the three additional contracts, some 625 seamen on about 25 vessels are covered by USA-CIO pacts.

The ore boat seamen also won 10 paid holidays, a modified union shop and vacations up to three weeks for 15 years' service. USA-CIO negotiators were headed by Joseph P. Molony, district director, who is also chairman of the Great Lakes Seamen organizing drive.

U.S. Action On Farmers, Israel Rapped By CIO

"SHOCKINGLY" strong action by the U. S. government in suspending the aid program for Israel was described as "an affront . . . to the cause of world democracy" by the CIO Executive Committee at its meeting in Washington last week.

"We recommend," the committee said, "that our government take steps not to penalize the government of Israel, but to develop a constructive program for Arabs and Jews alike, to develop a peace in the Middle East that will make possible a settlement of current disputes over the borders of Israel, over the development of the River Jordan Valley and over other existing problems in that area."

U. S. AID had been suspended because of a dispute over Israel's Jordan River water diversion project. The CIO Executive Committee statement was issued as Israel acceded to a United Nations' request that it suspend work pending settlement of differences with Syria, and the U. S. cancelled the suspension.

Sec. of State John Foster Dulles announced that $26 million has been allocated for the period ending Dec. 31.

The CIO statement praised U. S. policy toward Israel since it was founded as "just and humanitarian . . . an important part of the promotion of America's self-interest in supporting free, democratic countries."

"We have recognized through this entire period," it continued, "that the reactionary leaders of the neighboring Arab states have resented the establishment of a bastion of democracy in that area . . .

"TWO CIO delegations to Israel in the last four years have noted that Israel was surrounded by hostile neighbors who were in constant violation of its borders, who sought to harrass its economic and political development and who, on many occasions, have called for the destruction of this young republic . . .

"We are convinced that it (U. S. suspension of aid) will lead to a strengthening of the arrogance and belligerence of the reactionary undemocratic leaders of those Arab nations—and, consequently, will tend to encourage them to further aggression against Israel."

UNLESS Congress repudiates the Eisenhower Administration's "misguided" approach to the farm crisis, the country will see a "general economic turndown which can only result in widespread depression," the CIO Executive Committee warned last week.

Expressing alarm at recent developments in the Administration's agricultural policies, the committee repudiated the action of "timid men" in Washington in attributing farm ills to overproduction and a "readjustment" in farm economy, "as though falling farm prices were necessary and even desirable."

At a meeting in Washington, the top officers of the CIO described both explanations as "short-sighted, unrealistic and heartlessly negligent of the farmer's increasingly hazardous plight."

"ALREADY, the 13% drop in farm prices since the last election has forced farmers drastically to curtail purchase of farm implements made by city workers," they said.

"In some states, employment of CIO members in farm implement plants has been cut in half. In Iowa alone, layoffs and short work weeks have cost workers more than $1 million a week. Corresponding cutbacks have followed in steel and fabricating plants and throughout the economy.

"As city workers' incomes fall, they must—due to inadequate savings and low unemployment compensation—reduce their purchase of farm products. Farm 'surpluses'—often the result of inadequate purchasing power rather than a reduced need—develop.

"THESE UNSOLD farm products tend to depress farm prices further and an economic cycle is started that, unless checked, only leads to general economic collapse."

The committee expressed the belief that the farmers themselves are best able to determine a fair program, and made no effort to spell out a detailed plan.

However, it reaffirmed the CIO's historic support for parity between farm and non-farm incomes. **(For details on farm situation, see Pages 6 and 7.)**

CIO Backs Reciprocal Trade, With Safeguards For U.S. Labor

THE CIO will maintain its support of the continuation and extension of the reciprocal trade program, Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, told the special Presidential Commission on Foreign Economic Policy last week.

The commission, of which Pres. Clarence Randall of Inland Steel Co. is chairman, held hearings in Washington. Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers is a member.

"We realize the great dependence of many American industries upon the importation of raw materials from abroad," Ruttenberg said in prepared testimony explaining the CIO's position, "and, in turn, the reliance of many U. S. industries upon the exportation of their products."

He added what he called "this extremely important word of warning":

"The dollar gap created by U. S. exports exceeding imports cannot be eliminated even if the U. S. were to remove all its barriers to trade, including duties, tariffs and quotas."

Ruttenberg listed several additional factors he said the U. S. must recognize. Our trade barriers constitute more of a psychological block than an economic block, he said, and if the dollar gap problem is to be solved, "solutions other than complete removal of barriers must be found."

Additional areas of solution, he said, may be found in elimination of inter-European trade barriers; development of mass markets in Europe to make customers for potential European products, and development of underdeveloped nations.

Investment policy in underdeveloped countries should be directed toward development of natural resources, rather than industrialization, he explained.

In addition, a more extensive system of three-way trade should be developed, he said. Under it, the U. S. would purchase raw materials from underdeveloped countries, which in turn could buy semi-finished products from Europe with the dollars they get, and Europe in turn could use the same dollars to buy U. S. products.

Ruttenberg urged improvement of wages and labor standards internationally if large-scale imports are to be continued.

He also suggested that the commission study how to aid American plants, workers and communities seriously affected by increased imports. Such help might, he said, take the following forms:

Workers: retraining, relocation, moving and transportation of families and dependents, and supplementary compensation during a transition period.

Plants: loans of the RFC type to strengthen their competitive positions by becoming more efficient, or to enable them to shift to new products.

Communities: help in studying how to attract new industries and new types of production.

Ruttenberg also pointed out that a sound maritime industry, with a healthy merchant fleet and construction and operating subsidies, is vital to foreign trade as well as to national defense.

The Labor Dept.

Willard Shelton, the veteran newspaperman who writes the column, "It's Your Washington," on the adjoining page, has an alarming story this week.

He writes that a lot of New Deal-Fair Deal people at the Labor Dept. are going to lose their jobs, because certain Administration leaders don't want hold-overs from the Roosevelt-Truman era in any key posts.

Mr. Shelton has a reputation for accuracy. We would hope in this case that he is wrong; or we would hope that, if his story is accurate, those Administration leaders will quickly change their minds.

The Labor Dept., the smallest unit of government, was not established to be a political football. It has built up a corps of loyal and devoted public servants with great technical skill and knowledge of their field.

To strip the department of these people on the basis of the fact that they were appointed by Democrats would be to destroy labor's confidence in the department—a confidence that has been shaken already by the Durkin affair and the appointment of a man from business to the Secretary's post.

Mr. Shelton's story, it seems to us, deserves quick comment from Sec. Mitchell or the White House.

The Labor Dept., by statute, is designed to serve the nation's working people. That service cannot be performed if the public servants below the policy level of assistant secretary are to be thrown out brutally in a political purge.

"What's Good For . . . "

Nine months ago, you may recall, Sec. of Defense Charles E. Wilson coined the classic phrase that *"what's good for General Motors is good for America."*

Now GM reports its profits *after* taxes for the first nine months of 1953 are the highest ever reported by any corporation—to be exact, $453 million, or over a million and a quarter a day.

On the same day, the government announced that the cost of living had reached an all-time high, for the fourth successive month; and the cattle growers and farmers were frankly saying they were smack in the middle of a depression.

Obviously, those million-and-a-quarter a day superprofits are good for General Motors; but a lot of workers and farmers can't quite see how they're good for them, too. Perhaps Sec. Wilson can give us an answer.

Horror Story

Every American will recoil in horror at the story behind the grim Army statistics about the murder and torture of GI's who fell into enemy hands in Korea.

Some 6113 Americans, says the Army, were probably victims of this brutal inhumanity; and, in total, it revealed some 26,499 "probable" war crimes cases of all sorts.

In a sense, there is no surprise about these stories. We have heard their counterparts wherever the Soviet Communists have control—in the slave labor camps of Russia and Siberia, in the prisons of the satellites.

The stories are further proof—if need for proof there be—that the Communists' propaganda about their belief in humanity and peace is strictly hokum.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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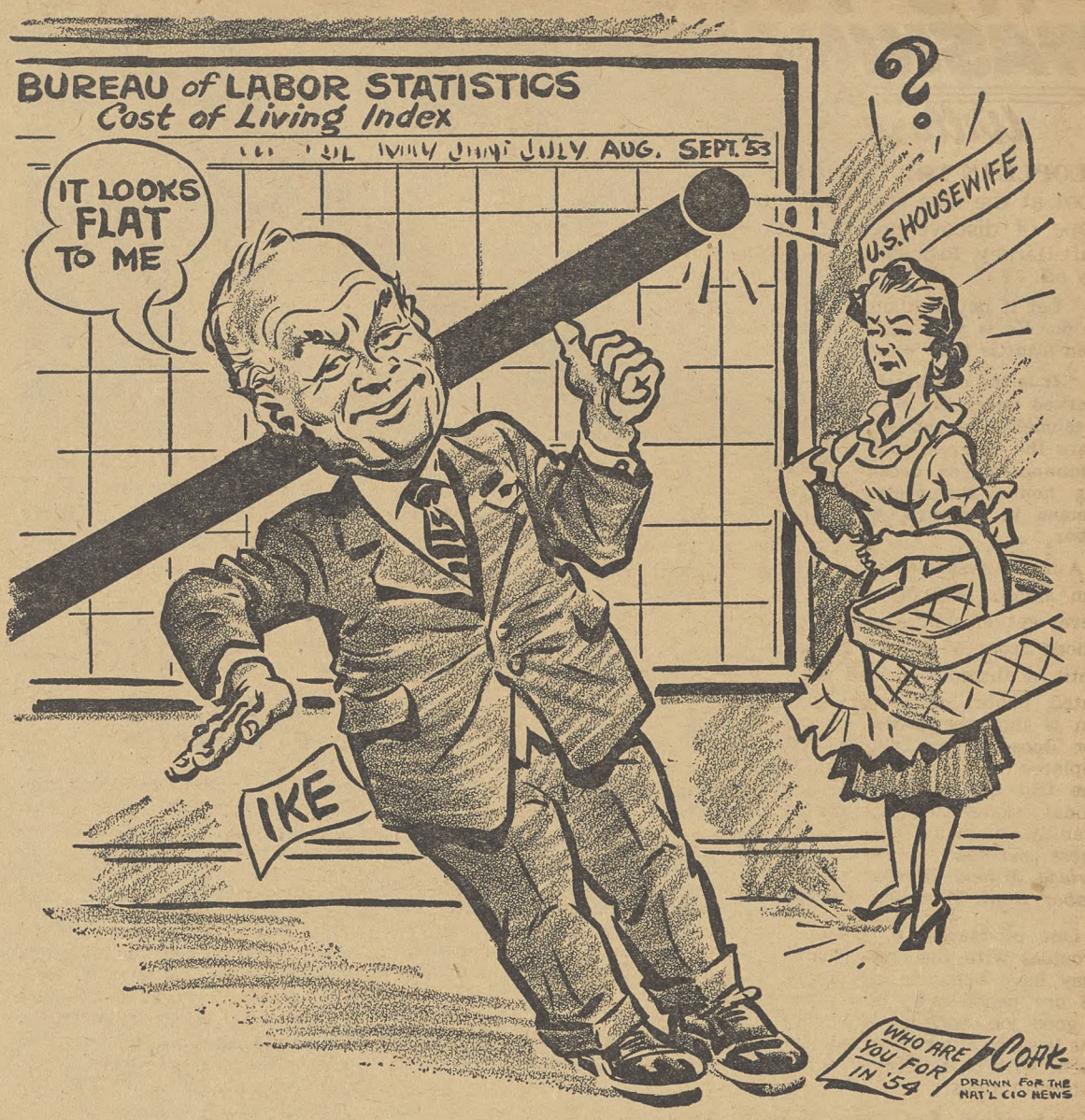
Optical Delusion



In Other Words—

Another Grab Aimed At Parks

Continuing his discussion of GOP Administration threats to U. S. parks and other national resources, CIO Commentator John W. Vandercook discussed the Ellsworth Bill as one of the "biggest steals" of all. An excerpt from a recent Vandercook broadcast on ABC Radio follows:

By JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

ONCE IN A WHILE, I think a commemtator ought to go back and kind of neaten up after himself.

For instance, the other day I spoke on one of these broadcasts of the neglect much of our great national park service was suffering from reduced, penny-pinching budgets, cut-back in personnel, and frequently gross under-payment of the devoted hard-to-replace park employes who still remain.

Half-jokingly, I said that the silent, small-scale, war of attrition which the Administration and the Congress seem to be waging against our national parks almost suggested a deliberately hostile intention toward them, as if the will—the purpose—somewhere existed to do our public park or lands intentional damage for someone's private profit.

Apparently, I wasn't being very funny. A bill marked H. R. 4646, which I didn't know about, has just been brought to my attention. *It's a lulu.*

The bill in question was introduced last April by Republican Rep. Ellsworth of the 4th Dist. of Oregon.

Among other things, Mr. Ellsworth of Oregon is the ex-manager of a trade publication of the lumber industry. His bill, to quote its heading, "provides for the exchange of certain public and private lands." *And how!*

Thousands of bills for every conceivable good and bad purpose of course, are introduced. Ellsworth's, though, has already got over the first big hurdle. It has been reported out of committee.

That means that there is a strong probability that H. R. 4646 will come up before Congress for final consideration soon after the legislators get back to Washington in January.

Here is what that bill provides: That "whenever the United States finds it necessary to acquire for any public use timberlands which are being operated as part of a unit to provide a sustained yield of timber for processing purposes . . . the agency responsible shall provide that similar and suitable federally owned lands . . . shall be transferred to the owners of the private lands—if said owners so elect—as compensation for the lands taken."

If the English language means anything, this, in plainer words, is what that bill calls for: **It requires, no less, that if the owners of worn-out, cropped over timber land so choose, the federal government shall swap equivalent areas of public lands which are still in prime condition for the exhausted, privately owned areas . . . when a court orders that exchange.**

The Bill Was Changed

It is highly interesting that in Congressman Ellsworth's original bill, it was "provided that such exchange shall not include lands within the boundaries of national parks, national monuments, wilderness areas, or wildlife refuge."

But, when the congressional committee got through with it, that exception was stricken out. So the bill, if it is passed, now would not only make it possible but more than probable that private lumber companies owning over-cropped, run-down timber lands could, with a little inexpensive manipulation, trade those more or less valueless acres for a nice fresh chunk of the nearest "national park, wilderness area or wildlife refuges."

Nor could anyone say that there had been a staggering theft of the public's property. *Shucks, there'd be a law, wouldn't there? Get your law through first—preferably when no one is looking—and you can even change the meaning of the word.*

Davis Is Off Air

Elmer Davis, veteran news commentator on ABC Radio, has discontinued his nightly commentaries for an indefinite period on doctor's orders.

In a special recorded announcement, Davis said: "I want to assure all my friends that I am not leaving on account of political pressure or economic pressure, only on account of blood pressure and my own at that."

Davis urged his listeners to follow the nightly news commentaries of John W. Vandercook, whose ABC broadcasts are sponsored by the CIO.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PEOPLE IN THE OFFICE of Labor Sec. James A. Mitchell hoot at the idea that any reporter would come in with the hope of discovering the new cabinet member's plans on Taft-Hartley. Republican congressmen have effectively told him to lay off.

Let it not be thought, however, that Sec. Mitchell lacks a job to do. *He is supposed to "clean up the mess" in the Labor Dept. And what is this "mess"?*

It is the continuation in office of bureau and division heads who worked under the New Deal and Fair Deal and therefore must be presumed to be sympathetic toward the congressional acts on minimum wages, decent working hours, the protection of women in industry, and child labor.

A highly responsible Republican admits that Mitchell will never get substantial appropriations from a GOP Congress until he throws out such dedicated public servants, whose sin is that they once worked for Roosevelt or Truman and replaces them with members of the Old Guard. A GOP National Committee spokesman frankly comments that *one of those marked for the ax is Frieda Miller, director of the Labor Dept. Women's Bureau.*

One of Martin P. Durkin's troubles with the "new team" may have been his reluctance to fire people who have done a good job, honestly enforcing the laws, to allow their replacement with GOP stooges who would gut the laws by changing the interpretations.

The Latest In Give-Aways

Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.) is a lawmaker who thinks that Social Security is "totally unmoral."

Now that he heads a House Subcommittee with a $100,000 appropriation to investigate Social Security, he thinks it would be a good idea to toss the old age program over to private industry—that is, the big insurance companies.

Curtis tossed out the idea recently in Columbus, O., addressing the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, saying "possibly the solution to the program is a system whereby private concerns handle the entire program."

Confusion In The White House

The White House is obsessed with three notions: First, the staff thinks—or thought until the last Gallup poll—that Mr. Eisenhower's personal popularity is still at an all-time high.

Second, the staff thinks that this popularity is a transferrable asset to GOP congressional candidates, depending on whether the President campaigns or refuses to campaign for them.

Third, believe it or not, *the staff thinks that a Democratic Senate, if not a Democratic House, might be "no worse" for Mr. Eisenhower than "some of the Republicans" he now must deal with.*

This report must be hedged by an acknowledgment that the thinking may represent only some of the President's intimate advisers—perhaps not even a majority.

But this *kind of thinking* definitely exists among people who are close to Mr. Eisenhower, who work in the White House, who see the President often and have a chance to influence him.

The only rational interpretation of the White House ideas now advanced is that the gentlemen around Mr. Eisenhower are terribly confused—and that Mr. Eisenhower himself may be regretting his choice of a party as well as his decision to enter politics at all.

A President who in his election campaign last year endorsed both Sens. Jenner (R. Ind.) and McCarthy (R. Wis.) cannot change his mind after a few months in office and decide that he would rather have Democrats to depend on.

Mr. Eisenhower's personal prestige is dropping more rapidly than his close associates realize or admit. The Gallup poll—always guilty of a time-lag in reflecting public opinion—showed a 15% decrease between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 in citizens who generally "approved" the President's conduct of his office.

Good Old Daze

Another sign that the era of Herbert Hoover has returned to Washington:

Last Thursday, on the 24th anniversary of Black Thursday on Wall St., the Washington Evening Star's first edition bore the date: Oct. 29, 1930.

Sec. Benson may be blamed for one thing, Sec. Humphrey for another, but eventually the whole responsibility rests in the man at the pinnacle under the American constitutional system, in the stark loneliness of the Presidency.

When the cattlemen's "cavalcade" cornered Sec. Benson, the bedeviled head of the Agriculture Dept. assured the assembled ranchers that Pres. Eisenhower was deeply concerned about their problems. *The mention of Ike's name evoked a stony silence.*

Most startling of all is the delusion that Mr. Eisenhower can whip the Old Guardsmen and hatchet-men of his own party by threatening that he won't campaign for them unless they do as he privately wishes.

Sen. Milton Young's (R. N.D.) comment was brutal; Ike's refusal to campaign will be a "great help" to Republicans in the Midwest. Young isn't up for re-election next year, but Sen. Karl Mundt (R. S.D.) is, and Mundt's response to Ike's "I shall not campaign" statement said the same thing Young said, although more courteously.

Elmer Davis Says—

The Real Target Of McCarthyism Is Rights of Free Americans

"The right of American citizens to say what they think" is what's really at issue in much of the current U. S. attack on communism, said Radio Commentator Elmer Davis in a recent article in The (LaFollette) Progressive magazine. A digest of the article by Davis, ABC Radio commentator now on leave, follows:

By ELMER DAVIS

THE PRESENT ATTACK on the freedom of the mind is the worst America has had to face since the days of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

Then as now, the pretext was fear that some of our citizens were loyal to a dangerous foreign power rather than to their own country; then as now, many honest but thickheaded men were convinced that any disagreement with their own opinions was disloyalty; then as now, this sentiment was skillfully used be reactionary politicans to try to break down men and opinions which they didn't like, though there was no taint of disloyalty about them. *That is the real target now.*

Most of the men who profess to be attacking Communism now are really gunning for the people who are not reactionaries nor Communists either; but want to do their own thinking, and cling to the right of American citizens to say what they think.

Safeguards Against A Danger

Now how much of a real Communist danger is there? Certainly there is a little, as a matter of potential sabotage—perhaps even of potential espionage. The government's loyalty procedures seem to be quite effective in cleaning out people who think for themselves; but they might be less effective in detecting Communists, who are not allowed to think for themselves.

The headlong decline in Communist Party membership is no doubt partly due to people going underground, but there is ample evidence that many of them are actually quitting—either from fear or because they have very belatedly realized what they had got into.

As for fellow travelers and sympathizers, that species is practically extinct. Twenty years ago there were a good many of them—in the days when young people came out of college and couldn't find jobs. Most of them were cured when they did find jobs; the behavior of the Soviet government has cured practically all the others. *If communism was ever a serious danger in this country—which I doubt—it is so no longer.*

But vestigial communism in this country still serves one purpose—it provides a pretext for the reactionary politicians who find in ostensibly attacking communism a cover for attacking liberalism; and still more important, the avenue to publicity and power. Jenner is not very bright and Velde is so inept that the friends of freedom may reasonably regard him as our secret weapon.

But McCarthy's fingers seem to be fireproof; and he is smart. Also he has two other great advantages: a mass following which is impervious to facts; and an elite support, respectable men who regard him as the greatest asset of his party, and seem to feel that this outweights what he is doing to his country, and theirs.

The most interesting thing about these people is that while they profess to be anti-Communists, they are willing to discard the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

Their dominant surface emotion is hatred; but underlying that, besides an appalling ignorance, is fear.

Our national anthem describes this as the land of the free and the home of the brave; it will remain the one only so long as it is the other. If it ever becomes the land of the scared, this republic as we have known it goes down the drain.

The men who founded this republic—men whose heirs and beneficiaries we are—risked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

We shall have no heirs and beneficiaries, and shall deserve to have none, if we permit our policy in dealing with either of these dangers to be based on cowardice.

What Skunk-Hunters Shouldn't Do—

The "end-justifies-the-means" arguments which friends of Joe McCarthy have taken over wholehog from the Communists and other totalitarians are derided by the New York Times in this recent editorial titled "What Good Senators Don't Do":

A prominent member of the United States Senate is fond of saying, as he did to a New Jersey audience a couple of nights ago, "You don't go skunk-hunting in striped trousers and a tall hat while waving a lace handkerchief." This picturesquely and typically irrelevant remark may or may not satisfy his listeners, but it may also raise some questions in their minds about other things you don't—or shouldn't—do.

You don't trifle with your country's security for purposes of self-glorification. You don't ignore the Constitution, specifically the First Amendment, in order to intimidate your opponents. You don't attempt to destroy reputations with groundless insinuations to score a political point, whether the victim is a candidate for high office of the opposing party or a nominee to high office of your own party.

You don't prove yourself willing and eager to undermine the foundations of your government's foreign policy by the most unrestrained and violent attack on our strongest and oldest allies. You don't attempt to wreck your country's propaganda program by holding a public carnival, especially when you know that needed reforms are being carefully and meticulously studied without fanfare by some of your most able colleagues.

You don't aid the Communists to erode your country's well-deserved reputation as the stronghold of liberal democracy by doing everything in your power to make it appear to be a citadel of anti-liberalism, anti-intellectualism and reaction.

You don't publicize classified military documents in order to make a headline. You don't ignore your responsibilities as a public official by promoting mistrust, suspicion and disunity among your fellow-citizens. You don't forget that our beloved country will remain the hope of the free world, which is the only kind of world worth living in, as long as its people remain true to the liberal, democratic principles on which this Republic was founded.

Mr. Big Waxes Fat On New Gimmick

"INSURANCE Sweetens Salary"—that is, for the big shots in business and industry. An article in Business Week under that title revealed another gimmick enjoyed by corporation executives—*at your expense.*

A fast-growing number of the big boys no longer have to worry about "building estates" for their families, or about income for themselves after retirement or during illness, the magazine related, because their firms take care of the situation with insurance policies.

Cost of the insurance premiums is charged by the corporations to "business expenses," thus reducing their taxes. And the corporation officials pay no income taxes on the handsome benefits they and their families receive. Of course, the loss in taxes has to be made up some way—guess who pays?

Business Week's article cites this example: "A New York firm employes 500 people. The two dozen top executives have (company-paid) $100,000 policies. This gives each top-level executive a sizable boost toward an estate." *Well it might, since on his death the family gets $100,000 and pays no income tax on it.*

But even while he's living, Mr. Big waxes fat on the gimmick, since, the article continues, "seven other types of insurance are being provided for executives." One provides for "salary continuance." That "fills a gap which worries executives who have raised their standard of living to a point where substantial income is required."

With his company paying for such a policy, an executive who becomes "too sick to work," even for many years, continues to receive a large—and tax-free—salary, the article says.

(LPA)

Trouble At The Grass Roots: Farmers

Administration Dodges On Drastic Remedial Action

By MILTON PLUMB

THERE'S A REBELLION today in America's farm belt and cattle country, the likes of which hasn't been seen since irate and desperate farmers tried to stop deputies and federal judges from dispossessing them in the depression days of the 30's.

No other conclusion seems possible after traveling with the House Agriculture Committee for some 3300 miles during its recent hearings on the current farm problem throughout the Midwest.

In city after city—from Minneapolis to Des Moines, then swinging east to Bloomington, Ill., Indianapolis and Columbus, O.—the committee has been impressed by the grim, determined and angry faces of the thousands of grass roots, dirt farmers who filled the hearing rooms.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Creeping Something Or Other

Trouble, without question, is brewing on the ranges and farms of this richest agricultural nation in the world.

So far, its manifestation has been only of a political nature—with betting odds on the chances of the Republicans winning the House and Senate in next year's elections falling rapidly.

Such political winds are apt to change, but there is an undercurrent of fear and resentment among the farmers which cannot be overlooked. *This ugly potential bodes ill for the country unless drastic remedial action—far more comprehensive than anything yet proposed by the Eisenhower Administration—is promptly taken.*

Members of the House Agriculture Committee, which under the able chairmanship of Rep. Hope (R. Kans.) has been doing an outstanding job of getting at the real facts concerning the farm situation, appear to be fully aware of the dangers inherent in the present mood and tempers of the farmers and cattlemen.

Shocked By Reaction

Apparently shocked by the violent farm reaction it ran into on the first three days of its Midwest trip, the committee (at a closed meeting in Des Moines) decided to ask Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to join it at the next session in Cheyenne so as to get the farmers' reaction first hand.

This action, which seemed to be a desperate effort by the committee to get the real facts concerning the farmers' plight before the Administration, was taken after a dinner given for the committee by the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

The hearings in Cheyenne, which start the committee off on a new circuit through the farm, cattle, timber and orchard country of the Far West, are scheduled for Nov. 2. No indication that Benson would participate had been forthcoming when this was written.

Instead, both Benson and Pres. Eisenhower, who has turned a deaf ear to mounting demands from leaders in his own party for the Secretary's dismissal, have seemingly failed to realize just what is happening in the farm belt.

At almost the very moment the committee was acting to try to bring Benson to the Cheyenne hearing, the President was addressing the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City and pleading by radio with men in no mood to be put off that they be patient until his farm policy commission had helped prepare the Administration's farm program for submission to Congress next year.

Later, at a press conference, he defended Benson's policies and, reporting on his own brief tour of the farm belt, said he thought that farmers generally are very happy.

How "happy" they are can perhaps best be indicated by a few quotes taken at random from typical farmers' testimony:

John Emblem, Boyd, Minn.: "Congress should determine the support prices on major commodities especially with the Secretary we now have."

Benson Didn't Help

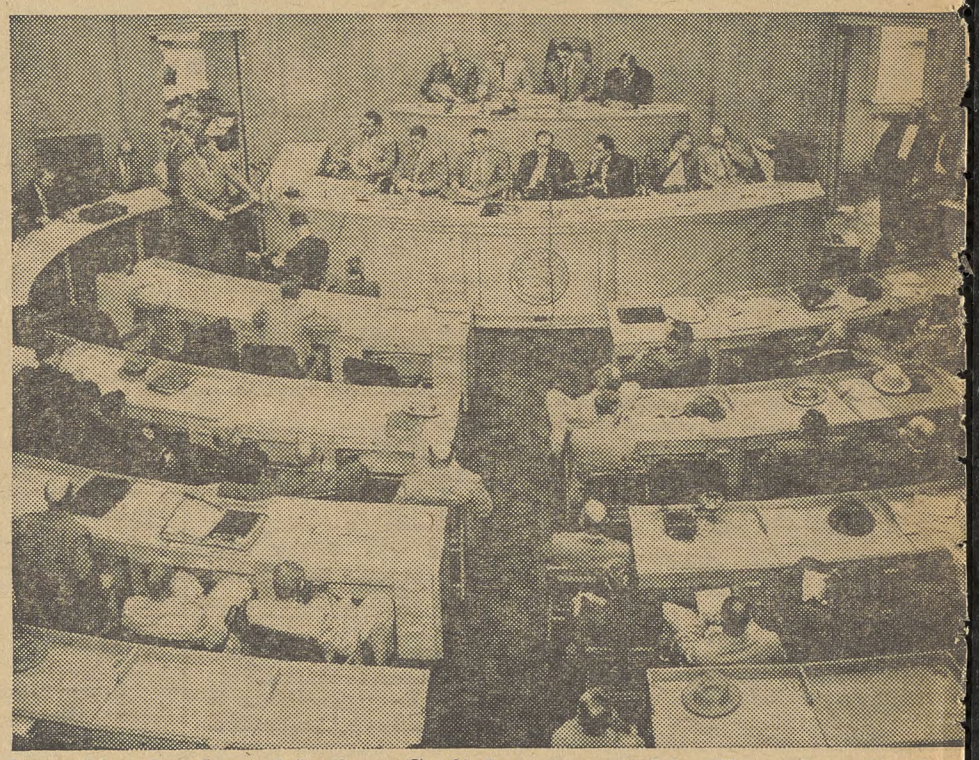
Harold Starrett, Bagley, Minn.: "All-risk crop insurance would be a godsend. We lost almost half our crop this year. Too much rain, rust and blight. We had hail insurance but that was not sufficient to our needs this year."

Duane Okeson, Detroit Lakes, Minn.: Cattlemen would like to have some idea of what they are to get for their efforts. Congress should set the support rates since at present we have no Secretary of Agriculture."

It didn't help the farmers' tempers when Benson, in a Chicago speech a few days later, tried to brush aside their pleas for help by saying that the protest against his policies was just the work of "rabble rousers and demagogues."

In this charge, at least, Benson was clearly mistaken. If one fact emerges from the House Agriculture Committee hearings, it is that the overwhelming majority of witnesses appearing before it are real farmers and cattlemen, speaking directly and with first-hand concern over their own immediate problems.

Many told this reporter that they voted the Republican ticket in the last election, although they wouldn't do so now. And CIO Councils which appeared before the committee in the Midwest report that the many farmers who asked that CIO speakers be sent to address groups of neighboring farmers include considerably more Republicans than Democrats.



Assembly chamber of Indiana Capitol was crowded for House farm hearing.

Moreover, what these farmers told the committee led its honest, conservative chairman to comment: *"These people seem to think they are on the brink of impending doom."*

Besides the farmers' widespread fear over the future and the obvious discontent with Administration farm policies which the hearings made evident, one other development stands out.

This is the lack of support among the overwhelming majority of farmers for the policies advocated by the Farm Bureau Federation.

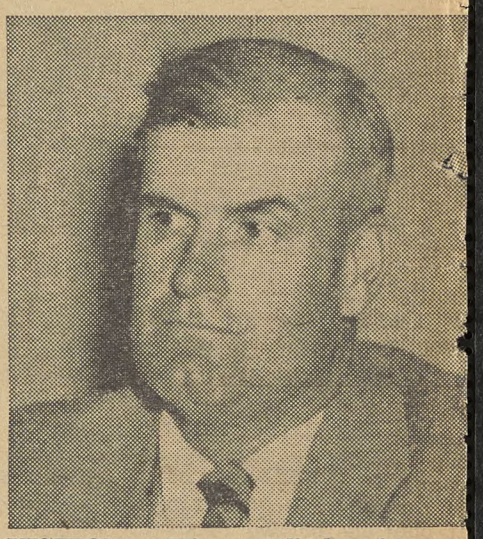
The Bureau, like Benson, has taken a stand against the present price support program. Its officials appeared before the committee to ask that present supports be replaced by a "sliding scale," or two-price system, which would slide supports down to 75% of parity.

On The Defensive

Signs of internal dissension within Farm Bureau ranks came at several of the hearings, when county heads of that group appeared, and said they could not go along with their organization's program. They, not the official Farm Bureau spokesmen, got the farmers' applause.

By the time the tour was drawing to a close, the Farm Bureau was clearly on the defensive. In indianapolis, Hassil E. Shenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, began apologetically by saying that his organization had always advocated "100% of parity." But he went on to explain that there were "different ways" of getting that and again advocated the sliding scale program.

Then, Allen B. Kline, national president of the Farm Bureau, apparently reading the handwriting on the wall, issued a statement from Des Moines charging that the committee had made up its mind to continue high crop price supports before it even began its tour.



VISITOR at Minneapolis hearing was Rep. Marshall (D. Minn.), giving attention to farmers' problems.

This was strongly denied by committee spokesmen. In fact, those familiar with the situation say that, before the hearings, the Farm Bureau was probably the farm organization having the most influence over a majority of the committee's members.

Last week, in Washington, over 300 cattlemen, brought in from 35 states by the National Farmers Union, descended on reluctant Benson to demand price supports on cattle.

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota CIO Pres. Robert Hess voices "unconditional support for 100% parity."

DES MOINES—Iowa CIO Sec.-Treas. Ken Everhart consults at hearing with Rep. Albert (D. Okla.).

BLOOMINGTON—Illinois CIO Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott says farm labor interests are linked.

Need More Than An Aspirin

nd shirt-sleeved farmers were in Des Moines audience for farm group.

Benson, taking the same position as the rm Bureau, told them that they were practical. The Farm Bureau also called em "socialistic." Earlier, the President's ricultural Advisory Commission also re- ted cattle price supports.

But the House Agriculture Committee nks otherwise. It has asked Benson to velop such a program, and since the mmittee will probably be the most influ- tial group in determining the farm pro- am Congress adopts, the Administration y face a real battle if it persists in empting to prevent their enactment.

he Ultimate Move

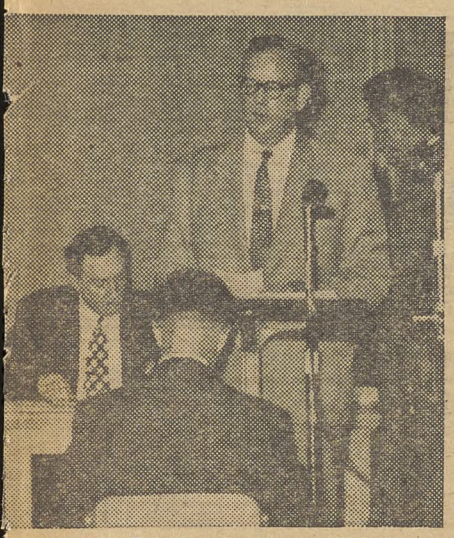
Moreover, 16 members of the committee re polled in Iowa on whether or not they ought Congress would continue price pports. Their forecast was that all Dem- ratic members would vote for them and at only one or two Republicans would opposed.

All 16 polled—more than enough to vote n a bill out of the 30-member commit- e—indicated that they would vote for gh farm price supports.

Last week, Hershel D. Newsom, master the National Grange, which also favors "two-price" system instead of present pports, urged the Administration to con- ue the present program for another months.

That there might be political thinking hind this proposal is indicated by what rdue Agriculture Dean Harry J. Reed d the committee when he first suggested at the Indianapolis hearings.

"It would be better," he said, "if you ade minor changes now and waited until er the elections are over before working the permanent program."



NDIANAPOLIS—Indiana CIO Pres. eal Edwards cites 16.3% boost in od processing earnings.

Letter From CWA—

Ike Promises Are Recalled

THE CIO Communications Workers last week called on Pres. Eisenhower to carry out his campaign promises to the farmer "and thus restore confidence and security to American agriculture and to the nation as a whole."

In a letter to Eisenhower, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne said that the relatively high level of agricultural prosperity over the last 20 years is now threatened. He warned that this would have *"a detrimental effect on the market for goods and services produced by organized labor."*

Beirne charged that "reluctance on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture in fulfilling your unqualified campaign pledges has led to a marked uneasiness among farmers."

"This uneasiness," he added, "has undoubtedly been accentuated by the fact that Mr. Benson has appointed so many businessmen, rather than farmers, to top policy positions in his department. Many of these appointees are outspoken opponents of the price support programs which they are given to administer."

He urged Eisenhower to carry out his promises that agriculture would receive "the benefits of price support" and to do so "in the spirit in which they were made." He said that existing "flagrant inconsistencies" in the Administration's farm program "cannot be conducive to a stable agricultural economy."

Proposal By Javits

Meanwhile, Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.) called on Benson to appoint a Consumers' Agricultural Advisory Committee on the grounds that the interests being primarily consulted are the farm interests which are themselves directly interested in the government's farm policy.

"I believe it is especially important that consumers should be heard in a fully proportionate way in respect to farm policy," Javits wrote.

In an attack on the slow-moving drought relief program, Sen. Symington (D. Mo.) called it "an incredible administrative mess because of the rigid and unrealistic regulations" laid down by the Agriculture Dept.

Symington said Benson and *"the wealthy windshield farmers he has called in to help him"* have followed the "law of the jungle," which has bankrupted thousands of farmers.

Why High Prices?—

Don't Expect Much From Ezra's Inquiry

By Labor Press Associated

WHILE THE farmer is getting less and less for his products, the housewife is paying more and more. The Eisenhower Administration economists may have fancy explanations, but plain John Q. Citizen suspects skullduggery.

Since February, food prices have risen 2.6%. Each month the cost of living has been rising steadily, and setting new all-time highs. On the other hand, farmers are in trouble, and the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago estimates that their income for 1953 will be 18% under 1952.

As Business Week puts it: "Practically everything is going up a little, and practically nothing is going down."

Farmers Get Less

So, Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has ordered the Agriculture Dept. to investigate the price spread—to explain, if possible, how it is that the housewife is paying more and more for food and the farmer is getting less and less as his share.

And the farmer's share is smaller than ever: 44c of the consumer's $1, while middlemen, food packers and processers and retailers get 56c. And the department said that housewives aren't likely to get much benefit from any drop in farm prices expected next year.

Now, the Democrats tried to get such an investigation of where the consumer's dollar goes. Former Pres. Truman in his budget request asked a sum for the Federal Trade Commission to conduct such a study.

But the "Businessman's Administration" that came in with the Republicans didn't want the consuming public—or the farmers—to know. That item in the FTC budget was eliminated. And Congress tacked on a special rider specifically forbidding such a study, sending all proposals of Sen. Gillette (D. Iowa) for a food-price investigation to the legislative deep-freeze.

Forced Into Action

Now Benson has been forced into action by public outcry. What will come out of his investigation of meat prices?

Perhaps the best clue is contained in a recent Washington column in the New York Journal of Commerce. Nothing much will happen, the business paper reported, and this is why:

"There's no law that says in so many words that a middleman can't charge more than the traffic ought to bear. And USDA, which says it is launching its new study of 'price spreads' without any prefabricated conclusion, isn't likely to ask for such a law.

"So what happens if the USDA turns up an unduly high profit margin? True Morse, Undersecretary of Agriculture, says 'public opinion' will have to step in at that point. But will USDA stir things up by naming 'X' company or 'Y' railroad or 'Z' cut of beef as the offender? Not likely either from a 'Businessman's Administration.'"

Write your own comment.

Farm Assets Drop

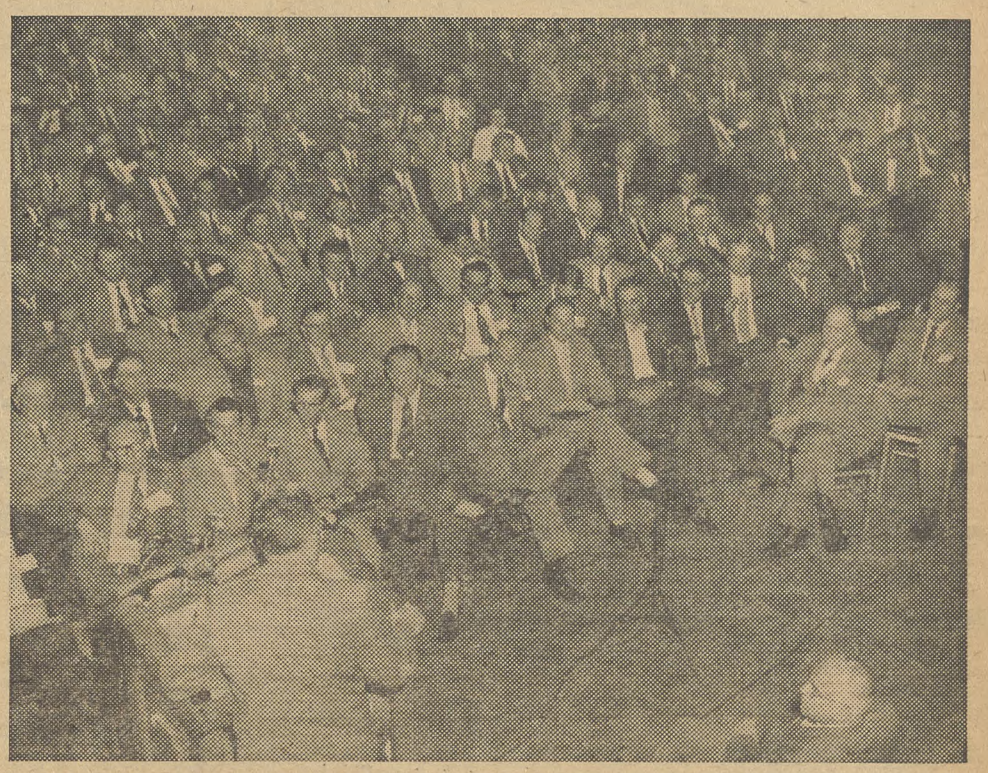
American farmers will be worth about $9 billion less at the end of the first year of the Eisenhower Administration.

That was the official estimate of the Agriculture Dept., made late last week. Debt-free assets (land, buildings and money in the bank) will drop that much by next Jan. 1, the department said.

It also anticipated an $800 million increase in farm debt to an estimated $16.7 billion by the time the GOP marks its first anniversary of White House control.

—Seaman for LPA

The Third Man



PROMISES WERE BELOW PARITY for some 350 cattle growers who came to Washington last week for two days of conferences with Agriculture Dept. officials, failed to gain plea for direct price supports for livestock. In crowded auditorium, Dennis Driscoll (at rostrum) addresses cattlemen while Undersecretary True Morse and Sec. Ezra Taft Benson listen (at right).

CIO goes to the FAIRS!

NORTH AND SOUTH, East and West, CIO state and local councils have been going to the fairs these recent autumn weeks, telling their friends and neighbors about a good American labor organization—the CIO—and what it does for its members, the community, the nation.

At Topeka, Kans., Jackson, Miss., Reading, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., and a host of other communities throughout the U. S., CIO booths have been hits of the fair.

Typical was the work of the Kansas State CIO Council, which distributed some 190,000 pamphlets at four state fairs. One of them is illustrated on this page: "Let's Play 20 Questions!" In plain and simple language, it tells the story of CIO as *"a great family of working people who serve the needs of America and the free world."*

At the Kentucky State Fair, both the State Council and the CIO Auto Workers and Packinghouse Workers together manned booths, with some 8000 visitors signing for chances on Amalgamated union label clothing.

Mississippi State CIO sponsored its first state fair display, awarding trophies to high scoring teams of youngsters from the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America. CIO's pamphlet on "Farmers and Workers Win Together" got wide distribution at all of the labor booths.

In Georgia, 159 CIO unionists helped to man the CIO booth at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta. Some 24,000 Georgians visited the display. Summing it up, State CIO Sec.-Treas. A. O. McKinney said: *"A CIO fair booth is the best way to reach the public. We have found that we now have new friends among the small businessmen, the farmers and other plain citizens."*

1. Is it animal, vegetable or mineral?

It's a little bit of all three but it's something else too . . . something that can't be put under a microscope or analyzed in a laboratory.

2. Is it American?

It's as American as apple pie, as baseball, as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

3. Does it have to do with people?

It consists entirely of people . . . their hopes, their desires.

4. It must be an organization then?

Right. It is not only an organization itself but it is also an organization of organizations.

5. Is it a farm organization?

It is not a farm organization though many of its objectives are the same as the objectives of the farmers . . . many of its members are the sons and daughters of farmers . . . and many of the programs it advocates are programs advocated by the farmers.

6. Is it a charitable organization?

No, but it contributes heavily to community charities. As a matter of fact, in the last Community Chest Drive in Kansas City, Kansas, part of this organization gave $58,000, the largest single contribution ever made.

7.

It is not a [illegible] the vo[illegible] congressmen are, what issues are important to them, and it urges its members and everybody else to vote . . . for whomever they please, but to vote.

9. Is this an old organization?

Not very. It was formed in 1936, but people have been forming organizations like it ever since the birth of our country.

10. Wh[illegible] the general policy of this organization?

The general policy of this organization is to preserve, protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy. Its constitution says so.

11. Who establishes the policy of the organization?

The policy of the organization is established by a convention of democratically elected delegates which meets every year.

16. This sounds like a labor organization?

You're close. It's an organization of labor organizations representing the men and women in the basic industries of the country.

18. Are its leaders democratically elected?

Yes sir. Its president [illegible]

19. Can anybody join this organization?

Yes. Anybody working in an [illegible] has members can j[illegible] support of everyone, wh[illegible] or on a farm, [illegible]

20. It must be the CIO?

You've got it right on the head. To be specific, the Kansas State Industrial Union Council (CIO) located at 726 Armstrong Ave., Kansas City, Kansas. Come in and say hello when you're around our way.

WOMEN VOTERS are urged to support Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic candidate for New York Mayor. From left, Helen Blanchard, Government & Civil Employees, Mrs. Ruth Tomaroff, Mrs. John Warjo, and Timothy Cronin, Transport Workers.

New York CIO Goes All-Out To Aid Wagner's Campaign

ALL OF THE techniques of contemporary political campaigning — from television and sound trucks to car cards— are being employed by New York City CIO unionists in support of the campaign to elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., as mayor.

A half-dozen television programs, a million pieces of literature, auto stickers, subway ads, and busy campaign offices throughout the nation's largest city—all of these are part of the New York CIO campaign, along with PAC block workers.

In the showdown campaign week leading up to the Nov. 3 election, the New York City race —in which Democrat Wagner opposes Republican Harold Riegelman and Liberal Rudolph Halley—is shaping up as another important "off-year" test of the national issues in '54 and '56.

As Averell Harriman said at a Wagner rally sponsored by two locals of the CIO Clothing Workers, the election of Wagner would aid "continuation of the policies of Pres. Roosevelt and Pres. Truman."

Wagner is the son of the late, great Sen. Wagner—author of the Wagner Act—and now is Manhattan's borough president.

WAGNER HIMSELF has struck hard at the connections of the Dewey Republican machine with racketeers, as in the Joe Fay case. And—in the field of municipal issues—he has pledged to work for more low-rent housing, more public schools, and to work for subway fare reduction.

The New York City CIO Council has set up a special campaign committee to work for Wagner and his running mates, Lawrence E. Gerosa for comptroller and Abe Stark for city council president.

Under the direction of Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, CIO has set up campaign headquarters in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, with two offices in the heavily-populated Harlem slum area.

A PAC CAMPAIGN fund of $100,000 was raised by the CIO Council for the municipal election.

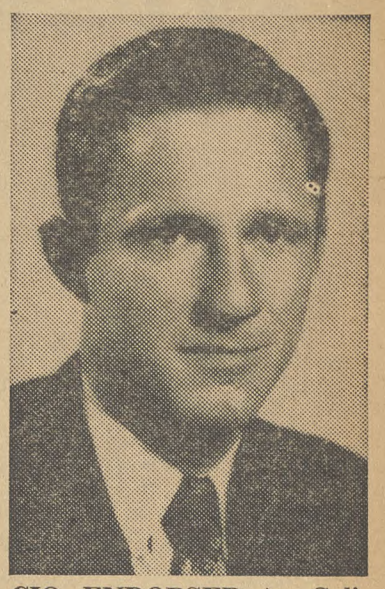
It has helped to finance a half-dozen television programs, including an hour-long telecast of a Manhattan Center rally last week. Spot radio announcements and programs in Italian, Spanish, German and Yiddish also were arranged.

More than 1000 car cards for Wagner were placed in subway cars and buses. Some 300,000 CIO-for-Wagner buttons "went like hot cakes," to quote one campaign worker, and 20,000 auto stickers also were distributed.

For several weeks, the Council's four sound trucks have been roaming the city, urging Wagner's election.

And in the final 10 days of the drive, the CIO trucks started hitting a series of plant gate rallies at shops and factories where 500,000 CIO members work.

With Wagner holding a strong lead in the New York Daily News poll, the estimated 2000 PAC block workers, CIO union representatives and rank-and-file unionists were giving a final push to the drive to help elect young Bob Wagner.



CIO ENDORSED in California's 24th Congressional Dist. by-election is George L. Arnold, young attorney and Democratic leader.

CIO Councils In Action

CONSUMERS' INTERESTS in preventing unwarranted increases in power, gas, telephone and other utility rates have been vigorously championed by the **Connecticut State CIO Council** in recent hearings before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Latest case involves the plea of the Connecticut Light & Power Co. for rate hikes, particularly on residential consumers. CIO says the utility has failed to prove its case, cites year-by-year increases in earnings and dividends for Connecticut Power.

In other cases, the Council has warned that a gas pipeline decision now pending before the Federal Power Commission —involving pipeline construction plans of Northeastern Gas Transmission Co. and Algonquin Gas Transmission Co.— may prove costly to hopes for lower gas bills. Earlier, Connecticut CIO battled rate boost move of the Southern New England Telephone Co.

No Sale

CIO members in Oklahoma swear this is a true story:

At the recent state fair in Tulsa, a concessionaire was selling portraits, including a fancy one of Pres. Eisenhower for $4.

Business was bad and on the seventh and last day of the fair, PAC Pipeline relates, the hawker was running up and down the aisle past the State CIO Council fair booth barking: "Is there a Republican in the House?"

When last seen he was offering the picture at $1.25 with no takers.

● Beginning in Lubbock, the **Texas CIO Council** and State CIO-PAC are holding a series of one-day legislative-political action educational conferences. Issues of social security, taxes, labor legislation and foreign policy are among the subjects. And each student group will send a delegation to meeting with congressman from that district.

● The women's vote is of growing importance, National CIO-PAC Rep. Esther Murray told recent meeting of the **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.** She cited GOP Administration's record of defending business interests as opposed to the consumers', and urged increased participation of wives and daughters of CIO unionists in political action.

● **California CIO Council**-affiliated locals are stepping up the drive for 1953 primary election PAC dollars through sale of legislative merit award tickets. The Council also is seeking local treasury contributions for use in state campaigns.

● Importance of increased political action was stressed by Edward M. Tod and James L. Pfaffenback, new and retiring presidents of **St. Louis CIO Council.** Pfaffenback, retiring after seven years to join CIO Auto Workers international staff, was honored at a recent reception. Tod, the new president, also is from UAW, was CIO liaison representative with local community chest. Oscar A. Ehrhardt of CIO Chemical Workers was returned to 12th term as executive secretary.

● An intensive community union label campaign is being carried out by the **Columbus, O., CIO Council** Union Label Committee in conjunction with the CIO Clothing Workers. Monthly meetings feature speakers on CIO history and the story of the union label as a trade mark of labor's progress. In just three months, some 10,000 pieces of union label literature have been distributed in the Columbus area.

● One of the newest CIO unions in Florida and a recent affiliate of the **Florida State CIO Council** is Tampa Local 656 of the Oil Workers. The Florida Council reports that already OWIU Local 656 "set an example for the rest of the unions in the state to follow. They have completed a 100% collection for PAC, with every man in the plan actively helping to do the job."

● The **Pennsylvania CIO Council** endorsed the State proposition, on the ballot Nov. 3, for holding a State Constitutional Convention to redraft the State's present patched-up constitution.

Election Calendar—

Nov. 3—Mayoralty election in New York City; CIO endorses Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Nov. 3—Gubernatorial election in New Jersey; CIO endorses Robert B. Meyner.

Nov. 3—Congressional by-election in New Jersey's 6th Dist.; CIO endorses Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

Nov. 3—Gubernatorial election in Virginia; no CIO endorsement.

Nov. 10—Congressional by-election in California's 24th Dist.; CIO endorses George Arnold.

Steel Union Warned On State Curbs

A WARNING that 14 states have passed "anti-labor legislation which is sounding the death knell of organized labor" was voiced at the CIO Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee meeting in New York City.

Frank N. Hoffman, USA-CIO legislative representative in Washington, told of the threat.

"Woe unto you if you disbelieve or disregard the national Administration's announced policy of returning labor and all other legislative matters to the states," he said.

"They have set out on that back-to-the-states movement, with the full support of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce."

Hoffman said 14 states already have passed "right-to-work" bills, which, he said, outlaws the union shop in future contracts. He urged the committee members to make an all-out fight against such legislation and recommended that USA-CIO locals set up legislative committees to "safeguard our interests."

Morse Raps Northwest Power Deal

GRANTING of 20-year contracts for Bonneville Dam power to four northwestern companies was described by Sen. Morse as "a sellout of public interest to private utility monopoly."

The Oregon independent blasted the action of Interior Sec. McKay in reversing previous policy on power sales from the huge federally-owned generating project.

"They undercut the public preference which has been part of the federal law for close to 50 years," Morse said. "In action these contracts will hurt the industrial growth of the Pacific Northwest. Their effects will be felt throughout the national economy."

Private utility companies had been restricted to five-year contracts while public agencies and big industry had 20-year agreements on power from Bonneville.

Idaho Power Aide Gives Away Case On Hells Canyon Dam

ONE OF THE Idaho Power Co.'s own engineers has admitted that the proposed high dam in Hells Canyon would produce more power initially than three low dams his company proposes.

Center of the controversy between public power and private power advocates has been utilization of the hydro-electric potential of the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Public power advocates say the proposed federally-built high dam would also produce power at substantially lower cost.

The engineer said he thought the power producing advantage of the high-level dam plan would only last a "few years."

Meanwhile, Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), told an REA co-op meeting in Birmingham that every member of the rural electric co-ops, and "indeed every person interested in low-cost electric power, should be alarmed over changes now being made in our electric power programs."

SPARKMAN said the GOP Administration has set out to curtail and hamper REA services, separate the co-ops from their source of federal power supply, drive a wedge between rural co-ops and municipally-owned power systems, and destroy TVA and prevent further multiple-purpose power developments.

On the same issue, rural electric officials from 10 Missouri Basin states voted to request Pres. Eisenhower and Interior Secy. McKay to postpone new power policies until Jan. 1, 1955. If the request fails, they plan to seek an injunction.

You And Your Money—

Fee-Boosting Doctors Undercut Steel Union Health Plan Gains

"THE FORTY THIEVES are pikers alongside some of those guys," said a CIO Steelworker from the Midwest, a member of the USA-CIO Intl. Wage Policy Committee.

He was talking about some doctors and surgeons who push up their fees and charges when workers gain health and hospital insurance protection through collective bargaining, leaving some extra to pay on top of Blue Cross or similar insurance protection.

The social insurance (that is, health, hospitalization and surgical) protection of current Steelworker contracts got extensive discussion at the recent Wage Policy Committee meeting in New York City.

Present steel union contracts generally provide for a contributory social insurance program. Both workers and employers put up 2.5c hourly per employe toward the program.

A coming USA-CIO bargaining goal, it was indicated, will be a health program "based on need" and "completely non-contributory."

John Tomayko, head of the steel union's pension and social insurance department, said organized doctors have tried to nullify the social insurance program by boosting medical and hospital fees.

When a worker tells a doctor he has medical insurance, Tomayko said, the doctor raises his bill, so that the steel worker has something extra to pay.

"SO FAR we've found no way of satisfying the greed of the doctors," the USA-CIO aide said.

He suggested the best way to put some restraint on the doctors is to get the steel companies to pay the full cost of social insurance, so that mangament will be interested in preventing unreasonable medical fees.

The situation now existing, the USA-CIO discussion indicated, is another good reason for enacting a comprehensive, adequate program for national health insurance.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

A NATIONAL business writer, Elmer Roessner of McClure Syndicate, recently observed that on the one hand there's a do-it-yourself trend for building furniture, house decorating, etc., with such work made easy for the amateur by small power tools, ready-pasted wallpaper, rubber-base paints, etc.

'Ulcer Cure' Seized By U. S.

The Food & Drug Administration has seized 50 shipments of Tryptacin, widely advertised as an ulcer "cure" by the Rhodes Pharmacal Co., Inc., of Cleveland.

The multiple seizure came after the manufacturer continued a nation-wide advertising campaign, despite a federal court decision that he was violating the pure food and drug act.

FDA also reported 96 other seizures, including 333 tons of unfit food and 16 cases of adulterated drugs and devices.

But on the other hand, there's a don't-do-it-yourself trend, with much of the housewife's work eased by ready-to-eat cereals, frozen cooked dishes, etc. **Roessner surmised that with the time you save by not doing your own cooking you can build your own furniture.**

He's got a good point, although he may not have meant it the way we're going to take it. It's almost vital in these days of expensive housing to do much of your own handiwork around a home. But it's even more vital to avoid money waste in the foods you buy and assure your family maximum nutrition for your food dollars. The trend to commercially-prepared foods may ease the housewife's work, but there may be other ways to do that at less cost of the family's money and nourishment.

One of the biggest wastes of both money and nutrition is the widespread use of prepared breakfast cereals—all the puffies, flakes, wheaties and others that come in boxes ready to pour into bowls. A package of puffed wheat looks big for 17c, but what do you actually get? You get four ounces. The price is actually 68c a pound.

IF YOU ANALYZE the food value, the pound of puffed wheat (four boxes of the stuff) gives your family 1613 calories and 49 grams of valuable protein. Wheat flakes, another widely-used prepared cereal, yield about the same food value at the same high cost. Ready-to-eat oat cereal is a little better value. At a cost of 17c for a seven-ounce box, which is a cost of about 40c a pound, it yields more calories (1797) and protein (66 grams).

But in comparison, a box of oatmeal, which you cook yourself, costs only 17c a pound and yields 1770 calories and 65 grams of protein. Other cereals you cook yourself, especially whole-grain cereals, are great money-savers and nutrition-providers.

Moreover, scientists point out that processing methods more drastic than baking, such as to make puffed and exploded breakfast foods, impair the nutritional value of the protein in cereal. Of course if you eat plenty of animal protein foods besides (such as milk, meat, eggs, fish and cheese), the reduced protein value of the breakfast cereals will not be harmful. But protein foods are expensive. Why not give your family the best sources of it?

ANOTHER don't-do-it-yourself trend has been to cake mixes. The problem here is not one of cost so much as nutrition and quality. Some cake mixes may cost about the same as making your own at home, and produce fairly good cakes (and some don't). But the question here is the nutrition. You may have observed that the cake-mix manufacturers don't list all the ingredients.

When you prepare your own mix, you can step up the nutrition by your choice of ingredients. One of the easiest ways to add high-quality nutrition to mixes, especially when making cookies for the children, is to sift in a little extra dry milk. Cakes and cookies made with extra dry milk are not only more nourishing, but have better flavor and texture (fewer air holes and softer, silkier texture), nutritionists advise.

Labor's World—

ICFTU Unit Presents Plan To Help Latin America

A SEVEN-POINT program by which the United States may lessen "resentments and differences" with Latin American countries has been offered to the State Dept. by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

It was given in the form of a memorandum to John M. Cabot, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, by an ORIT delegation that included Dr. Ernst Schwarz, ORIT assistant secretary and secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

The memorandum pointed out that "spontaneously or by force of circumstances" Latin American nations must join the U. S. in the fight against communism, but that continental unity is being destroyed by the Communists themselves on one hand and by Peronismo, the totalitarian movement welling up from Argentina, on the other.

THESE FORCES are strengthened by dictatorships which oppress the people, because no place else is there any relief held out to the great masses, it continued. At the same time the dictators boast of their ties with the U. S., weakening this nation's position among workers, farmers and small businessmen.

To offset this, the memorandum suggested:

1. More "disinterested economic and technical" aid to Latin American countries, such as Point Four.

2. Non-intervention in internal politics of Latin American nations by U. S. companies, payment of just wages to their workers, and recognition of trade unions.

3. Development of a "liberal" policy for importation of Latin American products at just prices.

4. Strengthened relations with democratic governments, and no action that could be interpreted as support of the dictators.

5. Development of a plan of interchange of union leaders, intellectuals and artists between the U. S. and Latin American countries.

6. Attendance by the U. S. at the 10th Pan American Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, only upon condition that that nation re-establish democratic liberties.

7. Support of friendly gestures by Latin American countries to settle the dispute over the right of asylum between Peru and Colombia.

ICFTU

The ICFTU has formally called on affiliates throughout the world to contribute to the $250,000 fund established at its third world congress in Stockholm last summer to help workers of East Berlin and Eastern Germany in their struggle against oppression. The CIO has pledged $50,000.

East German Reds Get A Dumping

East German workers are having a fine time beating up Communist Party officials and even tossing them into canals and rivers, according to the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The assailants have been able to avoid capture thus far, leading the committee to conclude that the spirit of resistance of workers and other Germans alike was not broken by the brutal reprisals that followed the June 17 uprising.

CIO Church Unit Urged

THE CIO Chemical Workers executive board has called for establishment of a National CIO Committee for Church Liaison in a resolution to be presented to the CIO convention in Cleveland Nov. 16.

The union's board called attention to a statement by Dr. Elton Trueblood, a prominent minister, that "the church has become a class institution of owners, managers, professional people and white collar workers," and proposed a "program of action."

Ohio Council Hits Closing Health Office

CLOSING of the Region IV office of the U. S. Health, Education & Welfare Dept. in Cleveland, O., was scored by Pres. James P. Griffiin and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council.

Their protests were voiced in letters addressed to Pres. Eisenhower, H-E-W. Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby, and to Ohio's two senators and 23 congressmen.

The letters appealed to Ohio's congressional delegation "to prevent a rash act which will foist hardship on deserving people, make political considerations and maneuvering more important than human beings and bring sharp censure on the national administration."

THE OHIO Council action, which was concurred in by the Cleveland IUC, called to mind a recent similar cut in federal public services when congressional penny pinching forced curtailment of offices of the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service and of the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour division.

The Ohio Council letter pointed out that the Region IV office of H-E-W, which covers Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky, serves an area third in population in the U. S., third in expenditures for public assistance and third in number of beneficiaries of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance.

"The fourth regional office working out of Cleveland," the letter said, "was opened in May, 1936, just a few months after the passage of the Social Security Act. It has served one of the most vital areas in the entire nation in a non-political, efficient and understanding manner."

Velde Out Of Senate Contest

Rep. Velde (R.) isn't going to run against Sen. Douglas (D.) in the Illinois senatorial contest next year. The House un-American Activities Committee chairman announced that he will seek re-election to his fifth term from a downstate district.

Price-Fixing 'Fair Trade' Law Upheld By High Court

STATE "fair trade" laws, which permit manufacturers to fix retail prices of brand name goods, remained undisturbed following the second Supreme Court decision in recent weeks.

Under the first action, the court refused to hear an appeal from a Georgia Supreme Court ruling which declared Georgia's 1937 "fair trade" law "null and void."

The second decision, resulting from a Louisiana case, found the court refusing to disturb the "fair trade" law in that State.

Two years ago the court had held that "non-signers" do not have to maintain brand name prices set by manufacturers. Congress immediately passed the McGuire Act to circumvent this decision and the recent high court decisions have the effect of allowing state supreme courts to make the final ruling on the legality of such acts adopted by their state legislatures.

Auto Local Forms New Blood Bank

A blood bank for members and their dependents has been established by CIO Auto Workers Local 23 in Indianapolis. Covering employes of the Chevrolet plant there, the bank is operated in cooperation with the Marion county blood bank.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

THE FIRST TIME in our history, at our Cleveland convention, we'll have the opportunity to gather our entire staff of CIO. It seems to me that the decision of Pres. Reuther and myself is one of the most important that we have made.

It will give the men and women who carry out the policies of CIO a chance to sit down together, to discuss mutual problems, to work towards closer relationships, and toward a greater coordination of our program.

We are a human organization. We measure our success in terms of human values rather than in dollar and cents. Our representatives have a special problem, as compared to the representatives of business and industry. The business representative can easily measure his job by totaling up a sheet of figures to show how much profit he has brought to his company. But the profit of a trade union—if you can use the word "profit"—is human welfare and dignity. How do you measure that?

MANY OF OUR MEN are just human enough to get discouraged. Many of the great changes our union has brought into the life of the nation are now so firmly fixed in the minds of the public that they no longer stand out as achievements—people take them as a matter of course. Human progress is slow. Often the spade-work done by a loyal and hard-working organizer, in bringing the union message to a community, will not show for many years.

For our part, as the leaders of CIO, we want to demonstrate to our staff the complete confidence we have in them, and their ability to do the tremendous job that lies ahead of us. We want them to know their efforts are appreciated and their voices will always be heard.

Many of the die-hard reactionaries of this country are still of the mind they can stop the trade union movement, break it. They have learned the methods of divide and conquer.

THOSE OF US who have spent most of our lives in the organizational field know how these companies work. They wait till the last few days of a campaign and then pour all the dirt and slander they can into the task of confusing workers. The reactionaries seem to be using a similar technique as our convention draws near. They are timing their propaganda of confusion to attempt to divert us from our convention job.

Our answer is simple. We plan to get together, and bring together, the responsible leadership and staff of CIO, and to fuse together our thinking into a solid and militant program for furthering the work of CIO.

We could spend a great deal of time, wasted time, answering these malicious critics. I believe no answer is necessary, other than the determination to weld together a still greater organization dedicated to a still greater program. We have before us the vision of a stronger, better America. That's the big job. Certainly, it calls for all our efforts.

'Creeping GM-ism' Gives UAW Problems At Kaiser

CREEPING "GM-ism" is still causing trouble for the CIO Auto Workers at Kaiser Motor's giant Willow Run plant.

Although UAW-CIO Local 142 recently signed an amended Kaiser contract, it is wondering what the effects of leasing additional space in the Willow Run plant to General Motors will have on the security of Kaiser employes.

Kaiser Motors Co. is negotiating with GM for leasing an additional 65,000 square feet. Should GM lease this extra space, it would be using about 45% of the 3.5 million square feet at Willow Run.

Local 142 has written Edgar Kaiser, Kaiser Motors' president, asking for an immediate meeting with Edgar and his father, Henry Kaiser, to discuss the firm's future.

THE LOCAL wrote that no settlement with GM will be satisfactory that fails to take into account job security, seniority and pension rights of the local's members.

The first lease to GM prevented Kaiser from bidding on the C-123 cargo plane contract. Local 142 said this was done after UAW "went to Washington and met with the secretary of the air force and gained the right for Kaiser to bid on the C-123 contract."

"Now the ominous shadow of GM has crept past the boundaries of the original lease," Local 142 warned.

Kaiser Motors is planning to operate with 3000 to 4000 workers instead of the 13,000 it had prior to government cancellattion of its aircraft contracts several months ago.

On the basis of this change in its plans, the firm asked to amend its union contracts. The amendments provide for a reduction in the number of UAW stewards, a change in the provision for their overtime pay, and the consolidation of many job classifications.

Lansing Station Adds Vandercook

Newest station to join the network carrying the CIO-sponsored radio program, "John W. Vandercook and the News" Monday through Friday nights is in Lansing, Mich.

The station, an independent, is WILS at 1320 on the dial, and the broadcast time is 10:00 p.m.

Vandercook is heard nationally on some 150 ABC stations at 7:00 p.m. eastern time and 6:00 p.m. in the Central, Mountain and Pacific time zones in most cities.

NLRB Curbs Vote Rights Of Unions In Oath Cases

UNIONS will not be permitted to appear on the ballot in representation elections if any officer is under indictment on a charge of filing false non-Communist affidavits, the National Labor Relations Board announced in a statement of policy last week.

Where such unions have filed election petitions, the board announcement said, action will be deferred until the courts decide the guilt or innocence of the officer in question.

Stressing that it draws "no inference of guilt from the issuance of the indictment," the board declared that under its new policy a conviction "would necessarily invalidate any certifications or other official action taken by the board in reliance on the truth" of the affidavits, which are required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The new policy will affect all locals of two international unions which were expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination.

They are the Fur & Leather Workers, whose president, Ben Gold, is under indictment, and the Marine Cooks & Stewards. Hugh Bryson, president of the latter group, also is awaiting trial on a charge of filing a false affidavit.

FOUR LOCAL union officers have been indicted on similar charges. They are Ernest M. Hupman, United Electrical Workers Local 801, and Walter C. Lohman, UE Local 768, both of Dayton, O.; Milton E. Jencks, Local 890, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, El Paso, Tex.; and Olga Zenchuk, Local 69, CIO Packinghouse Workers Detroit.

The new board policy was indicated when Chairman Guy Farmer said in a speech that a "stringent program" was being prepared to deal with "the dangerous abuse" of NLRB processes by Communists.

TWUA Saves 200 Jobs As Mill Reopens

SOME 200 members of the CIO Textile Workers were assured of re-employment when TWUA-CIO signed a contract with the new owner of a Plymouth, Mass., mill which closed two years ago.

The new proprietor is Bernard Goldfine, who purchased the woolen and worsted mill formerly operated by George Mabbett & Sons.

The new contract guarantees payment of accumulated vacation pay and old age severance pay, and maintenance of established seniority rights.

"WE ARE glad to enter into this new contract which apparently insures survival of the Mabbett mill and a measure of security for the workers who have worked there so loyally and so long," said TWUA-CIO Sec.-Treas. John Chupka.

"We are particularly pleased by two rather special aspects of the change in ownership. The first is Goldfine's confidence that good management, with a will to stay in business, can operate a textile mill profitably in New England.

"Our union has always held this viewpoint, not because we have any sectional interests or prejudices, but because we believe the migration of industry is an unnecessary economic waste which unfairly penalizes the workers and the community without providing any lasting benefit to the employer."

Guild Gets Pact On Canada Radio

Negotiations covering almost a year won wage increases and other benefits for some 60 CIO Newspaper Guildsmen employed in the radio and television newsroom by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

ANG-CIO also obtained a 40-hour week, improvement in holiday pay, night shift differentials, overtime pay, paid vacations and sick leave. Negotiations began in the fall of 1953 and were concluded late in the summer of this year.

O'Connor Denies Contempt Case

Harvey O'Connor, former public relations director for the CIO Oil Workers, has pleaded innocent in U. S. District Court in Washington to a charge of contempt of Congress.

The charge grew out of O'Connor's refusal to tell Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and his Senate Investigations Subcommittee if he were a Communist. OWIU-CIO is backing O'Connor's stand.

Gerhard Van Arkle, one of O'Connor's lawyer, said the case involves "an important constitutional and civil liberties question affecting all citizens."

O'Connor relied on the First Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of speech, in refusing to tell the committee whether or not he was a Communist when he wrote books distributed to U. S. information centers. Later he freely told reporters he was not and never had been a Communist.

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The big annual Convention Issue of The CIO News will be published on Nov. 23, immediately after the 15th CIO Constitutional Convention in Cleveland.

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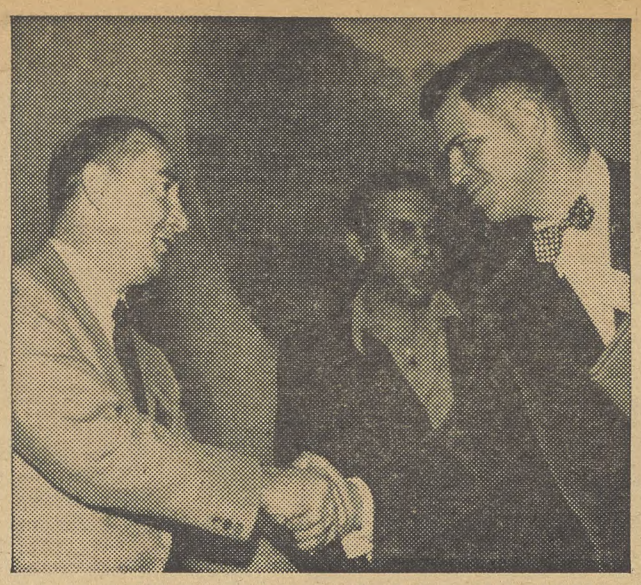

A GOAL of "freedom, peace and security in a world without discrimination" was reaffirmed by some 500 delegates from Michigan locals of the CIO Auto Workers at a recent state conference on fair practices and civil rights in Detroit. At left, W. H. Oliver, UAW Fair Practices Dept. co-director, greets Caroline Davis, Lillian Hatcher and Harry Ross of union staff. Center, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey greets Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who addressed conference. At right, a round-table of experts who answered the delegates' questions on local, U. S. FEPC.

Chemical Workers Hit A-Plant Closing

ANNOUNCEMENT of plans to "virtually abandon" an expensive Atomic Energy Commission plant near Dayton, O., brought a protest from the CIO Chemical Workers, who last week urged Pres. Eisenhower and heads of the AEC to investigate the matter.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, after hearing the Chemical Workers protest, promised an immediate, searching investigation.

Telegrams sent out by UGCCW Pres. Elwood Swisher, on behalf of the union's executive board, said that the present highly trained personnel is being "scattered to the four winds," and the Dayton plant and equipment which cost hundreds of millions of dollars are idle and "without present plans for participation in future operations of the AEC."

LOCAL 420 at the Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg, near Dayton, brought the problem to light in a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower protesting plans to put plant, equipment and about 1000 skilled workers on standby status.

"We are anxious that these facilities be used in the national interest," the local said, "and that present waste of equipment, skills and personnel be ended."

Robert P. Buchanan, Gas-Coke board member and the union's director for Ohio, said the Miamisburg Chamber of Commerce and other interested parties had joined forces with Local 420 and were preparing for a march on Washington to protest the action in person.

The AEC, in an official statement to the press, said the cutback was only 30%. But the union's board said that official information available showed a 90% cutback would in effect by Jan. 1 when a staff of 600 skilled technicians, physicists and scientists would be reduced to about 40.

IN ANOTHER action the UGCCW board proposed scenic restoration of Niagara Falls with financing to come at least in part by fees from public power development of the American side of the falls under treaty with Canada.

Stephen G. McMullen, board member and Niagara Falls area director, said the competitive disadvantage of high-cost power in northern New York state has resulted in an exodus of chemical and other industries to cheaper power areas.

CWA Protests Strike Move By Military

THE CIO Communications Workers last week protested for the second time in as many months against military strike-breaking.

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wrote Defense Sec. Charles E. Wilson that the intervention occurred in Norfolk, Va., during a recent, brief CWA strike against Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia.

Beirne wrote "it appears that this case is not quite the same" as the earlier one. Some 30 cots were moved from the Norfolk Navy operating base to a telephone company building for use by strikebreakers.

"In this instance, the government-owned property went directly from Federal Naval Base to a telephone company building," Beirne wrote.

THE FIRST instance occurred at several locations in Maryland, when 300 cots and blankets were lent to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Baltimore for use by strikebreakers. CWA-CIO also protested to Wilson in that case.

CWA also announced that its defense fund paid out $756,000 for assistance during four victorious strikes and still has about $1 million on hand.

Most extensive use of the fund came in the 59-day strike against Indiana Bell when $450,000 was paid in direct aid to strikers.

Stronger Drive For Civil Rights Set By Michigan Auto Workers

A WIDE-RANGE program for expanding fair practices on the job and in the community and to win enactment of local, state and federal civil rights legislation was drafted at a recent Michigan-wide conference of the CIO Auto Workers.

Some 450 delegates and 50 resource experts participated in the Detroit conference, which was co-sponsored by the UAW-CIO Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept., and the five auto union regions in the state.

General theme of the conference, said William H. Oliver, Fair Practices Dept. co-director, was "freedom, peace and security in a world without discrimination."

AMONG MAJOR conference decisions and resolutions were:

- A call for "redoubling of efforts to obtain FEPC legislation in every Michigan industrial city." (Pontiac and River Rouge are among cities with local anti-bias laws; one was defeated some months ago in Detroit.)
- Continued full support of the fight to end filibustering rules in the Senate, a roadblock to federal civil rights laws.
- A recommendation that the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Dept. seek guarantees of equality of opportunity under all joint union-management apprenticeship programs.
- A call for increased construction of low-rent public housing open to all tenants without racial or religious restriction.
- A call for the UAW to confer with Michigan policy officials toward a uniform policy of enforcement of Michigan's civil rights law for equal public accommodations.
- Full support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its legal fight in the Supreme Court against segregation in public schools.

Both UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vice Pres. John W. Livingston related instances in which the union's Intl. Executive Board had moved speedily to correct discriminatory practices in compliance with the auto union's constitution.

Roy Reuther, union political action coordinator, emphasized the importance of PAC work to bring into being the conference's numerous legislative proposals.

Among conference participants were George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Civil Rights Committee; Frank Shane, executive secretary of the CIO Steelworkers Civil Rights Committee; and James Turner, assistant director of the CIO Rubber Workers Fair Practices Dept.

ACWA Gives $1000 To NAACP Fund

The CIO Clothing Workers have contributed $1000 to the "Fighting Fund for Freedom" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"The NAACP is doing a magnificent job to end discrimination and intolerance," said Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the ACWA.

Other recent CIO contributions to the NAACP fund came from CIO Auto Workers Local 9 and CIO Electrical Workers Local 917, both of South Bend, Ind.

'Workers Are People,' UAW Reminds Harvester Bosses

WORKERS are people, the CIO Auto Workers reminded International Harvester Co. in full-page ads which appeared last week in major newspapers across the nation.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the company that "labor is not a ton of steel." He said labor may have been regarded as a commodity formerly but "we have now established the principle that collective bargaining agreements are a matter of human relationships and that they have to do with people and human values . . ."

Contending that the contract is "a living document" and subject to change with the times, the UAW-CIO asked International Harvester to meet the terms set with other firms in the auto and farm implement field.

The union seeks conversion to the new BLS price index, an annual improvement factor adjustment, health and welfare coverage for retired workers and adjustments in base rates, wages for skilled trades and in pensions.

Cited in the ads was International Harvester's treatment of the grievance clause. With two impartial umpires fired and no umpire in 18 of the past 33 months, UAW claimed 1800 grievances had piled up.

The company's profits, the ads claimed, were $38.5 million after taxes for the nine-month period ending July 31. This was a slight increase over the same period a year ago.

Putting "profits above people" was behind the firm's attitude towards its workers, the Auto union ads concluded.

IUE Gains New Wage Boost At Wagner

FOR THE SECOND time this year CIO Electrical Workers have won wage increases for 5100 members at Wagner Electric Co. in St. Louis.

This means that the over all raises for the year for the Wagner workers are several cents an hour above the national pattern in the industry, the IUE said.

The recently won hikes, all of which are retroactive to Aug. 3, provide 2c to 4c an hour more for production workers, and $6.93 a week more for clerical employes.

THE UNION won 10c in general wage increases, three days paid leave for death in the family, seven guaranteed paid holidays and a 25c an hour additional increase for janitors and watchmen at the Hillard Corp., Elmira, N. Y.

IUE-CIO also obtained 6c to 14c hourly wage increases at the Bendix Friez plant in Baltimore. Also won were boosts of 9c to 10c an hour and incorporation of a previous 13c hourly cost-of-living increase into the base rate at Standard Register Co., Dayton, O.

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'Let 'Em Eat Cake'

Incredible suggestion that workers "follow the industry" when a plant moves out of a community was the contribution of Deputy Assistant Sec. of Commerce for Domestic Affairs Carl F. Oechsle to solution of unemployment problem posed by delegation from New England Dist. 2, CIO Electrical Workers, in conferences with government officials in Washington. Here Sec. of Commerce Weeks gets figures on startling rise in New England joblessness in last six weeks from some of the IUE-CIO group. Shown (left to right) are Frank Matues, Tom Williams, Weeks, Dist. 2 Sec.-Treas. Anthony Cimino, Mary Allen and Ralph Labriole. (Page 3.)

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Black Tuesday For GOP—

Fair Dealers Win In Local Elections

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Fair Dealers Win In State, City Elections

"HIGH-HANDED" big business policies of the Republican Administration came up for the test at the polls in state, congressional and more than 100 municipal elections last week.

And as the final returns came in on Nov. 4—just a year to a day after the 1952 Republican presidential and congressional victories—it was plain that Fair Deal sections of the Democratic party were on the rebound.

Democratic victories in New Jersey—winning the governorship and a special congressional contest—and the landslide victory of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for mayor of New York City highlighted the results. They were matched by Democratic victories in a half-dozen other cities.

CIO-PAC block workers were out in force in several of the campaigns, and the results were hailed by National PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. He said:

"The results of the election were the people's answer to the high-handed methods of big business in taking over and running the government of the United States.

"They have expressed their anger and resentment in unmistakable terms. I hope the Administration will take heed and change its course."

In New Jersey, particularly, GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall had gone all out. Pres. Eisenhower voiced a blanket endorsement of Republicans. The Citizens for Eisenhower outfit was revived. But it all failed.

AFTERWARDS, at a White House press conference, the President said "I've lost skirmishes before." He predicted things will look better next year for the GOP.

Another Republican, Rep. Reed (N.Y.), blamed GOP defeats on their failure to carry out their 1952 campaign promises. Former Pres. Truman said the results show "the Democrats still believe in the New Deal and the Fair Deal—and so do the people."

First in Wisconsin and then in New Jersey, the Democrats have won by-elections in districts which previously never sent Democrats to Congress. The House lineup now is 218 Republicans, 215 Democrats, one independent, with a vacancy to be filled Nov. 10 in California.

Here's a state-by-state digest of the returns:

NEW JERSEY: Ten years of Republican domination were ended by the twin Democratic victories for Governor and in the 6th Congressional Dist.

A GOP record of corruption and links to racketeers was emphasized by Robert B. Meyner in the campaign that won the top state office. He scored a majority of more than 156,000 over GOP Paul L. Troast, contractor and friend of Joe Fay, convicted labor extortionist.

In the industrial and suburban 6th Dist., centering around Elizabeth and Plainfield, Harrison A. Williams won by a narrow, 2000-vote margin over GOP George F. Hetfield. The by-election was for the seat formerly held by Rep. Case (R.), who won a year ago by 54,000 votes.

Williams, a young attorney and former CIO Steelworker, was aided by a strong CIO-PAC campaign organization. Some 2000 poll workers were out on election day, reflecting strong CIO union organization in Union County.

The congressional result was described as "a clear cut victory for the return of liberal government" by State CIO Council Pres. Carl Holderman. And he said that Meyner's gubernatorial election was "an outstanding victory for clean and decent government. It should be a warning to the Republican party that corruption will not be tolerated..."

Holderman pointed out that Williams won on a liberal platform against Hetfield's ultra-conservative "platform of support for Eisenhower," and said the result "is a definite indication of the fears the people have about the big business Administration."

In state legislative contests, two CIO members won races for the State Assembly. They were Frank Meloni, president of the South Jersey CIO Council in Camden, and Thomas Lazzion, president of CIO Auto Workers Local 300 in Passaic.

NEW YORK CITY: A landslide mayoralty vote for young Wagner, Manhattan borough president and son of the late Sen. Wagner, also brought Democratic control of the City Council.

Wagner gained a plurality of more than 360,000 votes over Republican Harold Riegelman and Liberal Rudolph Halley. The Democrats won 20 out of 25 City Council seats, four of the five borough presidencies, and 10 of 11 judicial posts.

The Wagner victory was aided by a vigorous labor campaign spearheaded by the New York City CIO Council, and bitter daily press editorial attacks on the Council and Michael Quill, City CIO and Transport Workers president.

The results also strengthened Fair Deal forces in the New York Democratic party in preparation for next year's gubernatorial campaign.

CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz hailed the results, said "the important job facing us is to translate this mandate into a victory in the state in 1954. The first 10 months of Wagner's Administration will have a heavy bearing on '54. If his government operates for the people in the best New Deal-Fair Deal tradition, a state victory can be achieved."

CONNECTICUT: Democrats continued their recent swing of local victories. In New Haven, Richard C. Lee, with local CIO Council backing, was elected mayor, ending eight years of Republican rule. In Hartford, Democrat Dominick de Lucco won.

PENNSYLVANIA: Strongly supported by the Steel City CIO Council and other labor forces in Pittsburgh, Mayor David L. Lawrence was re-elected for an unprecedented third term by a 55,000-vote majority. In Philadelphia, Republicans won local judicial contests.

OHIO: In Cleveland, a CIO-PAC endorsed independent Democrat, Anthony J. Celebrezze, defeated Republican William McDermott by 30,000 votes. In Cincinnati, CIO Steelworker Al Jordan—strongly backed by the CIO Council in a campaign protesting local runaway rent boosts—was successful in his contest for City Council.

MICHIGAN: Four CIO-endorsed members of the Detroit Common Council were re-elected in light voting. They were Mary V. Beck, Edward Connor, Louis C. Miriani and Eugene Van Antwerp.

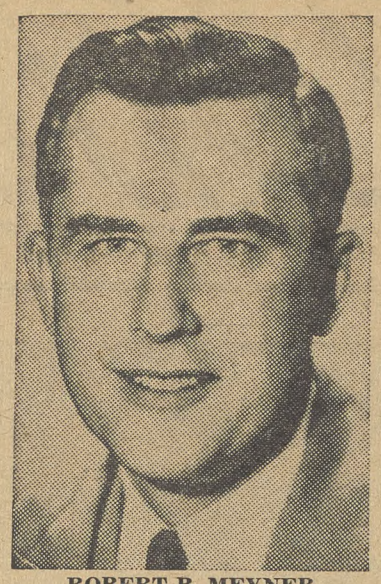
ILLINOIS: In mixed results in Chicago, Democrats won four out of five aldermanic contests, while the Republicans took seven of 13 Cook County judicial posts.

IOWA: In industrial Davenport, Walter Beuse became the city's first Democratic mayor in 20 years.

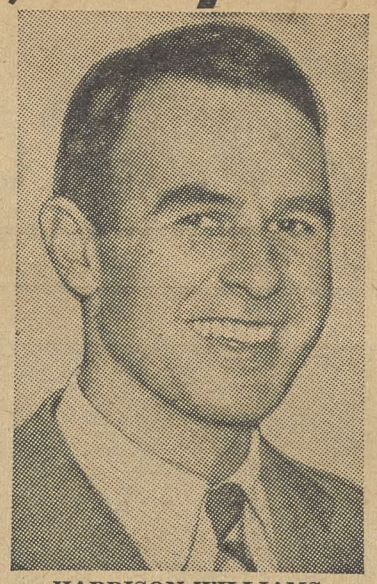
VIRGINIA: The Byrd Dixiecrat organization (which backed Eisenhower in '52) was given a comparatively close contest by the growing state Republican party (which in the past has aided Byrd in Democrat primaries). The Byrd Democrat, Thomas Stanley, won by a 5-4 lead over Republican Ted Dalton.

TENNESSEE: A series of CIO-endorsed constitutional amendments which abolished the poll tax, lengthened the governor's term to four years, upped legislators' pay and extended local home rule were approved by voters.

"Okay, Now Give Us That Old Smile"



ROBERT B. MEYNER



HARRISON WILLIAMS

ROBERT F. WAGNER, JR.

The White House announced Pres. Eisenhower supports "Republican candidates everywhere." Then the Democrats won the governorship and a congressional by-election in New Jersey while Wagner's New York sweep led a series of municipal election victories.

The Big Spenders Were Big Losers

It cost the Republicans five times as much to lose the New Jersey gubernatorial race as it cost the Democrats to win it.

Figures filed with the State showed that Republican nominee Paul L. Troast reported in a preliminary statement spending $45,201 of a $46,072 fund. The new Democratic Governor, Robert B. Meyner, listed an expenditure of $8316 out of a $10,277 fund in his preliminary report.

Unquote

"The Republican plutocracy, recently substituted in Washington for the Democratic government wrought by Thomas Jefferson, fought for by Andrew Jackson, liberalized by Woodrow Wilson and immortalized by Franklin Roosevelt, should be appropriately and indelibly branded in '53; courageously and effectually sterilized in '54 by the election of a Democratic Congress, and inexorably and eternally exiled by the election of a Democratic President and Congress in '56. I have come not to praise this Administration but to help bury it."

—Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D. W. Va.) in a speech in Utica, N. Y.

CWA Cracks Open Shop Front In Northern Ontario

CIO COMMUNICATIONS Workers in Canada have won a precedent-setting check-off provision from the Northern Telephone Co., whose operations spread across 1000 miles of sparsely-settled northern Ontario and Quebec.

In addition, CWA won a wage boost of 4c an hour across-the-board, retroactive to July 1, and an additional 1c an hour effective Jan. 1.

A closely-united well-heeled employers' group has until now avoided agreeing to this fundamental union objective, the deduction of union dues.

This is the same rough gold-mining territory where mine owners, fighting the check-off, several months ago forced several thousand hard rock miners—members of the CIO Steelworkers—to go on strike. They are still out in the gold fields.

CWA's contract with Northern Telephone expired June 30. Workers didn't go on strike, but pushed the case through the steps of the government's mediation machinery.

Around Oct. 1 the mediation service, which unlike that in the U. S. has the right to make recommendations, proposed a wage increase and other improvements but did not recommend the check-off.

Settlement came at the end of a marathon bargaining session starting on the morning of Oct. 27 and continuing to 4 a.m. the next day. Other gains won include a jointly paid-for hospital, surgical and in-hospital medical payment plan for all employes, with employes having the right to enroll their dependents at the full rate. One job was reclassified upward.

Officers Meet In Cleveland As CIO Convention Nears

PRELIMINARIES to the 1953 National CIO convention will get under way this week in Cleveland, with the five-day convention opening on Nov. 16 in the Public Auditorium.

Pre-convention sessions of top CIO and national union officers will begin on Armistice Day, with a one-day session of the CIO Executive Committee. On Nov. 12, the full CIO Executive Board will meet.

The convention resolutions committee, headed by Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, has scheduled a session on Nov. 13.

A meeting of the full CIO staff, from national headquarters in Washington and field offices around the country, has been called by Pres. Walter P. Reuther for Nov. 14.

Also over the pre-convention weekend will be a two-day meeting of the CIO Editors & Public Relations Conference.

Several national figures have accepted invitations invited to address the convention, including Sec. of Labor Mitchell, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Chester Bowles, former ambassador to India, and Fred Hinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers Association.

IUE Protests Mounting New England Layoffs

THE STONY advice that workers should "follow the industry" when it moves to another part of the country was given a delegation of CIO Electrical Workers that carried word of spreading unemployment in New England to government officials in Washington last week.

This course was suggested by Earl F. Oechsle, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for domestic affairs, after Sec.-Treas. Anthony Cimino of IUE-CIO Dist. 2 warned that the combined effects of runaway employers, plant dispersals and armament order cutbacks were becoming a major threat to the area's economy.

Cimino promptly retorted that most New England employers who moved South "certainly aren't encouraging the workers to follow the industry." He said that when workers follow the General Electric Co., which has moved some plants to low-wage areas, they are hired only at lower pay scales.

NEW PROGRAM for dealing with labor surplus areas, such as New England, was held out to CIO Electrical Workers delegation by Sec. of Labor James Mitchell. Smiling over their own private joke are (left to right) Tom Williams, William Kronenberg, Mitchell, Frank Fahey and IUE-CIO Dist. 2 Sec.-Treas. Anthony Cimino. The union group presented a program to ease the situation.

ASSISTANCE in solving New England's rapidly growing unemployment problem was sought by committee from IUE-CIO Dist. 2 at series of meetings in Washington with government figures. Shown conferring with Sen. Green (D. R. I.), seated, are (left to right) Frank Matues, Pres. William Belanger of Massachusetts CIO Council, Tom Williams, Frank Fahey and Ralph Labriole.

Jobs Drop By 6000

The delegation was sent to Washington by the district council after a survey showed a drop of 6000 in employment of large New England plants, under contract to the union, in the last few weeks. The statistics it presented were more up-to-date than those available to top government officials.

In the Commerce Dept., in addition to Oechsle, they saw Sec. Weeks and Lothair Teeter, assistant secretary for domestic affairs. They also saw Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, Dir. Arthur Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and Army, Navy and Air Force representatives. A delegation called on Sen. Green (D. R.I.).

To the government officials and Green, the group presented a program for administrative and legislative action aimed at easing the situation and strengthening the economy nationally.

Weeks, expressing surprise at the recent rapid growth of unemployment in New England, invited a committee from the delegation to return to Washington for a conference later this month.

A few days after Mitchell and Flemming indicated to the group that new plans were in the offing, the latter announced a program to aid "chronic heavy unemployment" areas. CIO spokesmen said it did not go far enough, but that it was a step in the right direction.

CIO Position Told

The plan called for rapid tax amortization benefits for construction of defense plants in such areas, and reinstated one of the less effective portions of old Manpower Policy No. 4.

The CIO, while opposed to hopped-up tax amortization generally, has approved it as a means of stimulating job opportunities in chronic unemployment areas. However, it has maintained the benefits should be allowed all industry, not just defense ventures. Flemming himself admitted that defense plant expansion is about completed.

From Manpower Policy No. 4, Flemming picked up a provision authorizing the award of government contracts to firms in labor surplus areas in case of tie bids. He did not reinstate bid-matching, under which firms in such areas were allowed to match lower bids by companies in other sections.

Flemming suspended bid-matching about four months ago after attacks on it in the Senate sparked by Sen. Maybank (D. N.C.) and Republican Majority Leader Knowland.

The IUE-CIO delegation reported it was not particularly cheered at the results of its meetings. Cimino and Vice Pres. William Nichols, of GE Local 201 at Lynn, Mass., agreed that "they left us with the feeling that they had no grasp of the situation."

The IUE-CIO program called for assurance that defense work be prosecuted vigorously; that New England get a fair share of such contracts; that plant dispersal in the interest of national safety not be abused by employers seeking to flee unionism and decent wages and working conditions.

Also, a government-sponsored tax program to encourage industry to locate in New England and take advantage of its large reservoirs of skilled and trained labor, including tax amortization to industries expanding in labor surplus areas; measures to stimulate consumer buying power; higher unemployment compensation benefits; increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 a hour, and preparation of a program of federal public works in cooperation with the states.

Bay State CIO Council Joins IUE Locals In Jobless Protest

The warning that unemployment is spreading rapidly in New England was given government officials in Washington last week by a delegation of 15 members of nine locals in the CIO Electrical Workers Dist. 2 and three officers of the Massachusetts CIO Council.

Anthony Cimino, district secretary-treasurer, was the group's principal spokesman.

The Massachusetts CIO Council was represented by Pres. J. William Belanger, Vice Pres. James J. Kelley, a member of IUE-CIO Local 201, and Joseph Cass.

Jobless Total Low As Workers Quit Labor Force

REAL unemployment figures are being under-estimated by several hundred thousand workers, it was estimated last week, after the Commerce Dept. reported national unemployment is at the lowest since 1946.

The government figures brush over the growing shift of women workers, older men, and younger workers out of the labor force and out of the labor market—and hence out of the number of workers counted as unemployed.

NO EXACT figures are available for this total. However, one clue is contained in Labor Dept. reports on the number of working women. This figure has been declining for more than a year.

The withdrawal of women workers (often a second paycheck earner in many families) plus the shortening of factory working hours to an average below 40 hours has meant sharp cuts in cash income for many workers' families—at a time when living costs each month set new records.

Some clue of these shifts in the labor force—and unemployment actually much higher than the official estimates of 1,162,000 in October—is contained in the latest Commerce Dept. report.

The agency reported a slight monthly drop in employment, from 62.3 million in September to 62.2 million in October. And press dispatches added "the decrease resulted from a reduction in the overall labor force."

A check of figures on a year-to-year basis gives a clearer indication that the U. S. economy is failing to provide jobs for the 700,000 new workers who each year join the labor force, or to prevent what economists call the "washout" of workers now on the job.

While 700,000 new workers each year join the labor force, the actual number of workers on the job in the past year climbed by only 380,000. The October 1952 employment figure was 61.8 million while the figure for last month was 62.2 million. The total labor force increase was less, only 268,000. From October to October, the figures were 63.1 million and 63.4 million.

The Commerce Dept. said "almost all major industries" in September reported lower employment and shorter working hours. The rate of personal income dropped for the second month in a row, as result, to an annual rate of $285 billion. That's a $2 billion decrease.

Real take-home wages of factory workers, according to the Bureau of National Affairs, declined by 1.8% for single workers and 1.6% for married workers in the month to mid-September.

CONTINUING layoffs were reported last week in a number of industries. Chrysler Corp. will drop 1000 employes when it stops production of Army medium tanks. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. has gone on a four-day week and has closed six open-hearth furnaces.

General Motors has laid off some 1200 workers at Euclid, O., RCA-Victor 200 at Camden, N. J., General Electric 100 at Auburn, N. Y., and Westinghouse 200 at Cleveland. Brown Shoe Co. will lay off 300 at Festus, Mo.

Steel Firms Lead The High Profit Parade

WITH STEEL companies leading the profit parade and showing a gain of 73.1%, U. S. corporations as a whole reported a whopping 18% average profits increase in the first nine months of 1953 over the same period a year ago.

The figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce also showed that three out of four firms had a better year.

Aircraft firms were second on the list of increased profit percentages with a gain of 50.5%. Next came mining and metals with 34.4%, textiles with 23.5%.

Individual firms showed spectacular gains above the average as third quarter financial reports were completed.

U. S. Steel profits were up 91% for a tidy $166 million. Bethlehem Steel made $93.5 million compared to $41.4 million in the first nine months last year.

FOR JONES & Laughlin the figures were $25 million and $5 million, a 380% increase. Acme Steel's net was $1.84 a share against $1.40 last year, Carpenter Steel netted $2.45 a share compared to $1.64, and Pittsburgh Steel was $2.84 versus $1.34 a share.

Alcoa set a record, too, netting $40 million, a 31% gain on sales of $544 million.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the nation's giant chemical corporation, reported a net of $173 million or $3.62 a share for the first three quarters of 1953 compared to $156 million or $3.26 a share in 1952.

Standard Oil of California was up to $140 million over $130 million, Standard Oil of New Jersey up 18% to $415 million over $391 million, Union Oil up to $28 million from $19.4 million.

Consolidated Edison was high up on the list of utilities with a net of $50.5 for a 20% increase and its best earnings in 20 years. The Pennsylvania Railroad raked in $28.6 million compared to $19.9 million last year.

Philip Murray

Nov. 9, 1952

The Elections

The Nov. 3 elections are strong evidence of discontent in many sections of the country.

Not only in New Jersey and New York—the most publicized of the voting areas—but in scores of cities around the country, Republicans took it on the chin. What's perhaps even more surprising is that the Republican National Committee admits its chin is sore from the kick.

As Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, pointed out, the results were "an answer to the high-handed methods of big business in taking over and running the government of the United States. They have expressed their anger and resentment in unmistakable terms."

The "anger and resentment" came from farmers in the recent Wisconsin congressional elections, and from white collar people and industrial workers in New Jersey.

It's significant that throughout New Jersey generally, as well as in the 6th Congressional Dist. there, CIO-PAC did a sound, steady, thorough-going job of getting people registered, presenting the issues, and urging them to vote.

It proved once again that it doesn't do any good to mumble your protests into the television screen. Your protests register only when you vote—as the folks did last week in New Jersey.

Mayor Wagner

The job of being mayor of New York has been described as the second most important elective job in the country. Whether that's true or not, New Yorkers have elected a famous-name Fair Dealer to the job.

Robert S. Wagner, Jr., the son of the sponsor of the Wagner Act, was elected by a tremendous plurality over his two opponents—and his strong endorsement from New York CIO unions certainly helped build the size of his victory.

As mayor of the world's biggest city, Bob Wagner has a magnificent opportunity to turn back the tide of creeping reaction that has been moving over American government at the city level. We wish him well.

At the same time, we congratulate those hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who ignored a vicious smear campaign conducted by the Republican candidate and many newspapers against the CIO.

The smear was on the same low level as the "clear it with Sidney" line used by the GOP in 1944. It was equally unsuccessful.

Some day, perhaps, the Republicans will learn that labor has the right to make political endorsements; that liberal candidates who receive those labor endorsements are not thereby converted into "puppets" of the unions; and that a large proportion of the voting public wants public servants interested in the welfare of workers.

Perhaps it's idle to expect the GOP to learn that lesson soon. But the Grouchy Old Party won't be a consistent winner until it does.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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A Sere November

In Other Words—

Speaking Out In The South

Speaking out in the South on civil rights, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey addressed the recent North Carolina CIO Council founding convention. A portion of the remarks of Carey, who is chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee and president of the Electrical Workers, follows:

By JAMES B. CAREY

I AM TOLD that civil rights is not a proper subject to discuss when you are south of the Mason-Dixon line. Some well-meaning friends have even said to me, "Jim, you can't talk about civil rights in the South—you can't say in the South the same thing that you say when you are speaking in the North." *Well, the hell I can't.*

I don't believe any man has the right to make a speech in one section of the country and be afraid to say the same things some place else.

I objected to it last fall when Candidate Eisenhower was talking about "hot" issues in those geographical areas where the issue was not hot—and was afraid to mention that issue some place else.

I would be derelict in my duty, and unfaithful to myself, if I failed here today to talk with you about the importance of civil rights, and about the role which we in the CIO confidently expect your Council will take in this field.

A Tragedy Of America

America has a great heritage of freedom—and an equally great heritage of equality. That's "equality" for all men—not for just one group. And one of the tragedies in our country is the fact that we have failed to insure both freedom and equality for all men—regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

There is only one way this ideal—this American ideal—can have real meaning and sustenance. That is for each individual to have useful employment at his highest skill—and full economic and political opportunity. Race, color, creed—these are not measures of skill.

And those who erect artificial barriers, to keep some men from achieving complete economic as well as political freedom—those who would deny equality of opportunity to all men—are disloyal to our great American heritage.

You and I well know why some men raise this artificial barrier. They believe that so long as minority groups are denied equality of opportunity, there will be a low-paid, hungry, desperate group in our society. It is this group that they hope to use to undermine the wage standards, the living conditions, the economic well-being of all the rest of us. With them it is simply and solely a matter of money.

We in the CIO, which was founded on the proposition that all men will enjoy freedom and equality, can tolerate no exception to that proposition.

We have fought at the collective bargaining table—and we have achieved some gains. We have fought in the courts—and we have had some measure of success. We have fought in the state legislatures and in the Congress of the United States with some, albeit less, success.

We'll Continue To Fight

The important thing is, however, that we have fought and that we shall continue to fight for equality of opportunity—not only before the law, but equality of opportunity in employment and in enjoying the fruits of our labor. *And I say to you with moral certainty that we in the CIO shall never cease fighting until we have achieved that goal—and achieved it everywhere in the country.*

Discrimination, segregation, all the evils of minority persecution in this country are daily ammunition for the propagandists behind the Iron Curtain. Every time we give the Communists a single item of propaganda ammunition, through a single violation of the civil rights of any individual in the country, we are hurting the cause of freedom, democracy and liberty everywhere.

We can't win converts to the cause of democracy and freedom by words alone. We must match our words with our deeds. We can't beat Communism by merely being anti-Communist. We must be pro-democratic and that means we must practice, as well as preach, democracy.

But even more important than eliminating this propaganda weapon is the fact that we must push this fight for civil rights because it is the decent and honorable and American thing to do.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

TO KEEP THE RECORD straight, two congressional special elections, both of which the Democrats won sensationally, do not necessarily constitute a "trend." Democratic victories in many municipal elections do not inevitably predict what the voters will do next year.

Nevertheless, Pres. Eisenhower's slip is showing. The reason is exactly what this reporter has defined previously: *The President shows few signs of knowing how to use the office of the White House.*

He was nearly 63 years of age when he was inaugurated and he had spent all his mature life as a military man and staff officer, insulated from the civilian hurly-burly of politics.

After Victory, What?

He sometimes seems as helpless in dealing with the selfishness and turbulence of pressure groups as Harry S. Truman might have been if after a lifetime in politics he had suddenly been placed in command of soldiers, ships and air forces in 1944 and directed to liberate France.

This observer, lacking confidence in the capacity of a military man to do a politician's job, had no sympathy for the 1948 attempts of some Democrats to dump Truman and draft Eisenhower as their party's candidate. The "plans" existed but they didn't work because Mr. Truman knew a lot more about the temper of the American people than his opponents did.

Mr. Eisenhower finally harked to the blandishments of Republican leaders, and decided, in 1952, that he owed the people a duty to rescue them from 20 years of Roosevelt and Truman. And the people voted for the five-star general.

The trouble is that having won the job the President quickly revealed that he didn't know how to employ his victory.

It was clear from the start that he either had to run the Old Guard GOP or surrender to it. Mr. Eisenhower did neither, but took refuge in the eventual appointment of commissions to tell him what he ought to advance as a program.

When The Commissions Report

The commissions, headed by Herbert Hoover, Dr. Clarence Manion and Clarence Randall, will "report" next year.

Suppose Randall's commission on foreign economic policy proposes lower tariffs? The report will run up against Republican Old Guard committee chairmen in Congress already vengeful toward the President and ready to fight him bitterly in 1954.

Suppose the Hoover and Manion commissions propose some give-away and sell-away programs for the federal government? A good many Democrats, delighted by the Manion-Hoover attacks on the Tennessee Valley Authority, are prepared to take their stand with the Republican Abraham Lincoln: **The government's business is to do for the people what they cannot do individually for themselves.**

Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is candid enough to admit that the Great Crusade is creaking and lumbering. He claims that he thinks, however, that when the Eisenhower "program" is finally presented the anti-Republican tide will be reversed.

He is whistling as he passes a graveyard. Innumerable events might occur, within the next year, that would pave the way for a Republican victory—a war, a sensational spurt of prosperity, some blunder by the Democrats. **But the Eisenhower "program" won't win many elections.**

A Vacuum Of Leadership

There is a vacuum of leadership. The President has good will and honest intentions, but he trusts mainly millionaires and his old military companions. He was persuaded that the people made a mistake, across two decades in electing Roosevelt and Truman, and he let himself to be trapped into running as the candidate of a party whose hard core really wanted to repeal the 20 Century. **He doesn't dare allow himself to think he might have been wrong about the whole proposition.**

★ Mr. Eisenhower can occasionally be pushed around by the press. He thinks it an indignity that reporters pry on his golf and fishing, but he surrendered abruptly when Edward Folliard, a reporter for the Washington Post, publicly demanded that he alternate news conferences between mornings and afternoons so as to give fair breaks to all newspapers. This was the system that Roosevelt and Truman followed; Mr. Eisenhower tried to hold all his conferences in the mornings, so that the afternoons would be free for golf. After Folliard's request, two of the next three news conferences were held in the afternoon, giving late news breaks to the morning papers.

★ One comment on Agriculture Sec. Benson's problems is this: His entire top-ranking "advisory committee" is made up of middlemen, *"people who have made money out of farming farmers."*

Angel

H. L. Hunt, the Texas oil zillionaire, is revealed as the source of cash to print tens of thousands of copies of a Senate committee report on alleged Communists in government.

Chairman Jenner (R. Ind.) was in favor of this report. He was opposed to a subcommittee report on the operations of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and the type for that anti-McCarthy report was promptly smashed. No zillionaires volunteered to spread that report around the country at their private expense, and within a few days you couldn't buy, beg or borrow a copy.

Behind The Headlines—

What's Good Enough For Old Abe Lincoln Is Not For Manion

By Labor Press Associated

THEY ASKED Dr. Clarence Manion whether he would agree with Abraham Lincoln that the government should do for the people that which they cannot do for themselves, or that which they can not do so well for themselves.

And Dr. Manion said, *"I do not agree."*

They asked him, "Do you agree that the test should be not whether the states should have the power but whether or not it is necessary for the federal government to take certain action on what to protect and advance for the general welfare of all the people to the greatest good of the greatest number." And Dr. Manion said, *"No, I don't."*

Dr. Manion, former dean of law at Notre Dame, gave these answers on a TV program discussing "Has the Federal Government Too Much Power?" He thinks it does. **Further, he said TVA should be sold to a private business and that the government should never have built TVA.**

Asked if he thought anyone but the federal government could have brought about the rural electrification program, which has brought electricity to nine out of every 10 farms, he replied *"I certainly do."* The program was promoted by the Rural Electrification Administration (REA).

He's Already Decided

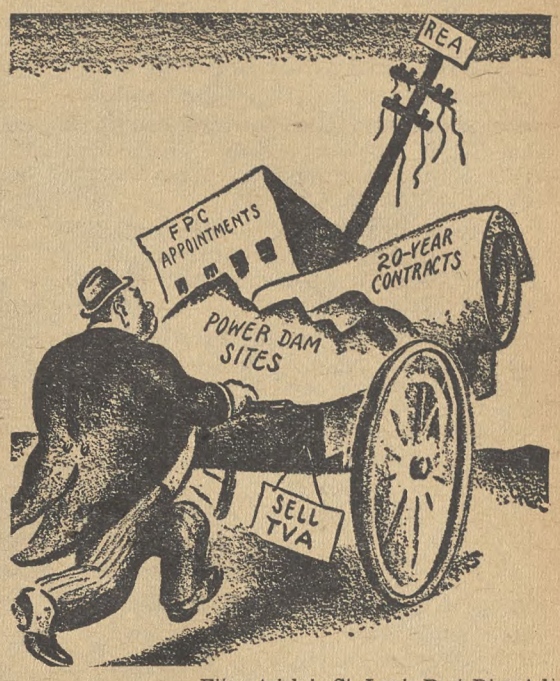
Now, this is a free country, and a man has a right to his opinions. But it so happens that Dr. Manion heads Pres. Eisenhower's Intergovernment Relations Commission. When Eisenhower proposed creation of the commission, he set as its task "to review and assess, with prudence and foresight," the proper roles of federal, state and local governments.

Dr. Manion evidently does not need to "review and assess." He already has taken a stand. His defense, on the TV program, was that (a) he was not biased and (b) his views were "pronounced and well-known before I got this appointment."

So here we have another example of Eisenhower's *"middle of the road"* approach to the nation's problems.

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) declared too many of Eisenhower's special "study" commissions are tackling problems with a prejudiced viewpoint, said their minds are closed.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Manion's commission has nothing to do with TVA. His group is supposed to study the relationships between local, state and federal governments. The job of wrecking TVA and public power is really up to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. *However, it doesn't really matter, since Hoover wants the government to get out of the power business, and sell TVA.*



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"While The Getting Is Good"

Eisenhower himself said last June that TVA was an example of "creeping socialism," but the Manion statement was too much for him. He called the Manion proposal pretty drastic, pointed out that TVA is a historical fact, and said he does not see how TVA could be sold without wrecking its usefulness.

As regards REA, the record itself proves Dr. Manion woefully wrong. When the rural electrification program was started, the Roosevelt Administration begged the power industry to take over the job.

The power industry refused, because it said there was no money in it, and that the farms then (1935) had all the electricity they needed. The facts are that in 1935 only one farm in 10 had electricity, and that today nine out of 10 do. *The answer is that the farmers themselves, through co-operatives, did what the electric power industry refused to do.*

Washington Window—

Does Public Power Pay Its Way?

By Public Affairs Institute

THE CHAIRMAN of the House Public Works Committee, Rep. Dondero (R., Mich.), recently addressed a letter to 2000 editors and publishers in the seven-state area serviced by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He wrote, in part, that public power projects can charge lower rates for their electric energy only because they do not pay taxes, interest and other costs like private power firms.

The private utility companies have frequently made this argument a major point of debate in the heated public-private power controversy.

Does public power carry its own load? The Public Affairs Institute has examined the question:

Cost of a Public Power Project—TVA is used as an example. The total investment cost of TVA's federally-owned generating and transmission systems is $977 million. The present depreciated cost is $856 million. Of this total, $723 million was provided by funds appropriated by Congress or through bonds. The remaining $133 million came from the earnings of the power business.

The municipalities and cooperatives distributing TVA power have assets valued at $400 million but this was raised by the people of the Tennessee Valley.

Federal Taxes—TVA, of course, is not required to pay federal income taxes. Under present laws, however, TVA will return to the U. S. Treasury, within 40 years, the funds provided by Congress to pay for the TVA power system. Such payments will soon be running in the neighborhood of $50 million a year.

Individual Federal Income Taxes—Since 1933 the seven states of the TVA region have almost doubled their share of Federal income tax payments.

Year	TVA Area Income Taxes	National Income Taxes	TVA Area % of Total
1933	$11.9 million	$351.4 million	3.4
1946	1.1 billion	18.6 billion	6.0
1952	2.0 billion	32.7 billion	6.2

This means that in the single year of 1952 the people of the TVA area paid $900 million more in individual federal income taxes than if they had paid their same proportion of taxes as in 1933. This alone would have paid for the entire federal government's investment in TVA. It has eased the tax burden of the rest of the U. S.

State and Local Taxes—In 1952 TVA paid seven states and 136 counties and a number of local governments slightly more than $3 million in lieu of taxes. During the same period municipalities and cooperatives distributors of TVA power made tax payments to cities and counties totaling $4.7 million. Total taxes: $7.7 million.

Taxes of Private Power Firms—Private utilities pay taxes but their payments have been eased considerably in recent years through rapid tax amortization. As of June 1953, 636 such certificates have been issued to private electric power firms for projects estimated at $3.9 billion. It gives them tax savings of some $770 million during the first five years.

All this is convincing evidence that consumers of TVA power are paying their own way.

The Nation's Health

Two Harbors

By GERVASE N. LOVE

ON THE BEAUTIFUL North Shore of Lake Superior, where the summers are short and the winters tough, a handful of people have joined battle with two of the most powerful reactionary forces in America.

They total 3460 men, women and children in 1252 families, and they make up 65 to 70% of the 5000 residents of Two Harbors, Minn., and its immediate vicinity.

If it were not for the socially tragic overtones, the situation would seem a little ridiculous, *because all these men—most of them workers who belong to railroad unions—and their families want is the kind of medical service they feel they need and can pay for.*

Like most Americans, the people of Two Harbors want better medical care at a reasonable cost.

They've been seeking it through a co-op health plan, for which they want a better hospital. Hence, a blacklist by the AMA and bitter opposition by a Big Steel subsidiary.

It's as simple as that. **But to get it, they have been forced into a bitter fight against the American Medical Association and the U. S. Steel Corp., neither of which is exactly a lightweight.**

The dispute has resulted in a split that is growing between merchants, professional people, etc.—who are playing ball with Big Steel—and the great bulk of the people in the city and its environs.

Get CIO Assistance

The people are not alone in the battle. The Minnesota CIO Council, *which hasn't a member in the community,* is solidly behind them, as a matter of principle. Delegates to the recent State CIO convention voted to ask local unions for contributions to a war chest at the rate of 25c per member, a move designed to raise about $13,000.

Also fighting beside them is a six-state conference of trade unions, cooperatives, health cooperatives and farm groups which doesn't like to see people pushed around. An interim committee, with headquarters in St. Paul, the State capital, has been organized to channel support.

The story is a rather complicated one, and the battle is being waged on two fronts, but here is a brief summary:

1. Two Harbors has a cooperative, prepaid health plan, with a clinic and a hospital, staffed by five physicians of unchallenged professional competency and democratically operated by a lay board of directors—practically all of them Big Steel employes.

2. The clinic and hospital building, where people have been taking their illnesses for half a century, has been condemned by the State as a firetrap, a ruling conceded to be reasonable.

The Duluth, Missabi & Iron Range Railroad, U. S. Steel subsidiary and largest employer in the area, has flatly refused to contribute to a new building until the hospital is approved by the AMA and is run by an executive board it seeks to dictate.

A Strong Co-op Tradition

But there is a strong anti-monopoly tradition in Minnesota. There also is a strong cooperative tradition that finds expression in many fields. So the people of Two Harbors and their doctors reacted about as Minnesotans might be expected to.

They filed suit against the AMA's St. Louis County "local," charging conspiracy in restraint of trade, an attempt to monopolize, unfair competition and boycott.

They are asking a declaratory judgment and an injunction against the medical society.

It would be barred from refusing membership to qualified applicants because of their connection with the health plan, from discouraging other physicians from joining it, and from interfering with the campaign for funds for the new building. Damages totaling $315,000 also are sought.

Then they turned on Big Steel's railroad. Over it the wealth of half of Minnesota's famed Iron Range is carried to waiting ore vessels at the two double piers that thrust themselves into Lake Superior a few hundred feet from the hospital and clinic.

In blithe disregard of the fact that most of them—directors and members—work for the ore railroad and might feel their jobs are at stake, they began a campaign to raise $700,000 needed to construct the new 40-bed hospital building on a 10-acre site they already own. Located on the main road along the North Shore, it overlooks Agate Bay, one of the bays from which Two Harbors got its name.

They started a drive among themselves by selling family life memberships for $100 each. Already they have raised nearly $130,000 in this way—an impressive amount in view of the size of the community and the strength of the opposition.

Then they moved to tap another potential. Two Harbors operates a municipal liquor store with an income of about $70,000 a year. *Under Minnesota law, the citizens by a referendum vote can earmark a proportion of the funds for hospital purposes.*

A campaign for some 500 signatures to a petition for a referendum was begun, with Mayor Cyrus Magnuson playing a leading role. Before it ended more than 1300 voters had signed—far more than the usual number of votes cast in a Two Harbors election.

Election Coming Up

The petition called for allocation of $20,000 a year of the liquor store funds to the proposed group hospital for 10 years. The city attorney ruled it wasn't that kind of a hospital. But the State Attorney General reversed him—and the voting will take place Dec. 8.

Spearheading the twin battles are the board of directors, seven of whom are railroad employes; the medical staff headed by the chief, Dr. William Kosiak; William J. Dettweiler, executive director of the hospital; Magnuson—and the wives of all of them.

Robert Hassett, board chairman, is a railroad tinsmith. Other members who work for the railroad are two boilermakers, a locomotive engineer, a conductor, a shop employe and a pipefitter. They serve with a rural mail carrier and until recently with the local Methodist minister, Rev. Donn Downall, who has transferred out of the area.

AMA Plays Usual Role

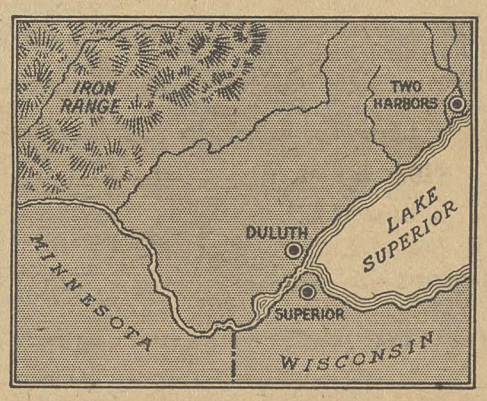
The fight with the AMA follows the classic pattern of conflicts between the "doctors' lobby" of organized medicine and health cooperatives democratically operated for service, not profit, by the people who both own and patronize them.

It is a pattern that has ended in defeat for the medical monopoly wherever the challenge has been accepted—in Washington, D. C., where the court first ruled against the local AMA; in Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Cal., where similar rulings were handed down, and in Elk City, Okla., where the AMA quit the fight on the eve of trial.

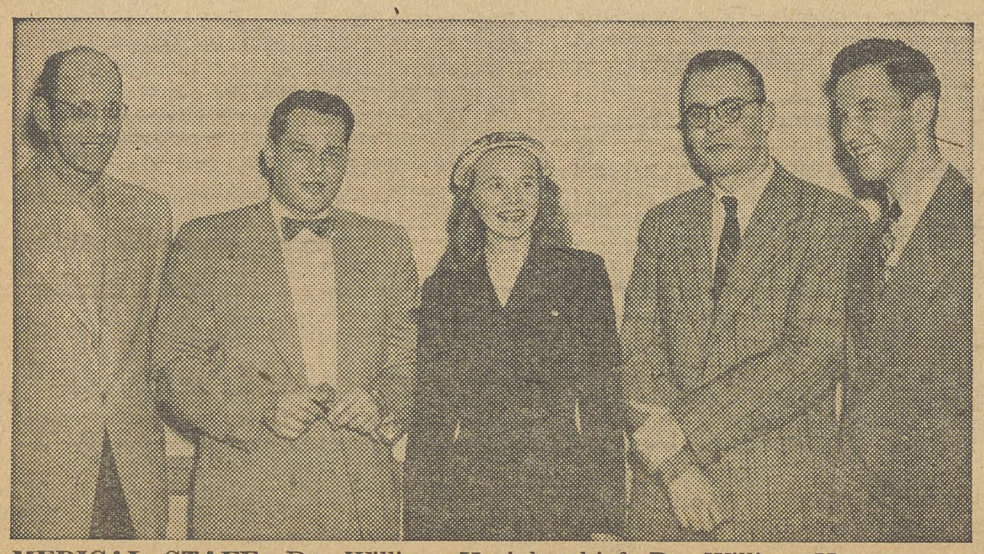
The legal staff of the Two Harbors group includes Thurman Arnold and Weston Hamilton of Washington. As U. S. Dept. of Justice officials, they won over the AMA in the Washington fight several years ago, and at Elk City more recently.

The medical society has been pretty cagey about what it has put in writing. But its leaders have been quoted as in

RESIDENTS of Two Harbors are bucking U. S. Steel in drive to replace the health center, condemned as a firetrap after 50 years' service.



MAP shows location of Two Harbors in relation to Duluth, Iron Range.



MEDICAL STAFF—Dr. William Kosiak, chief; Dr. William Hanson, surgeon; Dr. Mildred Hanson, Dr. Ralph Moyer and Dr. Robert Painter.

A Mayor Who Won't Be Bossed

The U. S. Steel Corp.'s Duluth, Missabi & Iron Range Railroad may dominate Two Harbors (the health center, with 35 employes, is the city's second largest employer), but it definitely does not dominate Mayor Cyrus Magnuson.

Magnuson, a former health center director and a leader in the campaign for a new hospital, makes his living teaching history at the big Lake County High School in Two Harbors. He is a former vice president of the AFL State Federation of Teachers and president of the Minnesota Coaches Association.

Like other teachers, he has done building maintenance for the railroad during the summer, work which sometimes kept him away from home for long stretches. Last summer he asked for a job that would keep him in the city, and got one guarding a crossing.

Seven days later he was fired. Pres. Paul Van Hoven of the IM&IR was quoted as saying "citizens" complained to him that it was "incompatible" for Magnuson to be working for both the railroad and the hospital.

So now he has an insurance business on the side.

Challenges AMA, Big Steel

PROGRESS of drive is chalked up by Robert Hassett.

sisting "no third party should interfere in the patient-doctor relationship."

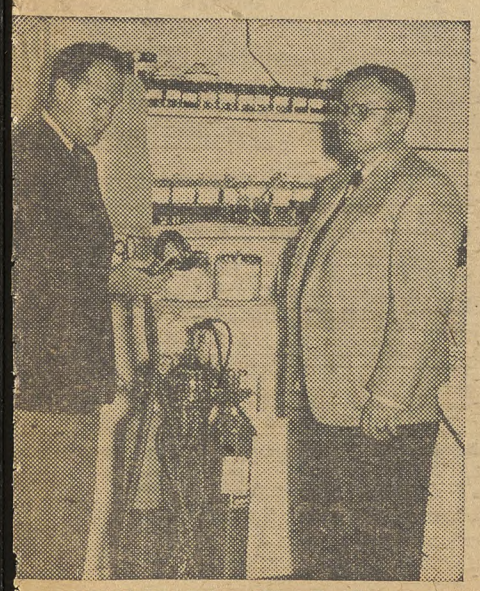
It wasn't so particular when the hospital was under private ownership. Then the railroad deducted $1 a month from the wages of each employe and gave it to the doctor-owners. The employes had no freedom of choice except to go elsewhere; there were no other doctors in Two Harbors.

Since the hospital came under group ownership with a lay board of directors in 1944, when the retiring owner could not find a purchaser, the AMA has liked it less and less.

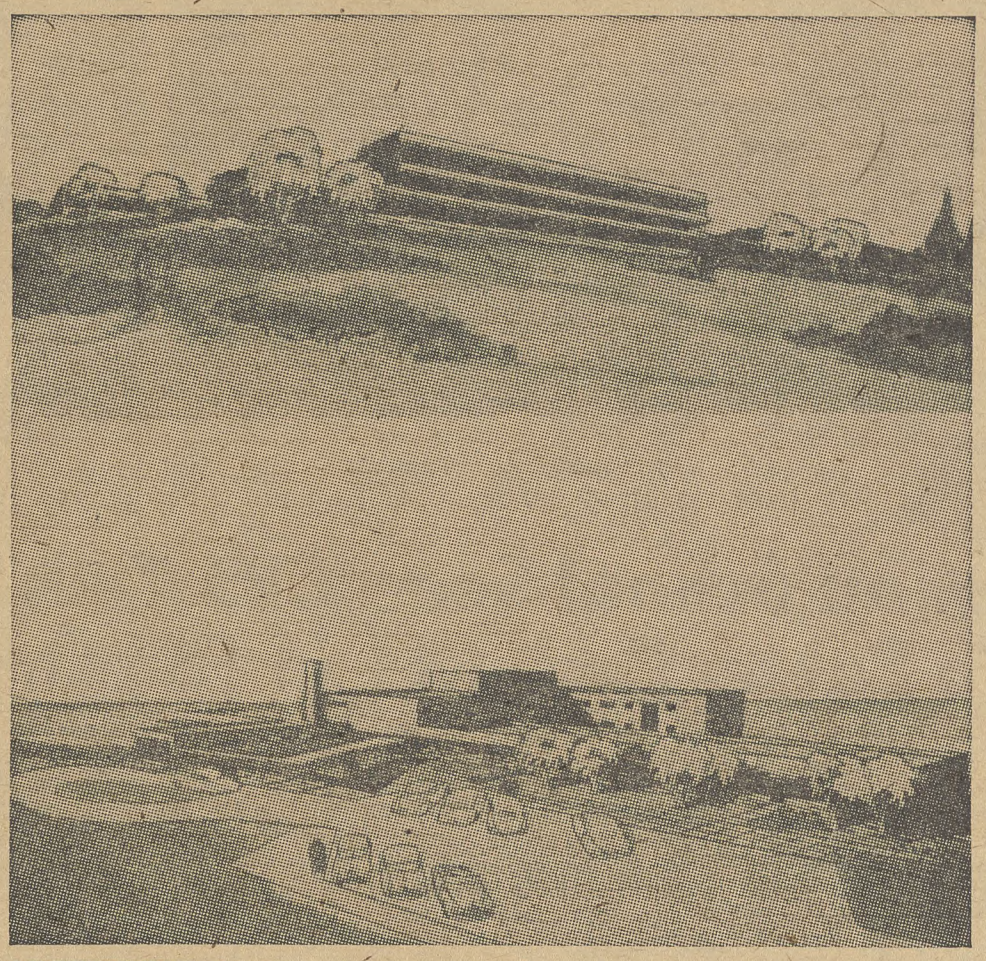
But membership is voluntary. Dues are checked off by the railroad for about 900 families, the remainder pay directly. **And there are now five doctors in the health center, and two others in the city not connected with the co-op, and the people of Two Harbors have less "interference" and more choice of doctors than ever before.**

And as for "dictation" to doctors by lay directors, which the AMA also professes to fear—

"They don't come down there and tell us how to practice medicine any more than we go down to the yards and tell them how to run a railroad," snorted Dr. Kosiak.



EXECUTIVE Dir. W. J. Dettwiler (left) and Mayor Cyrus Magnuson check new respirator.



ARCHITECT'S drawing shows proposed new hospital and clinic planned for site overlooking Agate Bay. Organized medicine is fighting it.

Co-op Hospital Is Okay For Uncle Sam—But Not AMA

TWO HARBORS is 27 miles northeast of Duluth, Minn., and has a smoke problem worthy of Pittsburgh in its worst days.

Brisk winds off Lake Superior send clouds of grit and fumes from ore docks and vessels, steam engines and the power plant swirling into the city. The creamy yellow paint on the health clinic building has been sadly begrimed in the two short years since it was put on.

But inside, all is bright and clean, though crowded. The building is three stories high, with a basement.

The top floor houses that part of the staff which "lives in." The basement contains laboratories, kitchen and staff dining room. The five doctors' offices and the administration office, with waiting rooms, are on the first floor, operating and delivery rooms on the second. The 33 beds, most of them in double rooms, are divided between first and second floors. The nursery, with eight bassinets, also is on the second floor.

A Preventive Practice

Medical operations are under the direction of Dr. William Kosiak, who went to Two Harbors in 1946. A graduate of the Univ. of Minnesota Medical School, he belonged to the Stearns-Benton County Medical Society when he practiced in St. Cloud, Minn., but has consistently been denied admission by the St. Louis County branch.

A slender, intense man with thinning hair who believes devoutly in a democratically-operated, prepaid health center that includes clinic and hospital—*the most effective means, he claims, of practicing preventive medicine*—he has gathered about him four young physicians who believe pretty much the way he does.

They are Dr. Ralph Moyer and Dr. Ralph Painter, graduates of Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia, both general practitioners; and a husband-and-wife team from the Univ. of Minnesota, Dr. William Hanson, a surgeon, and Dr. Mildred Hanson, a general practitioner.

Dr. Moyer's wife and the health center's volunteer publicity director, the former Angela Honey, before her marriage was a CIO Newspaper Guild member in Worcester, Mass.

There are also eight registered nurses, six technicians and about 15 nurses' aides. Their services to the members are helped by more than $50,000 worth of the latest diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

Membership costs $4 a month for an individual, $7.50 for two persons, and $9 for larger families. Staff doctors also can practice privately, turning over a portion of their fees to the health center in lieu of rent for office space and equipment.

The hospital facilities are open to nonmembers as well as to members, and are available for the use of non-staff physicians.

The hospital may not satisfy the American Medical Association, but it's good enough for the U. S. government. The U. S. Public Health Service has designated it for treatment of ailing seamen from the ships that carry the iron ore out of Two Harbors to the nation's steel mills down the lakes.

SMILING Janice Rosen is examined by Dr. Robert Painter.

Health Plans Next Target

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE SIGNS are multiplying that organized doctors and big insurance companies are out to hamstring, if they can't destroy, the growing number of labor union health centers and union medical programs.

Their war cry is that they are protecting ethical standards, fighting only "the unauthorized practice of medicine," have only the good of their patients in mind, and that their major concern is better medicine for more people.

Actually, the medics are talking about pocketbooks—their own.

The American Medical Association itself is aware that its attacks on all plans to give the people a better break in health care have backfired. So it is keeping out of the limelight, letting state and county medical societies carry the ball.

Group Practice Hit

Such societies have attacked comprehensive group practice medical care plans, especially those operated by consumer groups. They have charged that group practice means the patient does not have "freedom of choice" in his physician. They have opposed employment of doctors on anything but a fee-for-service basis. They have opposed control of any plan by anyone other than doctors.

They have denounced the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, which operates like union health centers. They have attacked the Two Harbors, Minn., plan, the Permanente plan in the San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles metropolitan areas, and the Springfield, Ill., clinic.

The California Medical Association has been busy for some time "helping the public understand." In a pamphlet, "Health Insurance Is Good Medicine," it plumps for insurance, but says any such plan "should emphasize free choice of doctors."

The pamphlet stresses that medical insurance should be for "serious illness or injury," and that you should pay your own "small" medical bills and thus save money on the insurance. This is the line taken by commercial insurance companies.

Nothing Of The Kind

The Lycoming Medical Society (Williamsport, Pa.) has a speakers' bureau and a speakers' handbook which defines compulsory health insurance as "a medical system featuring government regulation of both patients and doctors." It is, of course, nothing of the kind.

The CIO and AFL charge the AMA "would deny to organized labor and to the consumer the right to choose the type of medical insurance program which most nearly meets their needs." They said the medics' organization "is clearly motivated by a desire to protect the income of its member doctors without regard to the financial plight of the public."

The commercial insurance companies aired their views at a recent hearing by the House Commerce Committee presided over by Rep. Wolverton (R. N.J.).

They used it as a springboard for an attack on union health and welfare plans, and for beating the drum for "co-insurance" as the answer to the staggering problem of catastrophic illness.

Typical of the testimony was that of Vice Pres. Edmund Wittaker, of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. He said there is a tendency, particularly among unions, to promote plans under which many persons receive many minor benefits, "rather than insuring against the tremendous medical bills which occasionally ruin even the most prosperous families."

He claimed "co-insurance" is necessary because unless the patient has a stake in the bill, "the cost will skyrocket."

NEW INTENSITY of interest in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation was shown by 475 delegates to Ohio CIO Council school. Council Pres. James P. Griffin urged political action (left), students asked questions, heard "profs" explain workings of laws.

CIO Compensation School Sees PAC As Path To Better Benefits

What does a fellow do when an arm is lost in the shop? What happens to a widow and her kids when the man of the house is killed on the job? Do you have to go to a company doctor? And if you quit your job are you entitled to unemployment compensation?

Questions like these, and many much more complex, got the attention of 475 Ohio CIO members who assembled recently in Columbus for the fourth statewide Workmen's Compensation - Unemployment Compensation School.

Sponsored by the Ohio CIO Council, the school was composed of two sections. The first, with 175 "students," was for beginners. The second group of about 300 delegates was made up of advanced students.

The "professors" were members of the council staff, lawyers, doctors and representatives of the Ohio Industrial Commission and the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

The beginners concerned themselves with the history and background of workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation, the filing of claims, problems associated with occupational diseases, preparation of cases, reopening of cases, and hearing room techniques. Legal discussions involved interpretation of the law, and there were question periods.

The advanced group concentrated on more complicated legal and medical situations, with mock hearings for demonstration purposes. Prominent physicans in the fields of orthopedic surgery and occupational diseases lectured on their specialities.

The instructors were smothered with searching questions, indicating an extraordinary interest in these fields.

JAMES GRIFFIN, president of the State CIO Council, at both sessions emphasized the need of political action to rectify existing gross inequities in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation.

"Workmen's compensation in recent years, over the entire country, has suffered severe retrogression," he said.

"These recent years of prosperity have not kept pace with the early idealism which brought workmen's compensation into being.

"We must make it clear to employers and legislatures that it is time for a change; that injured and unemployed workers must be treated with humanity and dignity; that a sound, American standard of living must be maintained for those who are hurt and unemployed.

"These are profound objectives which should be on the agenda for immediate political action."

ONE OF THE highlights of the school was a discussion of occupational disease control led by Dr. Thomas F. Mancuso, chief of the Ohio Industrial Hygiene Div.

He called on unions to be more alert in the discovery and elimination of occupational diseases which are not now recognized, and suggested that detailed data be accumulated by locals on health complaints and occupational disease claims of members.

The school was set up by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman and Assistant Sec.-Treas. John Rooney of the State CIO Council.

"This has been one of the most exciting and practical educational conferences we have had," Clayman declared.

"There seemed to be a new intensity of interest among our delegates. They showed a keen will to understand the law and its operation, and appreciation of the shortcomings of the law, and a desire to remedy them. The impact of this school can well mean millions of dollars to Ohio's injured and unemployed workers in the coming years."

CIO Tells Union Stake In Forestry Policies

A PLEA for management of America's forests "in such a manner as to meet all human requirements" was voiced to the 4th American Forest Congress in Washington on behalf of the CIO by Associate Research Dir. Nathan Goldfinger and other CIO representatives.

Goldfinger pointed out that CIO Woodworkers, Textile Workers, Paper Workers, Newspaper Guildsmen, Furniture Workers and Chemical Workers all have a direct stake in a continuing supply of lumber for direct use as well as for materials for paper, chemicals and synthetic textiles.

He charged that "the price of lumber has risen out of all proportion to other prices in recent years," and said the only way to solve the problem "is to expand the productivity of our forests sharply."

GOLDFINGER said "multiple-use forestry depends on direct federal regulation of the big interests in timber, on substantial technical and federal aid to small timberland owners, and on a broad extension of public timberland holdings."

Henry D. Paley, research director for the CIO Paperworkers, called for operation of commercial forests on a "long-rotation basis," which will produce good saw-timber, and at the same time selective thinning and utilization of wastes will produce materials for the paper and chemical industries. He said:

"We need some publicly-owned pilot-plant operations which will demonstrate the feasibility of an integrated wood industry all the way from the forest through lumber to pulp, paper, plastics and fuel alcohols."

DONALD MONTGOMERY, Washington representative for the CIO Auto Workers, told the group the standards used to determine how well privately-owned timber lands are managed "were seriously impaired under pressure from the big corporations."

"When pressures of this kind are being brought to bear on the gathering of federal government statistics, the situation is a bad one for research and education, and for forestry in America," Montgomery said.

Anthony W. Smith, secretary to the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, condemned a proposed re-examination of federal forest holdings on the grounds that "some people think the political climate is favorable to the dissolution of the National Forest System by transfer to the states and then to private interests, or by direct transfer to private ownership."

Wage Talks Resume In Plane Strike

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Auto Workers and the North American Aviation Co. were resumed last week as 33,000 members of three locals of the union stood firm in their strike for wage parity with other airplane plants.

First sessions of six union representatives, representing locals at Los Angeles and Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O., and six management spokesmen bore no fruit. Additional meetings in Los Angeles were scheduled by Federal Counciliator John Fenton.

MEANTIME Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the California CIO Council promised a strong fight in the Legislature to win repeal of the law which permitted the company to secure an injunction limiting picketing at Los Angeles to one striker every 20 feet.

Los Angeles UAW-CIO Local 887 complied fully with the restraining order. It set up what it called the longest picket line in the world—a half-mile circle of 200 strikers 20 feet apart in front of the main office. All picketing, both before and after the injunction, has been peaceful.

The company makes Sabre Jet fighters. The union is asking a pay boost of 25c an hour to increase rates to the levels of those in auto plants with plane contracts, and other contract improvements.

5 Michigan Stations Add Nunn Newscast

CIO councils and locals in five additional cities in the upper half of Michigan's lower peninsula are now sponsoring weekly newscasts by Guy Nunn, CIO Auto Workers' radio and television director.

The program is heard Mondays from 9:15 to 9:30 p.m. over Stations WTCM, Traverse City; WATZ, Alpena; WMBN, Petofskey, and WATT, Cadillac, and from 12:45 to 1 p.m. over WATC, Gaylord.

Top Social Worker Gets The Political Boot From Oveta

JANE M. HOEY, one of the country's outstanding social workers, was fired last week as director of the Bureau of Public Assistance in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Her ouster was announced by Sec. Oveta Culp Hobby, who said it was to make room for "an Administration representative to the policy-making post." Mrs. Hobby made it clear that the firing was political and was not a reflection on "Miss Hoey's long record of service in both public and private work."

Miss Hoey, a registered Democrat, has never been active politically. She was named to the job in 1936 by the late Chairman John G. Winant of the Social Security Board, a Republican. She was offered a chance to resign and also another post in the department, but turned down both.

"I wanted to make the issue clear that my removal was for political reasons and not personal reasons," she declared. "There is nothing political about poverty."

HER POST was one of those removed from Civil Service and placed in a catch-all Schedule C in the Republican Administration's grab for jobs. The schedule is supposed to include only policy-making and confidential posts. Miss Hoey pointed out that her job was only policy-recommending, and that its policy is made by Congress.

The bureau supervises the federal-state program of aid to the needy aged, dependent children, the blind and the permanently disabled.

PAC Roll Call Gives The Score On Oil Lands

THE SECOND issue of Roll Call, published by CIO's Political Action Committee, records the vote of each senator and congressman during the first session of the 83rd Congress on the offshore oil give-away.

Roll Call details the whole story of offshore oil, estimating its value at "anywhere from $50 to $300 billion."

"If you agree that we should keep our nation's wealth for the benefit of all and that it should not be given to private individuals for private exploitation," says Roll Call, "join with your CIO-PAC to help elect Representatives and Senators who will protect your inheritance and that of your children."

Copies of Roll Call are available from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for $3 a hundred.

GREETINGS of National CIO were taken to founding convention of North Carolina CIO Council at Raleigh by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left), shown with Intl. Rep. John Sullivan (center) of the CIO Electrical Workers and Pres. H. D. Lisk of the new council.

North Carolina CIO Forms New Council, Raps Benson

By ED LASHMAN

THE NORTH Carolina CIO CIO Council was born last week with a lusty yell of protest at falling farm prices while living costs for consumers are rising to all-time highs.

In a strongly-worded resolution supported by a number of speakers from the floor, the 300 delegates to the first constitutional convention of the Tar Heel Council recorded their belief that "higher incomes for family type farms mean better markets for the goods and services our members produce."

The resolution said Agriculture Sec. Benson's "flimsy alibi" that farm prices began to fall under the Democrats "is statistical trickery. Farm prices were at 100% of parity at election time last year. Parity ratio is now about 93%, or lower than at any time since 1941."

IN OTHER important actions, the delegates called for redistricting of the State Legislature, condemned a law passed in the last legislative session providing for secret sessions of appropriations committees, supported the proposed "no-raiding" agreement with the AFL, sought repeal of the state's anti-union shop bill, took a strong stand on civil rights and reaffirmed their support of TVA.

CIO Sec.-Treas James B. Carey outlined to the new council its area of responsibility in CIO affairs and, as president of the CIO Electrical Workers, reported on organizing campaigns in progress in North Carolina.

Jonathan Daniels, publisher of the Raleigh News & Observer, reminded the group that "our state has a liberal tradition of support for labor that reaches as far back as the Adamson Act of 1916 which established the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime for railroad workers."

JACK KROLL, CIO-PAC director, pointed out that "almost every other eligible voter in North Carolina stayed away from the polls in the last presidential election." He said that as a result "a lot of bad characters got sent to Washington," and that they, and others like them, are "trying to steal the pennies you put into the Social Security reserve fund so they can balance the budget. Then they'll hit you with a sales tax to take care of the old folks."

The CIO Textile Workers were represented by three speakers. John Edelman, Washington representative said that "less than 125 consumer representatives are trying to save our natural resources and fight for the people, while nearly 1200 big business lobbyists are waging a well-heeled campaign for special interests."

John Chupka, TWUA secretary-treasurer, warned that "a low-wage South will mean an eventual end to the 'new South.'" He predicted the "collapse of the Eisenhower Administration," and said "the danger lies in the possibility that in collapsing, the Administration will lead us to an economic collapse as well."

Boyd Payton, TWUA Southern Organizing director, reported on progress of new organizing campaigns in the industry. He said, "we have seven active campaigns going, involving about 5000 people, 11 build-up campaigns involving 8000, and 14 'probing or survey' campaigns involving approximately 10,000 employes."

Other convention speakers were: R. J. Thomas, assistant to CIO's Exec. Vice Pres. John Riffe, C. A. McPeak, assistant director of councils, and Carey Haigler, assistant to Southern Dir. Lorne Nelles.

H. D. Lisk, TWUA, Charlotte, was elected president of CIO's 43rd state council, and Milton R. Schwichtenberg, IUE-CIO, Winston-Salem, was elected first vice-pres. Other vice-presidents are: Richard Hamme, UTSE; Frank Clay, UFWA; Carlee Drye, USA-CIO; Margaret Hopkins, TWUA; Sam Scott, US&APW; Jim Boyette, UAW; C. R. Royal, CWA; and Anna Mae Jolly, UPWA. The new board will elect a full-time executive secretary.

CIO Councils In Action

A VIGOROUS, reaffirmed policy against housing discrimination has been adopted by the **Cook County (Chicago) CIO Council** as result of anti-Negro race riots recently in Trumbull Park public housing project.

Chicago municipal officials, the Council charged, "have been derelict in their duties as public servants" in allowing pressure moves to bar Negroes from low-rent units.

"Immediate steps," CIO said, "should be taken to process all applicants regardless of race, color or creed in all projects based on their eligibility."

The Council called on city and state officials to "put into effect a program that will make clear the rights of all citizens to live where they choose and make certain they will have the proper protection if necessary" and warned that "the continuation or a repetition of the present situation not only will destroy our own community but will seriously harm the American reputation throughout the world."

● **Michigan CIO Council** reports a developing campaign for bi-partisan state election machinery in place of the present Republican-controlled apparatus. Latest proposal came from Neil Staebler, State Democrat Party chairman, suggesting a three-man State Board of Canvassers composed of the secretary of state and Republican and Democratic nominees.

● Failure of the Indiana General Assembly to boost unemployment insurance was rapped by **Indiana CIO Council** newsletter. Citing increases of $2 to $6 weekly voted by 15 legislatures in recent sessions, CIO warned "this failure by the Indiana General Assembly in the field of unemployment compensation takes on greater meaning with the reports of rising unemployment expected to reach alarming proportions next spring."

● A recent Salt Lake City meeting of the Utah Labor's Joint Legislative Committee, including CIO affiliates, heard William Lavelle, a legislative representative of the CIO Steelworkers. Scoring record of GOP 83rd Congress, Lavelle said "getting the facts on issues and candidates to the people is the only answer we have under a representative democracy."

● At Fairmont, W. Va., the **Marion County CIO Council** has joined and urged local unions to affiliate with a General Development Fund designed to (1.) seek new industries for Fairmont and (2.) to create jobs for many unemployed coal miners, now laid off by the thousands in West Virginia.

● On the television scene: The **Minnesota CIO Council, St. Paul CIO Council** and CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson are preparing for a weekly, public service TV program in support of the state safety campaign . . . At **Buffalo, N. Y., CIO Council** Pres. James Miller is member of 25-man committee drafting plans for a local educational TV station . . . In Los Angeles, Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of **California CIO Council** was named to advisory board of the Hancock Foundation's Channel 28 educational TV station, soon to go on the air.

Good Neighbors

Final total of contributions from Connecticut CIO unions to the Massachusetts CIO Council Tornado Disaster Relief Fund rose to $3504.36 with a $721 check sent by Sec.-Treas. John Driscoll to Massachusetts Council Pres. J. William Belanger. The contribution was in addition to more than $100,000 raised within the Bay State for the drive.

The Greater Cincinnati CIO Council received public recognition for its part in Old Newspaperboys Day to raise funds for the Hamilton Council for Retarded Children. Cincinnati CIO members, who represent 5% of the population, raised 12.5% of the funds for the children's organization in this year's annual sale of special editions of local papers.

In Columbus, O., staff members and office personnel of all the CIO union offices increased their giving in this year's United Appeals campaign by 39%, according to Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

'Holy Land Of Runaway Shops' Decried By Carey

A PLEA for North Carolina to honor its great liberal tradition—a tradition dating back to 1775—was voiced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at the North Carolina CIO Council's founding convention.

Carey reminded the convention that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted a full year before the declaration of the 13 colonies which proclaimed their independence.

"Those men in political office who have perverted this great liberal tradition and who have attempted to make of this State a stronghold of reaction, certainly do not have the best interests of the people in their hearts," Carey said.

HE ATTACKED those who want "to make North Carolina the Holy Land of the run-away shops" which he described as "the shops which seek to avoid union organization in an effort to enhance their owners' fabulous profits."

Such politicians, Carey said, want to make North Carolina "a haven for the employer who would return to the days of the sweat shop." He added:

"In Asheville, in Sanford, in many more places in this State, the run-away shops are now located. And the statistics of their wage rates tell the whole story of this effort to bar unions from North Carolina.

"THESE plants today are paying about 75c to 85c an hour in wages, that is anywhere from 35c to 65c an hour less than those plants were paying before they tried to run away from union organization," Carey said.

The CIO official promised that employers would not "get away with this nefarious scheme."

"We have followed them—and we will continue to follow them. And we will organize these run-away plants," he said. "And as soon as unionization is completed, the wage rates will go up to the levels where they should be. For North Carolina workers should be paid the same rates as workers everywhere.

"And you can bet your last dollar that my prediction is going to come true."

Civil rights issues figured largely in Carey's address during which he stressed that CIO, "which was founded on the proposition that all men shall enjoy freedom and equality, can tolerate no exception to that proposition." **(See text excerpts, Page 4.)**

UPWA Gains 5c Boost At Cudahy

Cudahy Packing Co. fell into line with the agreements previously signed between Swift and Armour and the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The new contract provides a general wage increase of 5c an hour and a fully-paid health insurance plan.

'End To Bias Would Really Boom The South'

A PREDICTION that "elimination of all discriminatory practices would result overnight in general economic prosperity for the South," was voiced by John W. Edelman.

The Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers told a South Carolina conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "this would be the greatest single contribution that could be made towards the national defense."

Edelman told the group that, despite enormous economic gains made by the South in the past 20 years and despite amazing industrial expansion, "your rate of advance is constantly hampered by substandard earning power of practically the entire colored population and more than half of the white industrial workers."

Edelman said the present national income rate of $375 billion "can and must be raised" to $500 billion by 1960 and indicated this could only be done by raising per capita income.

"If the South will rid itself of its outworn inhibition in regard to racial discrimination, it is perfectly feasible to raise the income of all families below $4000 to that level within 10 years," he said.

"Public officials and business people in the South who are part of the open conspiracy to keep unions out and Negroes 'in their place' are losing literally billions of dollars in purchasing power."

Edelman charged that "farmers, businessmen and politicians in the South who attempt to create a political credo out of 18th Century plantation economics, in this atomic era are "merely making an economic straight jacket for the people on whose welfare their own future depends."

You And Your Money—

Climbing Price Index Is Still Another Depression Warning

FAILURE of the Eisenhower Administration to halt inflation may lead possibly to a depression, CIO Commentator John W. Vandercook warned in a recent ABC broadcast.

"The inflationary movement has not been stopped," he declared after citing the seventh successive monthly rise in the consumer price index. "The efforts of the Republicans to call a halt to rising prices, after 10 months in office, have failed.

"Few of those additional millions of dollars, which are in some sense circulated by higher living costs, are going to labor. None of them, certainly, are going to farmers. Higher prices, insofar as higher prices ever benefit anyone, are rather benefitting those Americans who own property, who distribute goods and sell 'services.'

"It's easy to exaggerate. To say that the rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer would be a foolish over-simplification. But these honest figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics do honestly show that that is the tendency—a tendency, if it's allowed to drift, which all experience in every modern country has shown can lead, sometimes with surprising swiftness, to serious economic consequences.

"Bluntly—to depression.

"The first faint warning signals are at the top of the flagpole where they should be heeded. Personally, the only thing that has given me any feeling of uneasiness is this possibly typical statement by John McCaffrey, who is president of International Harvester.

"He predicts 'a general business decline of between 10% and 15%.' Then he says, 'I'm not alarmed at all about business. But there comes a time when we have to come down a little, then level off.'

"To talk of a decline in production, and of a falling off in business if Mr. McCaffrey will pardon my saying so, as if it were some natural and unrepealable law, like the movements of the planets, seems to a lot of people to be nonsense, and worst of all, unimaginative nonsense."

Atlanta Tops 'Em All

Atlanta tops all cities in price hikes since 1949, according to the latest consumer price index. Its index figure on Sept. 15 was 117.6%.

Surprisingly, of the 10 large cities surveyed, New York showed the least change with an index figure of 113.2. Second highest index was St. Louis with 117.1. Others, in order, were Detroit and San Francisco, 116.9 each; Chicago 116.6; Los Angeles 116.2; Cincinnati 115.3; Philadelphia 115.2.

'Women Voters Are More Important'

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

ESTHER MURRAY, National CIO-PAC representative, came "home" to Los Angeles recently to be greeted by a breakfast in her honor attended by CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and Democratic leaders.

Mrs. Murray, once a candidate for Congress in a Los Angeles district, was guest of honor at the gathering called by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Mrs. Murray said that women were in the majority among the nation's citizens of voting age.

She pointed out that four-fifths of the vote which elected Pres. Eisenhower was cast by women voters.

Organized labor must pay increased attention to women voters in its political action programs, she said.

"It is a plain and simple matter of political statistics," she said. "There are 1.5 million more women in the United States over 21 than there are men. In Los Angeles, there are 80,000 more women."

MRS. MURRAY said that in her travels around the country, she had been impressed by the amount of Republican activity by women, and, she added, "I am sorry to say I have yet to find a group of Republican women who are pro-labor."

Later Mrs. Murray addressed delegates to the Los Angeles CIO Council, reporting on the Washington political situation.

Asking "whose interests are being protected in Washington since last January?", she told of cuts in the appropriations for Wage-Hour Law and agencies intended to protect consumers.

Women Workers Lag On Wages

More married women are working these days, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. reported.

The report said that about 27% of all married women have jobs and that about half of the 19 million working women are married.

According to the bureau, working women average less than half the income of men. Only 5% earn $5000 or more in a year, compared with 12% of men. Of those who earn $2500 or less a year, 81% were women, the bureau said, and 37% men.

JOINT LABOR breakfast of CIO, AFL, and railroad brotherhood leaders honored Esther Murray, National CIO-PAC representative, on a recent visit to Los Angeles. Chatting with her are Mrs. Thelma Thomas, AFL Central Labor Union, and Albert T. Lunceford, Los Angeles CIO Council secretary-treasurer.

CIO Protests Limit Gas Rate Boost

THE CONNECTICUT CIO Council won a victory for electric power users when the State Public Utilities Commission agreed with its arguments and cut almost $1.5 million from a rate increase asked by the Connecticut Light & Power Co.

The company sought a rate boost that would have added $3.1 million to its income from power sales. The State CIO spokesmen held the amount was "way out of line," and the PUC agreed with them, closely following CIO's reasoning in reaching its decision.

Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff, commenting on the Commission's decision, said, "We are grateful that the CIO was a participant in proceedings which resulted in a saving of nearly a million and a half dollars to customers of Connecticut Light & Power Co.

"ALTHOUGH the Commission did not cut the company's request for increases in gas and water rates, we believe it may be possible in the near future for us to make a new and separate attack on the gas rates, at least."

Sviridoff gave credit to the Commission's special counsel, William R. Connole, for "conscientious representation of the public interest in the case."

The State CIO Council was represented at the PUC hearings by John R. Thompson, associate professor of law at Yale Univ., a specialist in utilities. Thompson presented facts and figures to back up CIO claims that the company was greatly exaggerating its need for a rate increase.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

FEDERAL TAX RETURNS on 1953 income aren't due until Mar. 15, but already the tax experts are busy advising higher-income taxpayers on what they can do before the end of 1953 to minimize their tax payments. One of the chief bits of advice is to delay the receipt of income until the beginning of 1954, because next year income tax rates are scheduled to drop 10%.

It's tougher for a wage-earner to get into the game of tax avoidance, which has become a national pastime second only to baseball. *(Not that there's anything new or illegal about it. One tax expert points out that back in the '30's the public was startled to learn that J. P. Morgan had paid no income tax for three years straight.)*

A wage-earner is generally not able to postpone income until 1954. For one thing his family can't postpone eating that long. Your opportunities for reducing the amount of your taxable income in this year of higher rates lie chiefly in paying off before the end of the year certain tax-deductible expenditures, providing you make an itemized deduction instead of taking the standard 10% allowance for them.

How To Save On Taxes

Among tax-deductible items you may be able to pay off by the end of this year are:

Interest fees on cars, appliances, your house, other goods bought on installments, or cash loans. *(But if you prepay interest, see that the lender or finance company rebates to you a proportionate amount of the interest fee.)*

Property or use taxes you may owe, as on your house.

Meedical expenses. If you find your medical expenses so far are approaching 5% of this year's income, it may be wise to pay any bills owed before the end of the year, or undertake needed dental or medical work before then. Only that part of your medical expense in excess of 5% of your income is deductible. If this year's medical costs won't come to 5% of your income, then it may be wiser to postpone payments until the new year.

Under "medical" you can deduct for eyeglasses, arch supports and other appliances; medicines, including patent medicines whether or not prescribed by a doctor as long as a condition existed requiring them, like cold and cough preparations. You can also deduct premiums on accident and health insurance, including Blue Cross, private insurance and medical cooperatives.

Work Clothes, Tools: You may also be able to advance the purchase of work uniforms and tools. Only such work uniforms that are generally not wearable away from work are tax deductible. Ordinary dungarees are generally not deductible, although some tax offices seem more lenient than others about permitting a reasonable deduction. If your work clothes meet the test of deductibility, then any costs of upkeep and repair are also deductible.

Also deductible is any special safety clothing you may have to buy for your job, such as helmets, goggles, safety shoes, protective aprons, etc.

Depreciation Of Tools

You can also deduct for instruments, patterns, technical books, manuals and journals and similar supplies you may have to buy to earn your own living. On small tools or supplies that have a short useful life, deduct the entire cost at one time, but "depreciate" expensive tools: that is, take off a proportionate amount for each year of the tool's estimated usefulness. You can also deduct for repairs and other costs of keeping equipment in operating condition.

Following are typical depreciation rates of tools wage-earners frequently buy for work use, as taken from the Treasury Dept. Bulletin F. If because of hard use or other reason, you find tools depreciate faster than shown in this list, you can use a faster rate as long as it is reasonable and consistent (that is, you deduct the same rate each year).

	Estimated Life in Years	Yearly Depreciation
Hand Tools	4-5	25-20
Scientific Equipment	10	10
Machine shop:		
Grinder	20	5
Lathe	25	4
Saws: Hand and Electric	3	33⅓
Welding outfits	10	10

If you use a car in your work, the typical depreciation rate is 33.3%. If you use the car partly for work and partly for personal transportation, you would depreciate a corresponding proportion of the car's value (as well as its expenses).

Memorial Mass For Murray

The first anniversary of the death of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray was to be observed Nov. 9 with a mass in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., solemnized by the Rev. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Dept. of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Murray, for 12 years president of the CIO, died in San Francisco on Nov. 9, 1952. Father Higgins last week was elected to the Board of Public Advisers of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation as successor to the late Most Rev. Francis Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

MY TRIP to Dayton, O., last week, was a pleasant duty. We had the opportunity to sit down with the representatives of our international unions in that area to map out a concerted organizing drive. Later, at a meeting sponsored by the McHenry County CIO Council, several of the major problems that face the American workingman, his family and his neighbors' families were thrashed out.

The American people have come to the realization, hard as it is, that so far as the present Administration is concerned, the nation is actually leaderless. We have yet to see any signs of a realistic, liberal program to meet the problems that are pressing in on us. In these facts, there is a challenge to American labor, and I discussed this challenge with our brothers in Ohio.

We, of labor, have a program. We have the organization to bring this program before the people at large. We have the vigor and vitality of a militant trade union movement to keep our program moving forward. But what we must examine carefully is the coordination of our efforts, the tightening up of our organization, the establishment of the best possible means of cooperation between the groups within our union who must do the work in the field. Those groups are primarily the councils.

I believe I can speak for Pres. Reuther as well as myself when I say that the role of the council is broader than ever before in our history. The council is the grass roots of trade unionism. It's the home folks in action.

THE RECENT elections testify to the hard work and fruitful efforts our councils have within their reach. In New Jersey, a Democratic governor was elected for the first time in 10 years. A Democratic congressman was sent to the House from a staunch Republican district.

The political party labels mean very little. The big fact is that the winners represented a progressive and fair-minded program that would benefit the great mass of people in that State. Neither of the gentlemen involved is unaware of the tremendous value in the all-out support of the New Jersey State Council and of local CIO councils. Political observers agree that the educational effort of the CIO councils was a major factor in the success of both campaigns.

IN NEW YORK, the City CIO Council sought out a proper man for the job of mayor of the country's largest city and found him in Robert F. Wagner, Jr. The role of the City CIO Council was one of leadership in a confused and even discouraging political situation. The sweeping victory of Wagner is evidence of how wise the council was in its choice and its recognition of his program as one that was earnestly desired by the people.

Because our union does speak for the American industrial worker, our responsibility is heavy. Because we are a democratic organization, ever attentive to the desires and hopes of our membership, we are ready to meet that responsibility.

There is truly no cause to be discouraged. These are stirring days, calling for all that is best in us. In spite of those prophets of doom who were singing the "break-up" of CIO, we enter our 15th convention a harder, bigger, stronger organization than ever before.

We have in our hands a banner of economic justice that has given our democratic nation a greater depth of spiritual and material well-being than any other nation in the world. It is a standard about which all men of good will can gather.

Time Earns $20 Million, Stalls On Guild Contract

CIO NEWSPAPER Guildsmen in New York last week accused the management of Time, Inc., of "ignoring all the articles which have appeared in its own pages about proper employer-employe relations."

The charge came after Time, Inc., refused during two full months of bargaining to offer one single contract improvement despite what the ANG said was "the biggest year in its history."

"FROM the standpoint both of readership — which Time, Inc.'s Guild employes have a considerable function in building—and of profits, the operation in 1953 has been overwhelmingly successful," the New York Guild said.

The ANG unit estimated company profits for 1953 before taxes at $20 million compared to $17.4 million last year.

"Yet management wants to extend the old two-year contract which was subject to wage stabilization regulations while seven New York newspapers and Newsweek magazine have Guild contracts more realistic in today's economic situation," Guild sources said.

A major issue in the negotiations is a "suitable job security clause." The Guild proposed the clause now in force in the Newsweek contract, but Time management "refuses even to agree to the words 'job security,' and refuses to agree to the arbitration of any dispute involving a dismissed employe."

Time, Inc., which also publishes Life, Fortune and Architectural Forum, has not made any wage offer.

Kelley Joins CIO News Staff

Appointment of Eugene A. Kelley as an assistant editor of The CIO News was announced last week by Henry C. Fleisher, editor and CIO Publicity Dept. director.

Kelley is a former Lawrence, Mass., newspaperman and Lawrence Joint Board staff member of the CIO Textile Workers. He also had worked for the Mutual Security Administration.

Union Shop Gained In Shoe Pact

DAY BEFORE a strike deadline, the CIO Shoe Workers settled its major contract with International Shoe Co., winning the long-sought union shop and other contract improvements.

The new agreement, reached Oct. 31 at St. Louis, marked successful conclusion of joint bargaining efforts by USWA-CIO and the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers, which signed an identical agreement with the CIO union.

The CIO Shoe Workers represents some 11,000 International Shoe employes belonging to 34 locals in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and New Hampshire plants. The AFL represents workers in 18 plants.

ALONG WITH the union shop, the new two-year agreement provides for a one-way wage escalator clause. It provides for a 1% wage adjustment every time the U. S. consumer price index goes up 1%, with openings every six months for such increases.

The union shop—a major bargaining issue, for which the USWA had been prepared to strike—takes effect after a 90-day probationary period for each employe.

A non-contributory hospital plan—fully paid for by management, instead of by workers as in the past—also was negotiated. Along with a high schedule for medical care, the plan also provides benefits of $15 to $25 weekly for workers laid off during sickness or as result of accidents.

THE NEW contract also improves the vacation section, granting three weeks vacation after 15 years of service.

USWA negotiations were headed by Pres. Russell Taylor and National Dirs. David Wilson and George Fectau.

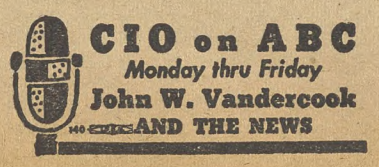
Negotiations were continuing in St. Louis with the Brown Shoe Co., where CIO and AFL unions each represents some 4000 workers.

McDonald And Big Steel Head Set Plant Tour

PRES. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless of the U. S. Steel Corp., will begin a long-projected joint tour of the company's facilities on Nov. 17 with visits to plants in the Cleveland-Lorain, O., area.

A week later, on Nov. 24, the two will start a tour of the firm's installations in the Pittsburgh area. Plans for visits to other production centers will be announced later.

The two leaders are taking the tour to promote a better union-management understanding at the plant level. The plan was agreed to by Fairless and the late Philip Murray, then president of both the CIO and the USA-CIO, after settlement of the long steel strike in 1952.



THANKS FOR THE HELP.—A classic Jerusalem Bible, illustrated by Dore, is presented to CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald (right) by Moshe Bitan, U. S. representative of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. USA-CIO has awarded a $5000 scholarship fund for immigrant boys at Histadrut vocational training schools, with Israeli group adding $5000.

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The big annual Convention Issue of The CIO News will be published on Nov. 23, immediately after the 15th CIO Constitutional Convention in Cleveland.

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If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

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CIO Applauded At Far West Farm Inquiry

By MILTON PLUMB

THE CIO drew heavy applause from farmers and cattlemen in response to its testimony before the House Agriculture Committee at hearings last week in Cheyenne, Wyo., and Pendleton, Ore.

Both hearings reflected sharp disagreement between cattlemen over proposed direct price supports on cattle.

At Cheyenne, tempers flared into the stormiest booing session the committee has yet encountered on its cross country circuit. Cattlemen favoring and opposing supports seemed about evenly divided.

In Oregon the hearings proceeded more quietly, but again opinions on the question of cattle price supports differed sharply.

Knight Testifies

CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, who is president of the Oil Workers, led off for four CIO spokesmen at the Wyoming hearing which opened the current far western committee tour.

Others who appeared for the CIO at Cheyenne were Laroy Purdy, director, CIO Communications Workers Dist. 8; Franz Daniel, CIO regional director for Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana; and Eugene Rosati, vice president of Denver Joint Council 102, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

At Pendleton, Chester C. Dusten, CIO assistant organizational director for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, appeared on behalf of both CIO and the CIO Woodworkers.

Cattlemen Split

The division between the big stockmen's organizations, which generally follow the American Farm Bureau Federation in opposing supports, and small, independent farmers, who generally cry out that such supports are needed, was more clearly pronounced at Pendleton than at Cheyenne, where even some of the big cattle growers sided with the little producers.

At both hearings, farmers expressed dissatisfaction over Sec. of Agriculture Benson's reorganization and cut-back in the department's soil conservation activities. As in the Midwest, Bensons's policies again came in for strong criticism.

As the committee gathered in Cheyenne the day before beginning its western hearings, both Cheyenne and Denver newspapers prominently featured a declaration of CIO farm policy by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a letter to Knight, Reuther declared:

"I wish you would take the occasion of your appearance before this committee to make clear that we in the CIO have never given consideration to the idea that we should organize farmers and that we do not intend to do so now or at any time in the future."

Reuther said that not only does labor not know the problems of the farmers well enough to presume to represent them. But "the compelling fact," he said, "is that the farmers must do the organizing job for themselves if they expect to do it well and derive real strength from it."

The CIO president said that while labor would like to see all farmers joined as members of bona fide farm organizations, farmers "owe it to themselves to unite for the promotion of their interests. And they owe it to the nation to unite for the promotion of their interests. And they owe it to the nation to unite for the advancement of the general welfare."

He pointed out that workers and farmers have many common problems, and added: "We shall move toward our common objectives far more effectively if we organize separately but work together."

Problems Of West

Knight in his statement dealt with agricultural problems of the West.

"The wage earners who make up our unions are greatly concerned with the welfare of farmers because we recognize that the economy as a whole cannot be sound if unstable economic conditions prevail in agriculture," he declared.

"In the long run, an ample supply of food and fiber is the greatest basic need of wage earners and all other citizens of the nation," he said.

Knight said that the present temporary excess of production over market demands for some agricultural products should be thought of as underconsumption rather than overproduction.

"While we recognize the necessity of production controls under some circumstances," the OWIU president said, "we believe that the fundamental philosophy of the nation should be to encourage as high a rate of agricultural production as is consistent with sound soil and conservation practices, and to encourage full consumption of this production."

Sound Conservation

Knight said that the CIO fully supports government programs for irrigation and soil conservation and favors particularly these projects which hold water on the acre on which it falls through the use of terraces, contour plowing, small retaining dams, etc.

Purdy called for a reversal of the trend toward retrenchment and elimination of rural electrification, soil conservation and lowcost public power which has developed under the Eisenhower Administration.

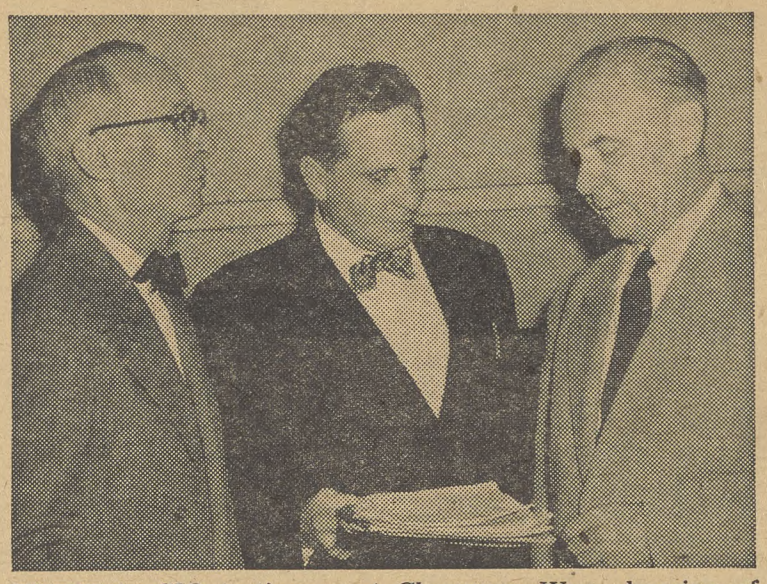
He also expressed CIO's concern over moves to "give-away" grazing lands, parts of the national forests and other segments of the public domain.

Unemployment Up

At Pendleton, Dusten pointed out that declining farm income within the last year "has had profound effect on the lumbering industry which represents a major portion of this region's annual income."

He said that woodworkers are being laid off in increasing numbers. Unemployment in Oregon in September was 50% higher and in Washington it was 2% higher than a year ago.

"Helping the farmer," Dusten said, "will do more to put the lumbering industry back on its feet and stabilize the economy than anything we can think of at this time."



POINT in CIO testimony at Cheyenne, Wyo., hearing of House Agriculture Committee is discussed by (left to right) CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers; Dir. LaRoy Purdy, of CIO Communications Workers Dist. 8, and Rep. Polk (D. O.), a member of the committee.

6-11

Benson Ignores Protests, Junks Soil Conservation

THE CONTROVERSIAL Agriculture Dept. reorganization plan was ordered into effect by Sec. Benson last week despite mounting indignation and a growing wave of protests from the nation's dirt farmers and their friends, including the CIO.

Strongest objections to the plan are based on Benson's determination to junk the Soil conservation Service by closing its regional offices and shifting its functions to the state extension services.

This is what the Association of Land Grant Colleges, made up of the schools that run the Extension Service, and the big business-oriented American Farm Bureau Federation have been working toward for years.

THE RESULTS of this phase of the reorganization were described in a letter sent all CIO regional directors and industrial union councils, asking them to request members of Congress to oppose it, by Anthony W. Smith, executive director of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

"It will strip it (the SCS) of all its technicians in the national and regional offices, although soil conservation is technical and cannot be achieved without experts," Smith wrote.

"The reorganization will strip the SCS of its regional offices. It will make it impossible for the federal government to maintain any satisfactory policy relationships with state and area offices and with the soil conservation districts.

"Individual farmers, SCS districts and area and state offices will have to turn to the state land grant colleges and the Extension Service for such help as these agencies may be willing and able to give. These . . . do not have the staff or the finances required and no arrangements are being made to provide them.

"As a result of such a reorganization there will be no more integrated farm planning, taking all resources on the land into consideration, such as soil, woodlands, wildlife, crop production, and erosion and flood control."

SMITH POINTED out that the CIO has supported the SCS program for years. The nation has already lost one-third of its topsoil and one-fourth of its agricultural land through erosion, he said, and without good soil management, city workers must eventually pay higher prices for inferior food.

The reorganization also abolished the Production & Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Quote

Under-Sec. of Agriculture True D. Morse gave soil conservation a cavalier dismissal in a speech at Memphis, Tenn., last month. "Soil conservation," he declared, "is out of date on our best managed farms, ranches and plantations."

Double-Talk By Commies Hit By CIO At Hearing

"DISHONEST double-talk" by Communist-line organizations at recent hearings of the House Agriculture Committee was strongly condemned by a CIO spokesman when the committee met in Cheyenne.

Franz Daniel, CIO regional director for five Rocky Mountain states, was heavily applauded when he told the committee that CIO's testimony had no connection with "other so-called labor unions" which have sought to use the hearings as a forum for the Communist party-line.

As an example, he quoted from a statement made at earlier hearings by the United Electrical Workers calling the cold and Korean wars "extremely injurious."

"CIO wants it clearly understood that this sort of dishonest and presumptuous double-talk by so-called labor organizations that are in fact transmission belts for the propaganda of Communist imperialism should not be confused with honest statements by bona fide free democratic American trade unions," he said.

"It is equally important that proved and tested farm programs essential to a full production, distribution, and consumption and employment economy should not be smeared in guilt-by-association because such organizations as the UE may have given lip service endorsement and support in order to insinuate and ingratiate themselves with American farmers and the American people."

Packinghouse Union Sets Drive Against Job Bias

A NEW drive to break down all remaining forms of discrimination in their plants by the end of 1954 came at the CIO Packinghouse Workers' first national anti-discrimination conference in Chicago.

The three-day conference brought together delegates elected by UPWA locals from coast to coast as well as a delegation from Puerto Rico.

Of special concern to the delegates was "Jim-Crow admitting practices" in hospitals. The union has recently won a company-paid hospitalization plan and it was pointed out that refusal of most hospitals to admit Negro patients will "rob thousands of UPWA members of the full benefits of the plan."

Declaring that "discriminatory practices can only weaken the unity of the workers," the delegates agreed that segregated locker rooms, cafeterias, drinking fountains and other plant facilities must be abolished. Job opportunities, the conferees said, must be opened wide to all comers, without regard to race, creed or color.

THE CONFERENCE heard a special report on discrimination against Mexican and other national groups and voted to pay increased attention to their problems. Another report by a special panel of the conference dealt with discrimination against women, citing pay differentials and closed job opportunities.

A report on the world-wide aspects of the fight for equal rights insisted that U. S. foreign aid programs should contain "safeguards to guarantee adequate wage levels and working conditions, and also provide the recognition of existing trade unions and the right to work."

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Pre-Convention Issue

The CIO News

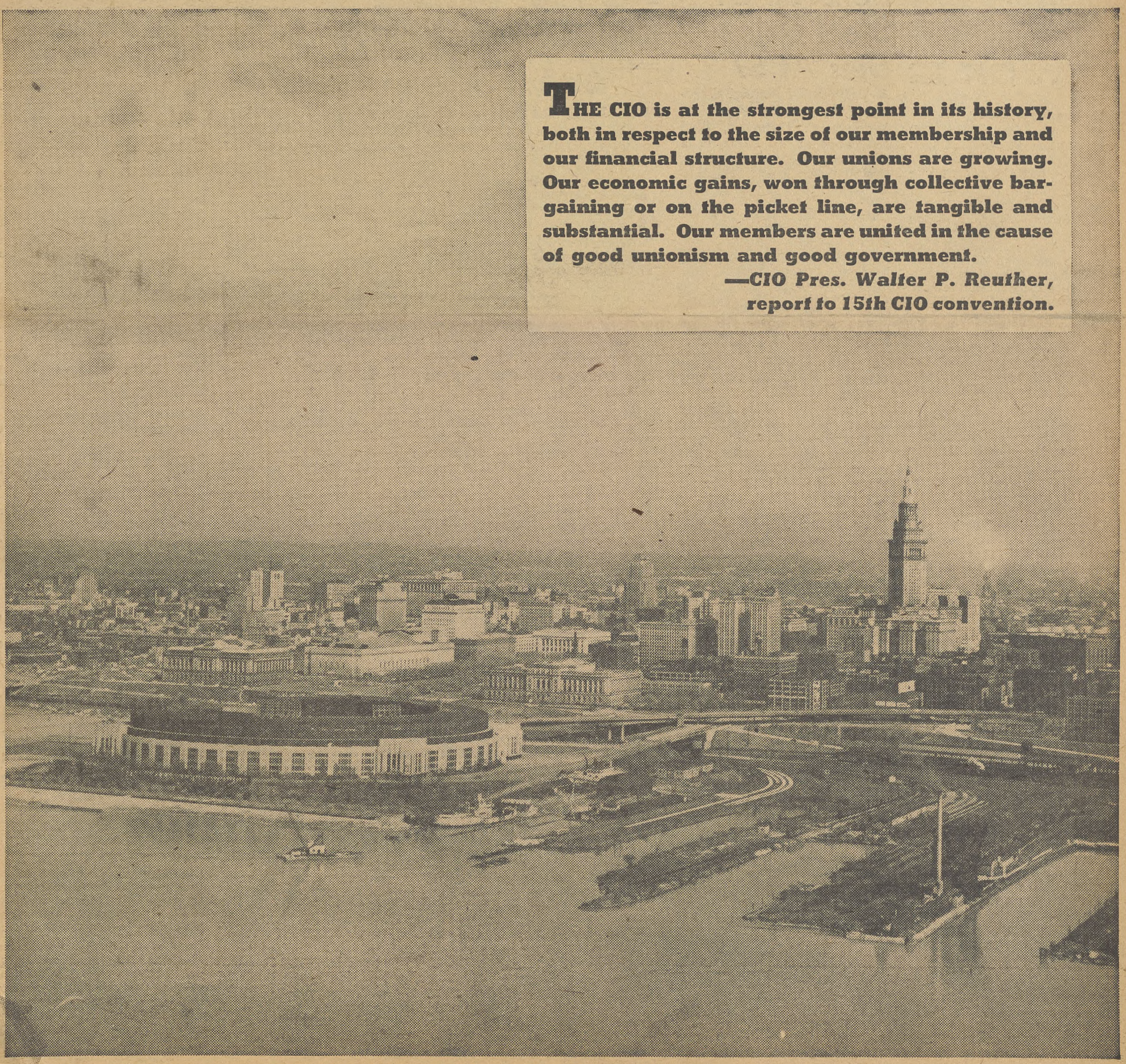
Vol. XVI WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1953 82. No. 46

Reuther Urges 'New Effort' For Peace, Crusade Against Poverty

—See Page 3

THE CIO is at the strongest point in its history, both in respect to the size of our membership and our financial structure. Our unions are growing. Our economic gains, won through collective bargaining or on the picket line, are tangible and substantial. Our members are united in the cause of good unionism and good government.

—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, report to 15th CIO convention.



View of downtown Cleveland from Lake Erie, where CIO convention is under way this week.

CIO Hits GOP 'Malicious Attack' On HST

By AL ZACK

THE CIO Executive Board last week unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the "malicious attack" on former Pres. Truman by an Eisenhower Administration leader and Republicans in Congress.

Calling Truman "one of the greatest living Americans," the board—in a pre-convention session at Cleveland—said the attack was not on the former President alone.

"It is a dangerous and un-American attack on the fundamental principles of American government," the board charged.

Purpose of the "vicious and ill-conceived accusations," said the CIO leaders, was to "place in the public mind for partisan political purposes, the wholly false concept that Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo., was 'soft on communism.' ".

Truman, the board said, "needs no defense from any American concerning his attitude toward communism at any time in his long span of years in public office."

CIO Strongest Ever

At a press conference, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said: "the CIO has never been stronger — financially or physically."

Reuther reported the CIO had gained 500,000 members during the last year and now exceeded its peak membership reached before the expulsion of 11 Communist-dominated unions resulting from the action of the 1949 CIO convention in Cleveland.

The CIO president reiterated the organization's opposition to any form of federal sales tax, "no matter what its guise." He called it a "regressive and unfair type of taxation."

"The American people," he said, "must pay for their freedom but the form of taxation must be based on ability to pay."

He said that sufficient funds to meet anticipated federal deficits "can be raised by continuing the excise tax and plugging the loop holes through which wealthy corporations and families escape paying a fair share of the burden."

Economic Trouble Feared

Reuther commented on trouble spots on the economic horizon, saying "we need aggressive and intelligent leadership, however, to isolate these trouble spots before they affect the general economy" and create a recession or depression.

Reporters asked whether he thought the Eisenhower Administration was providing such leadership.

"I do not," Reuther responded crisply.

The CIO board's vigorous condemnation of Republican attacks on Truman's patriotism was voiced a day before the former President was under subpena to testify before the House un-American Activities Committee in Washington.

A boiling political controversy has developed in the past week, since Atty.-Gen. Brownell leveled a broadside against HST in the case of the late Harry Dexter White. Brownell charged that Truman promoted White from a high Treasury Dept. post to the International Monetary Fund despite FBI reports naming

(Continued on Page 11)

SEC. MITCHELL

SEC. DULLES

A. G. MORON

CHESTER BOWLES

New cabinet member, State Dept. head, Negro educator and former U. S. diplomat are among speakers at CIO's convention in Cleveland.

Donovan Of Steel Union Dies At 57

A VETERAN district director of the CIO Steelworkers, William F. Donovan, died last week at his home in a Cleveland suburb after several years' illness.

W. F. DONOVAN

Donovan, 57, was director of USA-CIO Dist. 28 with headquarters in Cleveland. Active in CIO, civic and community, he was former president of the Cleveland CIO Council and vice president of the Ohio CIO Council.

Funeral services on Nov. 12 were attended by a large number of CIO Steelworkers.

Named as acting district director was Frank N. Hoffman, the union's Washington legislative representative.

MESSAGES of condolence were sent to the family by Gov. Lausche, Sen. Burke (O.) and E. J. Magee, director of industrial relations for Republic Steel. Burke, until recently Cleveland's mayor, said of Donovan:

"I thought he was an outstanding labor leader. He fought the good fight for his men and his union while at the same time upholding respect for contracts."

Donovan is survived by his widow, five children and three grandchildren.

Donovan was chairman of the USA-CIO national negotiating committee with Republic Steel and director of Dist. 28 since 1939. He was a World War I veteran and during World War II served on government manpower agencies.

Factory Layoff Rate Doubles

The factory layoff rate in September was more than twice as high as a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated.

The factory layoff rate in September was 15 per 1000 workers, and seven per 1000 a year earlier. The September rate was only slightly under the September postwar high of 18 per 1000 set in 1949.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES. EISENHOWER had the decency to say flatly, when he was questioned, that it was inconceivable to him that former Pres. Truman deliberately appointed any American official knowing that man to be a "spy."

But that deliberate act, the conscious, malignant appointment of a Soviet "spy," is exactly what Eisenhower's attorney-general, Herbert Brownell, charged against Truman in a speech to a businessmen's audience in Chicago.

When Brownell exhumed the name of the dead man, Harry Dexter White, and talked about "the White House" having received "FBI reports" calling White a spy, *he unmistakably insinuated that Harry S. Truman knowingly acted against the interests of our country and to advance the interests of Russia.*

He said, by unmistakable implication, that Truman received an FBI report on White, that the FBI itself called White a spy, that Truman believed it and still, with malice aforethought, promoted White to the International Monetary Fund.

New Level of McCarthyism

This is McCarthyism on the cabinet level, the surrender of the so-called "modern-minded" wing of the Republican party, the Dewey East Coast wing, to the fanatical, reckless, vengeful Midwestern hard core.

Eisenhower didn't want to admit this. He refused to agree that reporters were correct in their "premises" about Brownell's purposes. But the premises were correct whether the President admitted it or not. And it is fundamentally Eisenhower's responsibility—not the subordinate cabinet official's.

The President opened a Pandora's box of evils when he allowed Brownell to try to stampede the nation politically by charges reflecting ignominiously on Truman's loyalty and integrity.

Now he lifts his eyebrows and denies seeing any of the demons that emerged.

The former President was served with a subpena as if he were a thief, a potential fugitive. And the recklessness of this is not removed by Eisenhower's mild admission that, just personally, he would not have done this.

Brownell, not being a fool but only an unscrupulous GOP lawyer-politician, knows that an FBI "report" on anyone is not a conviction of guilt.

He undoubtedly knew that a federal grand jury, receiving the testimony contained in the report and also hearing testimony from White himself, refused to indict him as a "spy." Yet a grand jury returns a true bill, an indictment, if as few as 12 of 23 members believe there is even a prima facie case.

Any FBI document reporting the self-confessed espionage of Elizabeth Bentley, or anyone else, is not conclusive proof that everyone "named" in 1945 was guilty of the acts and motives Miss Bentley herself admitted.

Recalling The Record

Truman is the former President who, when the Amerasia "espionage" case was breaking early in his 1945 regime, personally telephoned the FBI agent in charge and demanded full exposure and prosecution—regardless of what some State Dept. people thought might be adverse effects on our Russian relations.

This was while we were still at war with Japan and we wanted the Soviets to enter the war—and it was months before the FBI report from Elizabeth Bentley on Harry Dexter White.

Eisenhower and Brownell unleashed the demons. It is understandable that Truman's first reaction was stunned disbelief that he could be attacked in this manner by the five-star general he honored with the NATO command—to defend the West against Russia—and the general who, even in the heat of political campaigns, he always said he "liked" and "respected."

GOP Wins California House Vote

THE CONGRESSIONAL by-election box score wound up two to one in favor of the Democrats as Republicans took the California 24th Dist. race.

An unofficial tally gave Glenard P. Lipscomb, Nixon Republican and former state assemblyman, 42,880 votes to 34,545 for Democrat George L. Arnold. The Los Angeles district has sent a Republican to Congress in five of the last six elections.

A bare half of the 165,000 eligible voters turned out for a four-way election in which the Harry Dexter White case became a last-minute issue. Republican John Collier polled 3616 votes and Democrat Irving Markhein, who made only a token campaign, polled 1158.

ARNOLD said during the balloting that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell's charge against former Pres. Truman in the Harry Dexter White case "was brought up to interfere with the election. Breaking it just before the election was obviously done for political purposes."

The GOP now has a four-seat margin in the House of Representatives, 219 against 215 Democrats and one Independent.

'Children's Lobby' For Schools Urged

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has called for a non-partisan "children's lobby" to seek greater federal aid for education.

"Our negligence as a free nation in meeting our responsibilities on the educational front," he told the Missouri State Teachers Association in St. Louis, "is robbing millions of American children of their rightful educational opportunities."

Michigan CIO Veteran Dies

Robert L. Poe, legislative representative in Lansing for the Michigan CIO Council and oldest council staff member in point of service, died recently of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Poe, 47, was one of the first members of CIO Auto Workers Local 596 in the Pontiac Fisher Body plant.

Report To The CIO Convention

Reuther Urges Crusade Against Poverty, War

A CALL for a crusade for peace and freedom, and for a war on poverty, disease and ignorance, was sounded by Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his report to the 15th CIO convention opening Nov. 16 in Cleveland.

Making his first report as CIO president, Reuther said the CIO "is at the strongest point in its history, both in respect to the size of our membership and our financial structure."

Hailing the armistice in Korea for marking the halt of aggression by dictators, he said "we are hopeful that the Korean truce may mark the first step in a new and successful effort at world peace—a peace that is hungrily sought by the hundreds of millions of human beings who inhabit this troubled world."

Reuther warned that to achieve success in negotiations for "an honorable peace without appeasement, we must negotiate from strength, with allies, rather than from weakness and isolation."

A Positive Approach

Such a peace, he said, would permit the human race to channel its great technical resources, its imagination and intelligence, to a war on poverty, disease and ignorance.

"This positive approach to basic economic and social problems, at home and abroad," Reuther said, "Is the guage by which we must measure the intentions and the intelligence of our national Administration in Washington in the year ahead.

"Such a war against poverty, such a crusade for freedom and a better life, will bring forth the constructive talents of all people, and will knock down the puny barricades which men of little faith and little hope have sought to erect against the inevitable tide of human progress."

On the domestic scene, Reuther said the steps which the CIO has taken to "increase its organizing capacity, to strengthen its administrative machinery, to improve its public relations program, and to coordinate in greater degree the activities of the various headquarters departments, are the more important because of the times in which we live."

"There can be no denial," he said, "of the fact that the Republican Party—brought back to power largely through the name and appealing personality of a great and respected military leader—has embarked the country on a reactionary political course which, if its direction is not soon turned, will provide tremendous difficulties for the people of America and for our country's leadership role among the free nations of the world."

Judge Ike By His Record

Reuther recalled that when Pres. Eisenhower was inaugurated, "we in the CIO made clear that we would lend our full and wholehearted support to Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration when we felt that they were right, and that we would, of course, criticize when we felt they were wrong."

"We will judge them not by a narrow standard of performance directly affecting the CIO, but by the record of activities as it relates to the people as a whole," he explained.

"We have consciously avoided resorting to criticism for criticism's sake, or presenting an obstructionist viewpoint on each and every issue that has arisen in Washington."

Reuther cited a number of affirmative actions which the President has taken which brought approval and support from CIO. Included in this group were his rededication of America to a policy of international cooperation; his cooperation with the West German democratic government in establishing food depots for the exploited people of East Germany; his statement at Dartmouth College against book burning—"a statement unfortunately modified in later remarks."

On the other hand, Reuther pointed out that CIO's criticism of the President has ranged over a number of issues stemming from the "extremist right wing of the Republican Party." This group he labelled one that "has little sympathy for international cooperation, civil liberties, government activity to promote continued full employment and government support of civil rights measures.

"But we, in all frankness and good conscience, must recognize that the President's opposition to this hard core of Republican Party reaction has often been vacillating and without the strength which the President's popularity in the 1953 election gave to him," he added.

Describing the 83rd Congress as one that "bids fair to out-do in destructive selfishness and narrow-mindedness even the 80th Congress, the last previous one controlled by the Republicans," Reuther warned of major drives to undermine "much that remains" of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. Among them:

- The National Association of Manufacturers is working tirelessly to foist upon the people an economically disastrous national sales tax in the guise of a manufacturers' excise tax.
- The Chamber of Commerce is working steadily to undermine the social security system by a so-called "pay-as-you-go" system that would bring benefits down and endanger our entire social security fiscal structure.
- The American Medical Association is now turning its guns on the hospital services of the Veterans Administration and the U. S. Public Health Service.
- The National Association of Electric Companies and its allied pressure groups are working to strip down such tremendously successful pioneering experiments as the TVA.
- Great financial interests which control factory-farms and ranches are agitating for turning over the great grazing reservations of the West, tremendous forest preserves and sizable portions of our national parks to special interests for private exploitation.

WALTER P. REUTHER

CIO president calls for war against poverty, crusade for better life.

Reckless Drivers

Debunking Pres. Eisenhower's description of his Administration as a "middle-of-the-road" one, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said most of the men and women directing the Administration's policies would have difficulty in recognizing the middle of the road.

"They are, instead, driving their Cadillacs down the right-hand sidewalk—and the poor pedestrians are forced to scatter for safety," he said.

'Reactionary' Political Course Of GOP Rapped

T-H Still Unchanged

He pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Act "stands unchanged despite Republican campaign promises to bring fairness and justice" into the law.

The "big business" character of the Administration came in for attack as he recalled Defense Sec. Wilson's "unforgettable phrase that the interests of the American government should, in effect, be tailored to the interests of General Motors."

Reuther noted that in every department of the government, representatives of the business community have moved in and representatives of labor, the small farmers, the small businessmen have been kicked out.

He said it is hard to believe, in the light of many statements of Treasury Dept. officials and the comments of well-informed business writers, that certain sections of the Administration have not been deliberately seeking a "controlled recession." Such a recession, Reuther warned, would squeeze out great numbers of smaller businesses from the competitive markets and further enhance the profit position of the great corporations.

Political Action Call

In the face of all these facts as well as the "dangerous acceleration of the drive against traditional American liberties," and the failure of Republican campaign promises on civil rights to materialize, he said increased political action is needed.

"We must endeavor quickly and effectively to strengthen the role of the CIO Political Action Committee," he said. "The CIO-PAC has rolled up a noteworthy record of performance in many states, cities and congressional districts; it has deserved the support which it has received from the CIO, our affiliated unions and our members and their families."

Noting that the 1954 elections will be of "obvious and crucial importance," he said CIO will continue its non-partisan policy of supporting liberals and opposing reactionaries in either of the major parties.

Organic Unity

On the subject of organic unity in the American labor movement, Reuther said, "the CIO's position is clear and I fully support this position."

"We want unity," he said. "We seek honorable organic unity based firmly on the principles of free democratic unionism. We will do everything in our power to achieve this goal. We will continue our discussions with the AFL. We are convinced that AFL Pres. Meany and his associates are negotiating in good faith. Our attitude is the same.

"In these negotiations we will not sacrifice any of the basic principles for which the CIO stands, and which are essential to the building of a strong, democratic and socially responsible labor movement."

Highlights Of The Report

- **Record of 83rd Congress is "too little for the little people and too much for the big boys," says Legislative Dept.—Page 5.**
- **"Maintenance of full employment" is nation's Number One problem, says economic report—Page 6.**
- **"Needs of the people are forgotten," warns Social Security Committee—Page 6.**
- **Twin political action goals outlined—Page 7.**
- **"Flexible approach" in foreign policy urged, "talk from strength" with Russians, says international report—Page 7.**
- **Administration delays on Taft-Hartley promises dissected by Legal Dept.—Page 8.**
- **Failure of both parties on civil rights pledges condemned—Page 8.**
- **"Many benefits" from new Organizing Dept. structure predicted, summary of union gains—Page 9.**
- **Reuther hails CIO-AFL no-raid agreement—Page 9.**
- **New housing program outlined—Page 10.**
- **Sound conservation program will aid "an expanding economy"—Page 10.**

The CIO Convention

Twin problems at home and abroad—of shoring up the nation's economy, building for full employment in a world of peace and decency—will provide important issues for the several hundred CIO unionists meeting in CIO's 15th Constitutional Convention in Cleveland this week.

Their importance was evident throughout the first report of Walter P. Reuther as CIO president.

In the year since the death of Philip Murray and Reuther's election at Atlantic City—and the death a few weeks later of Allan S. Haywood—the CIO has demonstrated, in Reuther's words, that "we are living up to that heritage left us by Philip Murray."

The calamity howlers have been wrong—as many times before. The CIO, as Reuther noted, "is at the strongest point in its history."

It is good for American labor and good for the nation that that is so, for there are tough problems of leadership facing CIO to answer the needs of the nation's workingmen and women.

On the economic scene, the clouds are darkening—the old pattern of big-scale layoffs and unemployment is returning amid rising prices and rising profits.

On the political scene, the Eisenhower Administration (which CIO has supported when it was right, opposed when it was wrong) is coming increasingly under "domination by the extremist wing of the Republican party."

On the world scene, as Reuther suggested, the halting of Communist military aggression and the Korean truce is an opportunity for "a new and successful effort at world peace—a peace that is hungrily sought by the millions of human beings who inhabit this troubled world."

What Reuther proposed is a world-wide war against poverty, a crusade for freedom and a better life. And, he added, "this positive approach to basic economic problems, at home and abroad, is the gauge by which we must measure the intentions and the intelligence of our national Administration in Washington in the year ahead."

Memo To The Justice Dept.

"Fear of communism is being manipulated by a few to create hysteria. Fear is a great silencer. Too many people are being quiet for fear of being called Communists. When people are afraid to speak or explore new ideas, then freedom is really in danger."—*Former Pres. Truman, addressing the American Jewish Congress in New York City.*

The Local Elections

There's an encouraging picture in the recent local elections of increased participation by trade unionists as good citizens in campaigns for city offices.

Along with the noteworthy victories for liberal forces in the New Jersey gubernatorial and congressional races and in the New York City mayoralty, there were a number of cities in which trade unionists from CIO and AFL were elected to local offices.

Such was the case in Cincinnati, Ottumwa, Io., Pueblo, Colo., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Bristol, Pa., and Lima and Lorain, O.

This pattern of local election results is another demonstration of "Citizen CIO" at work for the good of his community. The trade unionists who won did so because they had earned the confidence of their fellow citizens, because of their interest in good government. As CIO members, their responsibility in public office is that much the greater.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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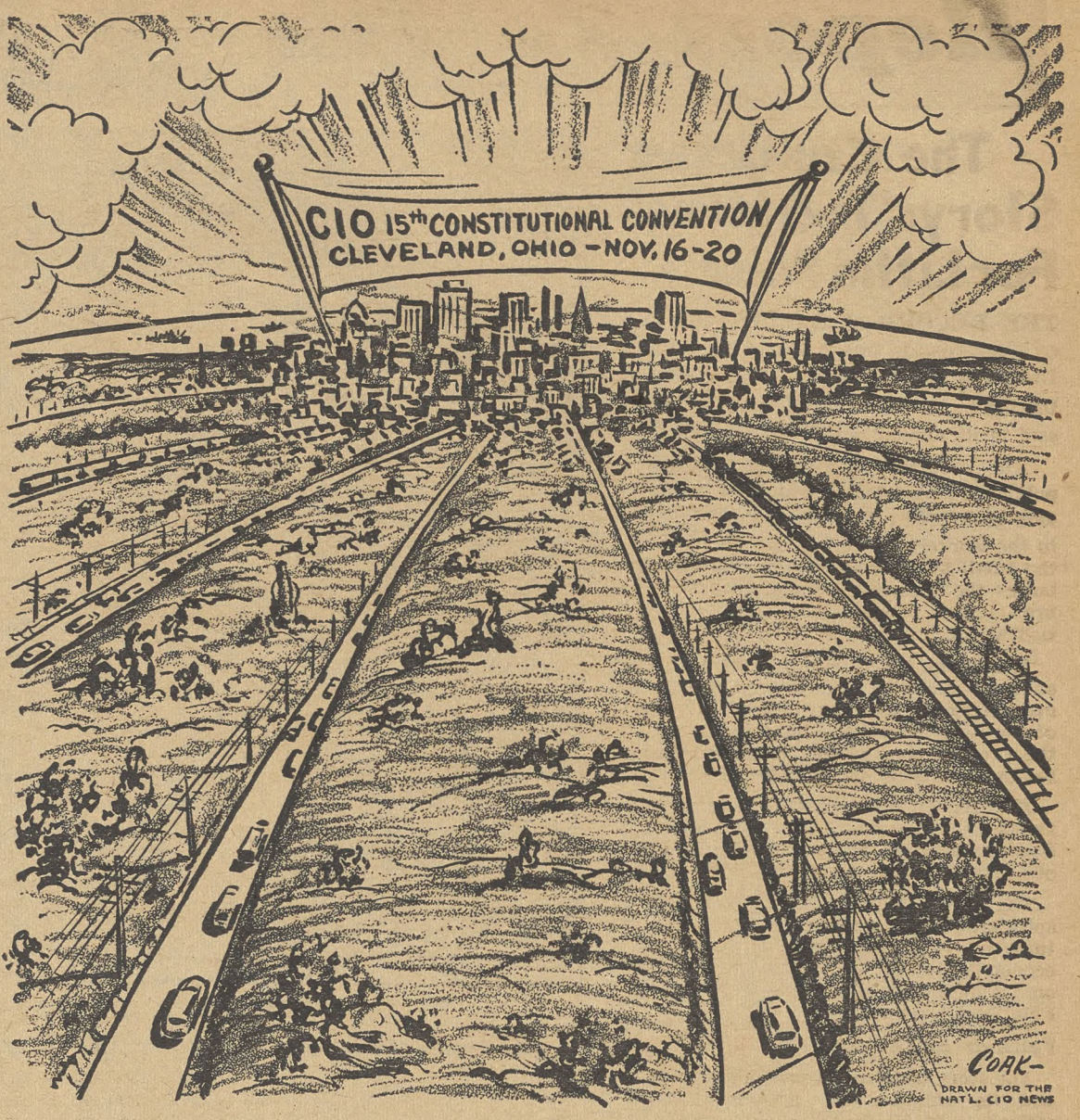
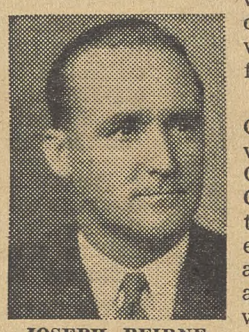
All Roads Lead To Cleveland



'Citizen CIO' Sets New Activities

THREE NEW activities were developed during the past year by the CIO Community Services Committee in cooperation with local CIO councils, local unions, and public and voluntary health and welfare agencies.



JOSEPH BEIRNE

Chief among these was a CIO program for retired workers and their families. Other new fields for CIO-CSC are securing representation for CIO and consumers on Blue Cross boards and executive committees, and multiple screening for workers in industrial plants.

The committee expects to receive technical guidance in the development of these "Citizen CIO" programs from its newly established advisory group composed of 20 distinguished leaders in the field of health, welfare and community organizations.

Notable examples of CIO-CSC work were furnished when disaster struck at Flint, Mich., and Worcester, Mass. As a result of its experience with these disasters and others, the committee plans to institute several regional training sessions on disaster relief for its full-time representatives and for officers of local and state community services committees.

CIO-CSC reported that strike assistance continued to be one of its major programs. The committee's staff helped organize such programs for the CIO Auto, Electrical, Communications, Transport, Brewery and other unions.

A strike relief workshop was held during the year in Washington, attended by representatives of 16 CIO affiliates. The two-day discussions with public and voluntary agency members developed improved techniques.

The committee's program of "giving once for all" has helped to establish a number of united funds throughout the country that promote federated fund-raising and community-wide budgeting on the basis of relative need. This system has eliminated a great deal of waste and duplication in fund raising. CIO-CSC now has 15,000 men and women serving on the boards and committees of community agencies.

The committee expressed pride in the growing corps of trained union counsellors. There are now more than 18,000 counsellors in 90 communities.

The committee: Joseph A. Beirne, chairman; John Brophy, treasurer; Ted F. Silvey, secretary; Leo Perlis, national director; Irving Abramson, Harry Boyer, Joseph W. Childs, John J. Grogan, William J. Hart, Al Hartnett, Bessie Hillman, Louis Hollander, Emil Mazey, Thomas Rusch, August Scholle, Sol Stetin and M. Hedley Stone.

New Foundation Honors Murray

THE ESTABLISHMENT and work of the Philip Murray Foundation were reviewed by the foundation trustees in a report to the CIO convention.

EMIL RIEVE

Within a few months after the CIO Executive Board last Nov. 29 authorized the establishment of the foundation, the $1 million established as the foundation's goal had been received in cash or commitments. The contributions came from the National CIO, affiliated CIO unions and their members, other CIO affiliates and individual contributions.

The most recent activity of the foundation was the dedication of hometown memorial plaques to Murray and the late Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. The plaques were placed in the Miners Welfare House, Blantyre, Scotland, and the Yorkshire Miners Association, Barnsley, Yorkshire, England.

The first gift of the foundation was the contribution of $15,000 to equip the Philip Murray Room at the new headquarters of the American Association for the United Nations in New York City. The foundation is considering other projects.

A public advisory board, including former Pres. Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been named.

The foundation's officers: Emil Rieve, chairman; James B. Carey, sec.-treas.; Arthur J. Goldberg, director. Trustees: Walter P. Reuther, John V. Riffe, Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, David J. McDonald, Jacob S. Potofsky, Michael J. Quill, Frank Rosenblum and James G. Thimmes.

Report To The CIO Convention

The Congress Story: 'Too Little For Little People'

THE RECORD of the first session of Congress is one of "too little for the little people and too much for the big boys," the CIO Legislative Dept. said in its annual report.

"The Administration's supporters and publicists have tried to make that record look good," the report pointed out. "But to the worker, the consumer, the farmer, the small businessman—to the people at large—the record is one of dismal failure. It is a record which hurts our nation as much abroad as it does at home.

"The story is one of no progress, and of much reaction. The record is, however, being written slowly, and the efforts of the Republican Old Guard to wipe out the progress of the last 20 years thus far only partially have born fruit."

The report noted that in many instances reaction was defeated or slowed down by fighting liberals in both houses of Congress.

The good remaining in the record despite efforts of congressional leaders "to turn the clock back" so far as social and economic matters are concerned, it went on, "is merely a continuation of New and Fair Deal programs."

Tycoons At The Helm

The story of issues concerning the CIO and its affiliates the department described as "not a pretty one."

"It is one that reflects the policies of a big business-dominated Administration," it added. "But such policies do not reflect the wishes of the American people . . . There is no evidence that the people intended to vote for reaction when they named Dwight Eisenhower President."

The report reiterated CIO support of Eisenhower when he is right, and expressed the hope that "in the years to come he will be right more often than in the past session."

The report is divided into six major sections. These deal with labor, national security, economic affairs, "give-aways and take-aways," social legislation and civil liberties.

The section on labor looked with grave concern at the Administration's dismal failure to carry out the President's campaign pledges to revise the Taft-Hartley Act and to strengthen the Dept. of Labor.

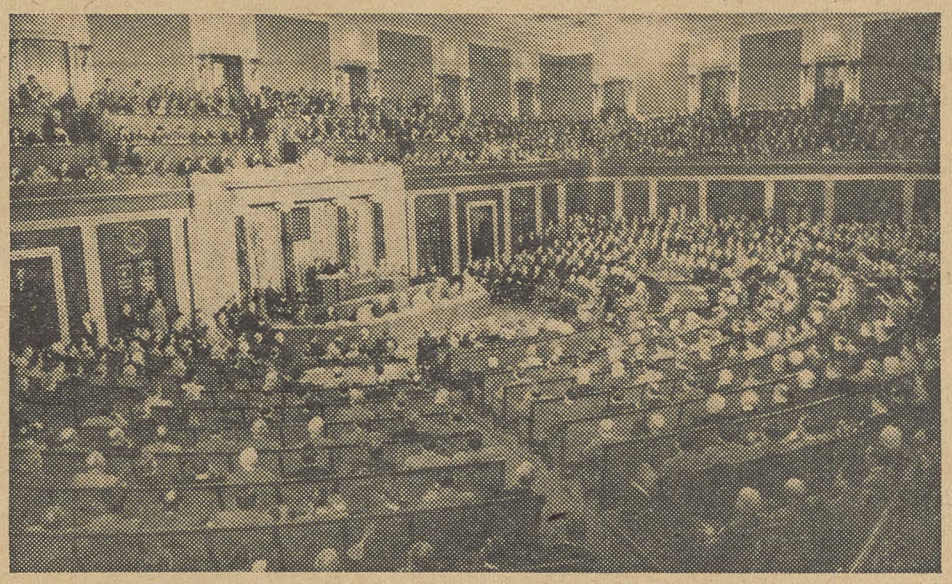
What Was Missing

It recalled that the President, while still a candidate, promised "justice and fairness" in the country's basic labor law. It recounted also that Senate and House Labor Committees held lengthy hearings at which CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg summed up National CIO views and 17 spokesmen for affiliates also testified. Then it continued:

"Throughout all these hearings, however, one thing was conspicuously missing. No Administration spokesman was present. In spite of the President's clear words on T-H, his Administration was not prepared to offer legislative proposals."

The report also cited the President's change of position. While he had said in his State of the Union message that "experience has shown the need" for corrections, a few months later, in a message to the AFL convention, he declared T-H is a "substantial contribution" to sound labor-management relations.

In discussing the Labor Dept., the report described this smallest of all government departments as "now truly a skeleton in the Eisenhower Administration's closet" as a result of "savage" budget cuts "in line with underlying bias of this Congress against labor."



Pres. Eisenhower addresses first joint session of the 83rd Congress back in February—a Congress which fell far short of meeting the people's needs.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pointed out the human implications in these slashes in a letter to Chairman Bridges (R. N. H.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The appropriation amounts to four-hundredths of 1% of the national budget.

The Give-Away Record

The Administration's "give-aways and take-aways," the report noted, started with the first bill that became law during the last session, the act giving $50 to $300 billion worth of submerged oil and gas lands to the states.

The CIO vigorously joined in the public protest that grew out of the five-week fight of Senate liberals to explain to the people the size of the "steal," the report recalled. Its role was one of the factors that forced the GOP to cut the size of the give-away and to pass a second bill safeguarding the public interest in the outer continental shelf, which contains about 80% of the offshore oil resources.

The first step in a fight to turn TVA into purely an electric power generating operation was beaten back with restoration of a $2.5 million budget cut in funds for reforestation, soil conservation, etc. The significance, the report said, is that "Congress recognized, even if grudgingly, the fundamental principle of integrated multi-purpose river valley development."

Other raids, against which the CIO has joined, include the so-called Stockmen's Bill, which would in effect turn over western grazing lands to private interests and set a precedent for giving national forests to lumber interests; the Hope Bill, ostensibly to regulate mining claims but actually a threat to diminishing timber reserves; and the attempt of the Interior Dept. to give the Hells Canyon dam site to the Idaho Power Co. for private and incomplete development.

The report gravely questioned the wisdom of congressional actions on national security. The foreign aid appropriation was cut by nearly $1 billion under what the Administration had asked.

The CIO urged a proper balance between military, economic and social needs of the program, the report said, but the final bill "emphasized the negative philosophy of 'more guns and less butter'."

Economic aid funds appropriated amounted to about one-third of military assistance; Point Four funds fall far short of the need; money for our obligations to international organizations and their agencies, such as the United Nations, was cut drastically, and the small sum allotted for the movement of migrants was hacked, the report said.

Leadership Not Cheap

"A successful American foreign policy cannot be bought cheaply," it continued. "The price of American leadership in the world cannot be reduced by false economy drives.

"What seems 'economical' now may cost us dearly in the potential weakening and division of the free world. Soviet imperialism will be encouraged to increase its pressures, foment new aggressions and weaken our defenses."

Pennypinching with the armed services, especially the cut in Air Force funds, the report said, seems to reflect the Administration's "strange notion that good bookkeeping practice is a better defense . . . than a well-equipped, efficiently-manned defense establishment." Air Force cuts will mean a serious gap in plane production a few years hence, it warned.

In reviewing economic affairs, the report pointed out that the abolition of price, wage and rent controls was accompanied by imposition of another type of control—the tight money policy of the Treasury Dept. and the Federal Reserve Board.

"Repeatedly," it said, "the CIO Economic Policy Committee has condemned the high interest rates and the restricted credit which this banker-biased policy has forced upon the country, and which is now fortifying recessionary tendencies in our economy."

Block Sales Tax

The extension of the excess profits tax for six months, "done for political reasons," expires at the end of the year, the report said, and will be accompanied by an automatic 11% cut in income taxes. This means the government must find $5 to $8 billion in new revenue unless it wants to add to the deficit.

"In casting around for alternative sources," the report said, "it appears that if the Republicans are going to raise any additional taxes in 1954, they will recommend and attempt to get enacted a sales tax, either a manufacturing excise tax or a retail sales tax or some other type of tax upon consumption.

"The big problems, therefore, will be to (1) prevent the enactment of a sales tax under whatever guise it may be proposed; (2) prevent further tax concessions to corporations and wealthy individuals; and (3) get a tax structure which will distribute the burden of taxes more equitably than now."

The plight of the farmer was dealt with in some detail, especially congressional hamstringing of plans to investigate the widening spread between what producers receive for foodstuffs and the consumer pays. The GOP economy drive, the report said, has served as a pretext for cutting down vital services for farmers.

The discussion of social legislation dealt in part with proposals for additional enactments in social security laws. The Administration program was criticized as inadequate.

Health Program Cut

The nation's already inadequate health program suffered further at the hands of Congress, the report said, with cuts in funds for administration of the Pure Food & Drug Act, the Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, and for federal aid in hospital construction. These and similar hackings, it added, wiped out much of the good inherent in creation of the new Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

On civil liberties, the Eisenhower Administration was taken to task in the report for "showing a singular lack of courage and moral fervor" in dealing with assaults on the rights of American citizens by such congressional investigators as Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) and Rep. Velde (R. Ill.).

The "wrong way" of dealing with Communists, the report went on, is "frighteningly illustrated" by the tactics of these three and their followers, who "seem unable to distinguish between Communist conspiracy and honest dissenters from the status quo."

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act remains unchanged despite Eisenhower's campaign promises for a "better law," the report showed. There now seems to be an "understanding," it said, that no action will be taken to amend it until the Refugee Act passed in the last session, providing a haven for 240,000 refugees in this country, expires Dec. 31, 1956.

What Congress Did And Failed To Do

The behavior of the 83rd Congress during the first session was divided into three main categories in the report of the CIO Legislative Dept.:

1. *Congress did continue a number of pre-Eisenhower programs which are in the public interest—measures which could not have been adopted without the votes of the minority party.* Examples are the inadequate six-month extension of the excess profits tax, extension of reciprocal trade, mutual security appropriations (although the level is inadequate), aid to defense area schools, admission of refugees, and wheat for Pakistan.

2. *It made the first installments on the give-away, take-away program of the Administration.* Among them were the tidelands oil grab; the withholding of needed funds for Bonneville, Southwestern, Southeastern, TVA and other power programs; the creation of a mislabeled "Small Business" Administration to replace the RFC and the Small Defense Plants Administration; destruction of public housing programs; inadequate funds for administration of labor, health, and similar programs.

3. *It failed to act at all in connection with the issues so very vital to the well-being of the working man and woman and of the people in general.* Chief among these are the long overdue changes in the Taft-Hartley Law, liberalization and extension of social security, increase of the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, civil rights legislation, and changes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Report To The CIO Con

Our Economy: *Full Employment Is Major Task*

FULL EMPLOYMENT and avoidance of a depression are more important than balancing the budget, CIO Pres. Walter P. Ruther declared in his annual report to the CIO convention.

For, he warned, *"anything less than continued economic growth and progress in America can seriously affect ourselves and the entire free world."*

"The maintenance of full employment," he said, "including the creation of jobs for hundreds of thousands of new entrants to the labor force each year, as well as taking full advantage of the gains in productivity, can add billions of new wealth each year.

"It is this kind of 'economy' that must be measured against a possible deficit of a few billion dollars in a particular year when government spending must exceed its receipts to make up possible gaps in private spending.

A Growing Economy

"In such years, much of government spending can be looked upon as a public investment for the economic well-being of the people. The returns come, in part, in the form of the fruits of full employment.

"The growth and health of the economy, not slavish devotion to slogans about budget balancing, must be the guidepost for government fiscal policy."

The forces that prompted the great growth in the American economy during the period drawing to a close show signs of spending themselves, Reuther conceded. But instead of accepting the inevitability of the depression, he went on, we should use these omens "to seek out and encourage new sources of strength" to halt the apparent slackening in production.

Policies Condemned

"Contributing notably to these forces threatening the continued progress of the economy," he said, "have been some of the ill-conceived policies of the new Administration.

"There appears to be a dangerous revival in Washington of the 'trickle-down' economics of the 1920s—the idea that what is good for business will insure prosperity for the nation. Once and for all, all groups of the population must realize that a healthy expanding peacetime prosperity can, in the long run, only be based on an ever broader consumption level."

The key to an expanding economy in the period ahead, with government expenditures dropping because of the slackening in defense spending, is the strengthening of private consumption, Reuther said. There is "virtually unanimous agreement" among economists on this, he said.

Any new tax program should be designed with this end in view, he went on, and particularly should have no form of sales tax, which in any guise would operate to reduce consumption by cutting purchasing power.

He recounted the many things Americans would buy if they had the money—all the items that go to improve the standard of living at all levels, such as medical care and hospitals, better schools, more houses, and asked:

"Can anyone seriously believe that we have reached a point in economic development which permits us to turn down or even to stagnate at the present production levels?

". . . In the light of these stark facts of need, the idea that our economy has reached a saturation point, a point where consumption needs are drying up, is preposterous."

More Buying Power

Reuther recalled that the three main avenues for consumption of the national production are personal consumption, private investment and government spending. As defense expenditures went up, the proportion of the total output absorbed by the government increased; now it is falling. Private expenditures on plant, equipment, etc., are slackening off also.

So the purchasing power in the hands of the man in the street must be increased if the economy is to grow and there are to be jobs for all, he declared.

"Substantial increases in consumer buying power—particularly of low and middle income families who spend all or almost all of their incomes—must occur if the required rapid rises in consumer spending are to take place," he said.

"Rapid increases in the buying power of wages and salaries are one of the essential requirements for the sale of the economy's growing output of civilian goods and services. Wage increases must go beyond current productivity increases to make up for past lags, and to help support full employment and production in the future."

The economy can afford wage increases without price boosts, he explained, because "the real volume of output has increased much faster than the rise in employment, and despite the decline in length of the work week." Another major factor, he added, is the "steady increase in the national economy's output per manhour."

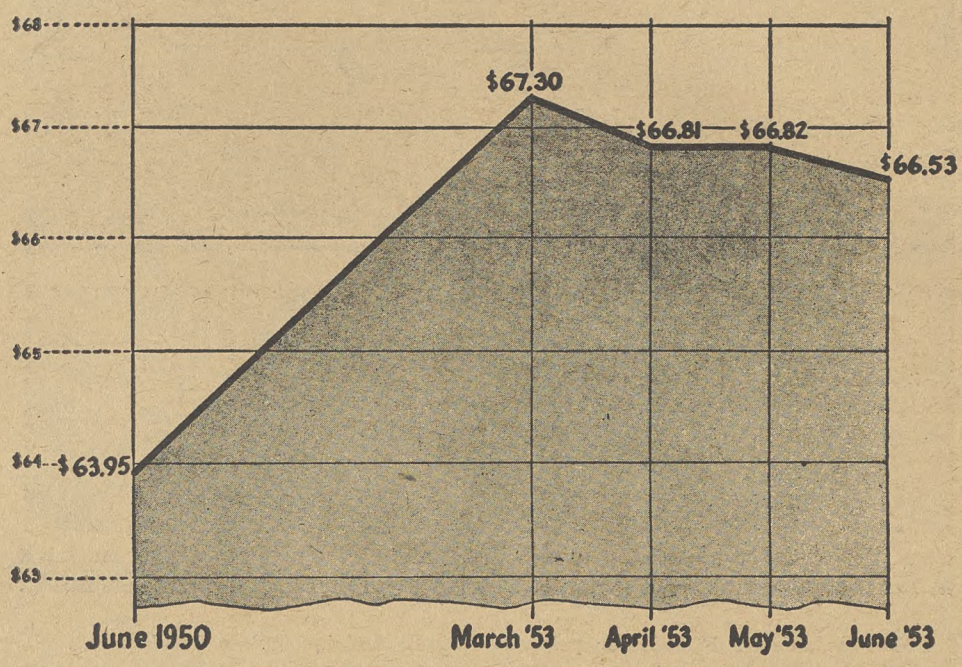
Real Wages Drop

"The buying power of wages and salaries generally,' Reuther said, "has failed to rise as rapidly as the economy's increasing manhour output since the start of the Korean war.

"This trend must be sharply reversed—with substantial increases in the buying power of wages and salaries—to sustain the expanding markets necessary for maintaining full employment and economic growth . . .

"The buying power of wages and salaries must not merely catch up with past productivity increases; it must forge ahead, if the economy is not to be distorted by imbalanced incomes—high profits and inadequate consumer buying power.

"In this way we can move more successfully to the establishment of a high-consumption, full employment economy."



Declining real wages and buying power of workers is at heart of nation's economic problems, as illustrated by chart based on U. S. labor statistics.

CIO urges positive economic program to pr turn producing longer lines of unemploye

'Hard Money Must Be Eased'

COMMENTING on some of the Eisenhower Administration's policies that must "be brought into balance with a growth economy," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his annual report:

Hard Money: "This policy must be changed. The money and credit system must be attuned to the full employment economic goal of the American people. It must look to continuous expansion, rising consumption levels, new and improved plants and equipment . . ."

Taxes: "Tax policy . . . must more and more reflect the needs of an expanding high-consumption economy. The burden on low income families must be eased by raising personal exemptions . . . Excise taxes must be reduced . . . we must avoid such socially and economically unsound measures like a national sales tax . . ."

Farm Program: "Administration proposals to gear farm support programs merely to market disasters fails to accord with the real needs of modern economic life . . . The economic well-being of city dwellers and farm operators is intimately entwined. Neither can long prosper alone."

Social Security: *'Needs Of The People Are Forgotten'*

THE CIO COMMITTEE on Social Security said that the increased political strength of business forces has resulted in a drive to cut expenses in which "programs to provide for the general welfare have been slashed instead of expanded."

"The needs of the people are forgotten or are sacrificed to the desire to balance the budget," the report warned. Then it proceeded to tick off a series of indictments against the 83rd Congress and the Republican Administration for failure in the field of social welfare.

JOSEPH CURRAN

"No progress was made in the 83rd Congress," the report said, "to establish social insurance programs for permanent or temporary disability or the cost of medical care. No increases in benefits were enacted under the old-age and survivors insurance program."

Contrasting a bill sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) with recommendations by the President in the OASI field, the report says that the Eisenhower recommendations are limited to extension of coverage, while the Lehman bill substantially raises benefits, extends coverage of permanent and temporary disability insurance and liberalizes the retirement test. It would also provide increased funds for rehabilitation of injured workers.

Chamber Plan Exposed

The committee also reports that "labor has had considerable success in exposing the dangers of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce plan which would halt or reverse improvements in old-age and survivors insurance and would shift the cost of public assistance to the workers."

The committee also scored Congress for failure to improve the unemployment insurance program and berated appropriation cuts which weakened the Federal Bureau of Employment Security. The committee warned of "renewed pressures" being exerted on the Labor Dept. to shift its responsibilities to state agencies "which, in too many cases, cater to employers."

Reporting on the need for improvements in unemployment insurance benefits, the committee said, "in spite of inadequate provisions, less than half the state legislatures raised maximums, less than one-fifth increased duration, and in many cases such gains were offset by harsher provisions in regard to eligibility and disqualifications."

The report also hit out at "reactionaries who place tax savings above human dignity" and warned that the future fate of various social security programs is being considered by the new Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

"This commission," the committee said, "which is heavily weighted with conservatives, provides the opportunity long awaited by enemies of federal leadership and adequate welfare programs. Removal of federal responsibility and grants would, in many states, result in reduced and poorer programs."

The committee: Joseph Curran, chairman; Katherine Ellickson, executive secretary; Harry Block, Joseph Childs, Jacob Clayman, Gladys Dickason, John Grogan, Richard Leonard, John Livingston, George Maher, James Robb, B. J. Schafer, Joseph Swire, John Yancey.

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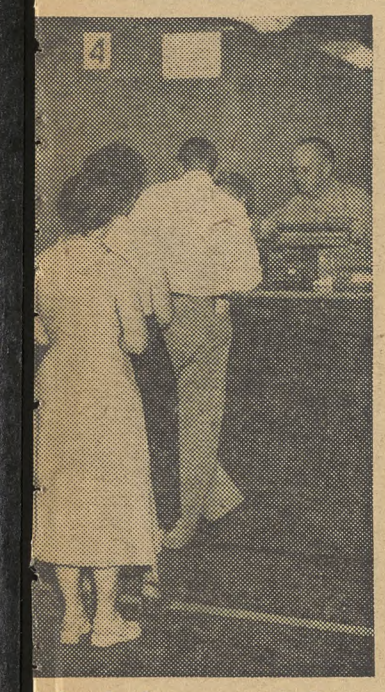


...t developing economic down-...rkers like these in Detroit.

...Unit Studies ...omic Problems

...ion of the basic phases of the ...rogram during the past year ... the CIO Committee on Eco-...licy to shift prime attention ... problems of war and rearma-... those of long-range economic ...nd growth, the committee said ...nal report.

...ight was the publication in June ...taining Prosperity, a report ...clared that steady economic ex-...an be realized if full employ-... maintained, technological ad-...e utilized properly and consumer ...wer is increased.

...e on Economic Policy: Emil Rieve, ... Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, ... Carey, David J. McDonald, Jacob ... and Walter P. Reuther; Everett ...w, executive secretary.

...ual Wages: ...Answer To ... Millions

...EPORT of CIO's Guaranteed ...Wage Committee reviewed ...ities towards this goal of ... Steel Workers, Auto Workers ...rical Workers unions.

...mmittee expressed belief that ... for achieving this important ...lose at hand. The three inter-... unions spearheading the drive ...aranteed annual wage intend to ...is a part of their bargaining ... in forthcoming negotiations.

...g out that international needs ...tinued high levels of production ... to world welfare and national ...he committee stated that "the ... of idle plants and jobless work-...been emphasized by successive ... high employment."

...ued successful operation of pen-...social security plans have rend-...culous the arguments now used ...guaranteed wage plans which ...w years ago were used to try ... these other collective bargain-...nds.

...plans foresee a link between a ...ed annual wage and unemploy-...urance.

...mmittee: Otis Brubaker, chairman; ...Ellickson, secretary; Solomon Bark-...ooper, Gladys Dickason, Joseph Joy, ...sser, Henry Paley, Stanley Rutten-...alind Schulman, Joseph Swire, and ...berg.

Political Action: *'20 Years' Gains Are Threatened'*

THE CIO Political Action Committee reported that "the present political action task of the CIO is two-fold" as the 1954 congressional elections approach.

JACK KROLL

"It is the defensive one of preserving the gains of the past 20 years," PAC said, "and the constructive one of launching a political program that will meet the needs of the country in the future. During the past year much of what was accomplished in the two decades of the New Deal and Fair Deal has either been destroyed or threatened with destruction."

PAC, whose director is Jack Kroll, found the "housing program of the past 20 years is today virtually non-existent," services to protect the consumer have been abolished or seriously weakened, and the social security program is endangered.

Resources Dissipated

PAC also found natural resources are being dissipated, foreign nations are being alienated through tighter trade policies, interest rates have been raised to the detriment of low-income groups and the advantage of "higher-income, investment-holding groups."

Important government agencies have been placed in charge of people who have opposed the agencies' programs, representatives of hostile groups sit on commissions that have been named to review plans to improve the public welfare, PAC pointed out.

PAC, whose chairman is CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and whose secretary-treasurer is Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, concluded:

DAVID McDONALD

"In these and other fashions the face of our government is being turned away from the plain citizen of the United States and the government has, as in the days of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, become a subordinate ally of big business.

"CIO-PAC, in this situation, views its task as one of constant and ceaseless education of our membership in these issues together with the establishment of effective political organizations through which the practical expression of our desires can be achieved."

PAC also reported on its structural changes. To it has been added a PAC Coordinating Committee, consisting of the representatives of larger CIO unions. Also establsihed was a PAC National Board, consisting of representatives of each state PAC and the presidents and secretary-treasurers of all CIO unions.

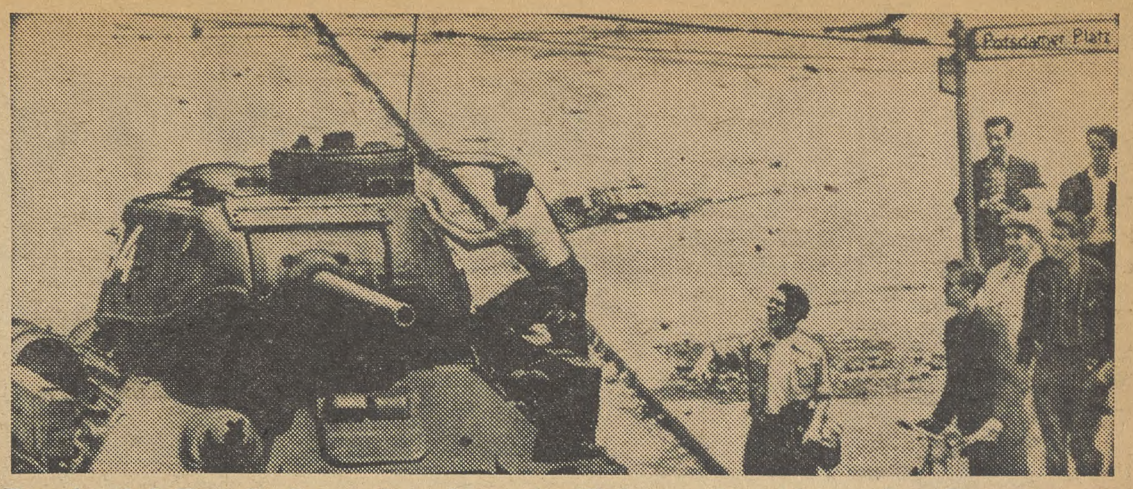
The Women's Vote

PAC also is devoting considerable attention to women's activities and to working with minority groups.

As a result of the concentration of much political action on state legislatures only one state passed an anti-union-security bill in the past year, PAC reported.

PAC believes that "the political party that strives for a national income of $500 billion a year" directed at actions for the general welfare of the people "will win the adherence of millions of voters."

In addition to Reuther, McDonald, Kroll, other committee members are: James B. Carey, I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne, T. M. McCormick, L. S. Buckmaster, John Chupka, Joseph Curran, Al Hartnett, O. A. Knight, Emil Mazey, Jacob S. Potofsky, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes, Desmond Walker and Carlton Werkau.



Bare-handed East Berlin worker claws at turret of Red Army tank on the Potsdamer Platz—a sign of growing European resistance to communism.

Labor's World: *U. S. Urged To Talk 'From Strength' With Russ In Search For Peace*

STRENGTHENING of free trade unions in all countries and promotion of enduring peace and prosperity in a free and democratic world, in accordance with CIO policies, keyed activities of the CIO International Affairs Dept. during the past year, the annual report showed.

Many phases of CIO activity were noted. These ranged from CIO views on world problems that confront us as a nation to expanding programs for familiarizing CIO members with problems affecting workers internationally.

JACOB POTOFSKY

The department worked closely during the year with the CIO International Committee and the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, both of which are under the chairmanship of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

The report noted "weakness and confusion" in world communism, as dramatized by the June uprisings of East German workers, and called upon the United States to develop a "flexible approach" in its foreign policy.

"Willingness to enter into negotiations with an opponent is not the same thing as appeasement," it pointed out. "Since the end of World War II, the U. S. together with its allies has slowly and steadily built up strength. Now . . . straightforward and careful negotiations can result in gains to us and to our friends."

Warns Against New Isolationists

The report vigorously defended the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and again voiced CIO opposition to the Bricker Amendment to curb the power of the president in foreign affairs.

"We cannot return to the isolation of the 1920s," it said in one of several jabs at UN foes. "We cannot sit idly by and hope that the problems which lead to insecurity and war will be dealt with by others."

It recounted CIO cooperation in the work of the Intl. Labor Organization, including its conference at Geneva, Switzerland, last June, and commended the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, of which CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg is a vice chairman, for its work in promoting understanding of the UN.

It declared the CIO is "shocked and appalled" by the big business philosophy that has resulted in increasing militarization of foreign aid programs at the expense of economic and social needs.

"It is impossible either in Europe or the Far East to stem the tide of communism by arms alone," the report said. "The U. S. cannot afford to belittle or ignore the social aspects of its foreign aid programs. The social institutions of these countries must give the people a sense of personal ownership and participation. The price of failure to do so may be internal Communist revolutions stimulated from abroad."

Organized labor, which contributed so much to whatever success foreign aid programs have achieved, has been elminated as a factor at the policy-making level in the new Foreign Operations Administration, the report said.

Capricious staff cuts have proved ruinous to operations and employe morale in the old Mutual Security Administration and Point Four, which the report said is "in danger of becoming emasculated, and its purpose completely distorted."

The work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the large role the CIO has played in its worldwide activities were discussed in some detail, with CIO participation in the third world congress at Stockholm, Sweden, in July as a highlight.

ICFTU Work Reviewed

The report stressed the important work of ICFTU regional organizations in Asia, Europe and America, of the trade secretariats and of the workers education programs. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther was re-elected a vice president and a member of the executive board at the world congress, with Potofsky his first substitute on the board and Dir. Michael Ross of the International Affairs Dept. his second substitute.

The ICFTU has Category A status as a non-governmental international organization at the UN. Former Pres. Martin Wagner, of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, is assigned to the ICFTU office in New York which carries on this work.

The report urged continued contributions to the CIO Free World Labor Fund, set up at the last National CIO convention to supplement the ICFTU's training and education program.

It gave a detailed account of activities of the CIO European office, and noted that it will be closed Jan. 1, 1954, because it "has accomplished its mission."

Victor G. Reuther, CIO European representative, has been called home to serve as an assistant to the president of the CIO. Ross will spend a larger part of his time in Europe and will be available to represent the CIO on the various ICFTU bodies on which Reuther had served.

In Latin America, the report noted, "totalitarian forces represented by Peronists and Communists have sought to strengthen their grip on public opinion" during the past year, and have made an impression on a large number of people.

Totalitarians Gain Strength

Totalitarian or military dictatorships rule in Argentina, Peru, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, it said, but democracy "has kept its own" in Uruguay, Costa Rica and Mexico. The only significant change came in Colombia, where a military coup ousted a dictatorship.

The report said that ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of the ICFTU, has strengthened its position in spite of continuing critical political and social handicaps. Potofsky and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers serve on its executive board, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, is an assistant secretary. It works closely with the CIO Organization Dept.

The decline in the role of labor advisors in the foreign economic aid program, the continuing failure of the Foreign Service to utilize union personnel, and the absence of labor from high councils constitute a serious defect in American foreign policy, the report said.

Members of the CIO International Committee are: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey, John V. Riffe, Emil Mazey, Frank Rosenblum, Joseph Beirne, Joseph Curran, Harry Martin, O. A. Knight, Harry Sayre, L. S. Buckmaster, David J. McDonald, James Thimmes, Emil Rieve, William Pollock, Willard Townsend, Michael Quill, and Michael Ross, secretary.

Members of the Latin-American Affairs Sub-Committee are: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Emil Mazey, R. J. Thomas, O. A. Knight, Ralph Helstein, Frank Grasso, Martin Kyne, David J. McDonald, and Ernst Schwarz, secretary.

Report To The CIO Convention

Labor & The Law: *GOP Hedges On T-H Pledges*

HAVE PRES. Eisenhower and the 83rd Congress honored their pledges of Taft-Hartley revision in the interests of "justice and fairness," or have they, in Pres. Eisenhower's phrase, engaged in "political double-dealing"?

ARTHUR GOLDBERG

That's the question the CIO Legal Dept. asked in its report to the convention. Then General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg's report details the record of the Administration's hedge on its campaign pledge.

Recalling that both House and Senate Labor Committees held extensive hearings on T-H revision from March until June, the department noted that "no one appeared to state to the committees the position of the Administration. No witness appeared, no presidential message was sent up, no Administration bill was introduced."

The report recalled that former Labor Sec. Martin P. Durkin "accepted his appointment in the evident expectation that Pres. Eisenhower would honor his campaign commitments to revise Taft-Hartley to eliminate its union-breaking provisions. Month after month Sec. Durkin labored in vain to secure from the Administration some implementation of its promises."

Still Waiting To Hear

The Legal Dept. summarized some 12 chief points of CIO testimony before congressional committees as presented by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Goldberg and CIO officials. But the committees, after hearing this testimony along with that of management representatives, spokesmen for other labor organizations and labor-management experts, issued no report, the Legal Dept. said, "presumably because they were still waiting to hear from the White House."

According to Durkin, a message was prepared for submission to Congress just prior to adjournment. It was circulated informally after Sen. Taft's death.

"As a result of this delay," the Legal Dept. report pointed out, "industry opposition to the message was given an opportunity to become solidified. In the face of pressure from both industry and certain congressional leaders, the Administration withheld the sending of the message.

"Mr. Durkin states that Pres. Eisenhower initially told him that he would stand by the message, but that later he was advised that the President had retreated from this position, and would not send the message. Accordingly, on Sept. 10, after finally ascertaining from Pres. Eisenhower that he would not send the message, Mr. Durkin resigned."

Special Interest Politics

The CIO's position with respect to the message and the controversy was set forth by Goldberg in a letter to Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) after the Senator had urged fellow Republicans to "toss politics out the window" in considering proposed changes in the federal labor law.

"This comment is reminiscent of one made by Pres. Eisenhower during the campaign," Goldberg's letter said. "We of the CIO fully agree. We are forced, however, to the conclusion that an industry-cabinet cabal is playing special interest politics of the most partisan kind with Taft-Hartley.

"The best way to take Taft-Hartley out of politics is for Pres. Eisenhower to keep his campaign promises rather than yield to this cabal.

"It is the position of the CIO that to date this pledge has not been realized," Goldberg's letter continued, saying that the CIO does not regard "the 19-point abortive message as realizing the President's pledge of making the Taft-Hartley Act just and fair."

In a section dealing with administration of the National Labor Relations Act, the Legal Dept. noted that the national emergency provisions of the act were subjected to their first serious legal challenge during the year. This occurred when an injunction was invoked against striking CIO Steelworkers at a plant of the American Locomotive Co.

It was claimed the strike created a national emergency because the plant produced equipment used by contractors erecting plants which, when completed, would be vital to the production of materials used for atomic weapons. However, the case never got to the Supreme Court because intervening delays took up the 80-day injunction period and the court would not hear a case where the controversy no longer existed.

Thus the Supreme Court has never passed on the question of T-H constitutionality or the scope of the national emergency provisions of the act. The Legal Dept. indicates doubt that it ever will be possible to argue these points before the Supreme Court because of inability to process a case through the court of appeals within the 80-day period.

NLRB Policy Argued

The Legal Dept. also participated during the year in argument on craft severance policies before the new National Labor Relations Board which now has two Eisenhower appointees, two hold-over members and one vacancy. The CIO position put to the board opposed the past policy of carving craft units out of stable industrial units where there is a history of successful collective bargaining.

The report also cited a number of important legal cases involving interpretations of disputed sections of the Taft-Hartley Act. The department filed "friend of the court" briefs in four of these cases with the consent of both parties to the disputes.

"The question of whether an employer may discharge employes who refuse to cross picket lines remains unsolved," the report said. In the Rockaway News case, an employe who was member of the union which had a contract with the employer was discharged for refusing to cross a picket line to deliver papers. The issue was not resolved that refusal to cross a picket line is a form of concerted activity protected by the Act, the Court holding that a no-strike clause in the union's contract applied.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"I Ain't Going Anywhere"

Safety: *Death Toll In Industry Climbs*

THE CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health was reorganized during the past year to avoid duplication. Working liaisons have been established with other CIO groups.

The committee's scope extends to the following problems affecting American workers: The broad question of safety of the worker on or off the job; his health so far as work operations are concerned; rehabilitation of the physically handicapped by occupational disease or accident, and workmen's compensation measures.

MICHAEL QUILL

The basis for the committee's problems is seen in the U. S. statistics for 1952. The best estimate is that 96,000 people were killed in accidents, an increase of about 1% over 1951. Of the 96,000 deaths, 38,000 were killed by motor vehicles, 16,000 in other public accidents, 29,500 in homes and 15,000 were killed on the job.

Besides these 15,000 occupational deaths, 1.9 million were injured to such an extent that they lost time from work for more than the shift on which they were injured.

CIO's position is that a safety commission should be established within the Labor Dept. with enforcement powers that will insure safe and healthful working conditions in the production of all goods that move in interstate commerce. This would replace more than 50 sets of conflicting laws dealing with safety and occupational health.

The committee: Michael J. Quill, chairman; Harry Read, secretary; Harry Block, George Brown, Frank Burke, Pat Greathouse, John Green, T. M. McCormick, William Pachler, Dominic Tripode.

National Service Proposals Scored

CLEARCUT opposition to national civilian service legislation by both management and labor groups is the keynote of recommendations dealing with a manpower program for full mobilization.

That's the report from CIO representatives on the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee. CIO Research and Education Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg and Ohio CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman served on the committee with Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate research director, as alternate.

In another section, the report said. the "sordid situation" of hundreds of thousands of Mexican workers illegally entering the country "is an increasingly serious threat alike to U. S. relations with Mexico and to the standards of American workers."

Civil Rights: *Failure To Act Is Condemned*

THE 83RD CONGRESS was criticized by CIO's Civil Rights Committee because of "failure to enact any of the civil rights programs on which the platform of both parties voiced solemn promises of action."

The committee report said that from the defeat of the anti-filibuster rule change offered by Sen. Anderson (D. N. M.) "experienced observers realized that there would be no civil rights proposals considered by this session of Congress."

JAMES B. CAREY

In the area of administrative responsibility, the committee pointed out that "during the recent campaign, many people were sorely disappointed by the negative attitude of Pres. Eisenhower on civil rights. However, there was some hope resulting from his pledge 'to do all in his power to end segregation and discrimination in the District of Columbia'."

In line with this pledge, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is chairman of the Civil Rights Committee, transmitted to the President a nine-point committee recommendation of possible reforms which could be put into effect without legislation.

Court Rulings Lauded

The committee also called for strengthening of the enforcement of civil rights statutes by the Justice Dept. The report pointed out that although the committee, along with other organizations, presented to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell a memorandum dealing with the enlargement and strengthening of the Civil Rights Section of the department, "to date, the Attorney General's promises have exceeded the practical measures taken."

In a statement of approval of decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court, the report said "the court again remains the only branch of our government that courageously faced up to this issue and struck down another barrier."

The report referred to the decision that discrimination and segregation in public eating places in Washington, D. C., was illegal.

Both the Civil Rights Committee and the CIO Legal Dept. have been active in five cases involving segregation in the public schools now pending before the Supreme Court.

The CIO contributed $2500 to the special fund being raised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for historical research on the questions the court has asked to have reargued.

School Bias Cases

The Legal Dept. says "the facts in the cases, particularly those in the Kansas case, make it apparent that the Supreme Court is going to find it very difficult, if not impossible, to postpone any longer decision as to whether segregation, in itself, is a violation of the 14th Amendment."

The first two of the five questions the court asked to have discussed deal with historical evidence as to the intent of Congress and the states in regard to the effect of the 14th Amendment on public school segregation. The third has to do with the court's power under the amendment to abolish segregation. The fourth and fifth relate to the issue of whether, if the court decided segregation was unconstitutional, it has the power to order its gradual elimination.

The committee: James B. Carey, chairman; Willard Townsend, secretary; George L-P Weaver, director; C. Dale Bucklus, W. Richard Carter, Gustav Faber, Arthur Goldberg, Neal Hanley, Mrs. Bessie Hillman, Russell Lasley, George Maher, Cecil Martin, T. M. McCormick, William Munger, William Oliver, Morris Pizer, Harry Read, Francis Shane, James Turner, and Boyd Wilson.

Organizing: *Riffe Predicts 'Many Benefits' From New, Tight-Knit Setup*

"MANY BENEFITS will be achieved in the near future" through the reorganization of the CIO Organization Dept.

JOHN RIFFE

That's the prediction of John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

"The fiscal year of July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, saw CIO unions participating in 2141 elections in which 464,451 employes were eligible to vote," Riffe said. "Of these elections, CIO unions won 1114, representing 217,165 employes. The reports of the international unions, which follow, indicate the advances beyond mere numerical strength which have been made by the CIO."

Under the reorganization plan, organizational duties were shifted from regional directors, whose number was cut to 13. The directors continued to assist in the development of industrial union councils and on state-wide and community programs.

"Organizational activities were to be carried out by international unions with staff assistants from CIO coordinated through the Dept. of Organization," Riffe said.

"All manpower engaged in administrative functions was, therefore, allocated to various organizational campaigns of international unions on the basis of their needs. Thus, while a tight-knit administrative structure was established, additional power was released for organizational efforts."

R. J. Thomas continued as assistant director of organization; Oral Garrison, who had served as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, was named to assist the executive vice president's office in financial matters and other similar problems; and Carl McPeak, formerly CIO regional director for Texas, became assistant director of councils.

All of the staff of the Southern Organizing Committee was put on the National CIO staff and was assigned among international unions. Lorne Nelles, CIO Steelworkers, formerly assistant director of the committee, became director of the group, and is coordinating the organizational activities of the international unions in the Southeast.

"It is important to note," Riffe said. "That all organizing campaigns in progress at the time of staff reassignments were concluded by the CIO Organizing Committee or arrangements were worked out with the respective international unions to take over campaigns within their jurisdiction."

The staff of the Mid-Western Organizing Committee was assigned to cooperate with international unions. The Shoe Workers' separate organizing committee was maintained under the direction of Walter Harris and is continuing its campaign in the shoe industry in Pennsylvania.

Getting ready to handbill a plant gate—that's always a basic job for CIO organizers, who intensified work during the past year.

Union-By-Union: *Organizing Gains Reported By CIO Affiliates In '53*

Outstanding gains in membership and contract benefits were reported by CIO international unions and organizing committees to the 1953 CIO convention:

AUTO WORKERS: In the year ending last Aug. 31, UAW participated in 300 National Labor Relations Board elections and won 172 of them. It is estimated that additional members will number 70,000 when full production is reached in these plants.

UAW organizing efforts are directed at "run-away plants" of companies already under contract, unorganized competitive plants, unorganized plants of companies under contract, and other unorganized plants in the union's jurisdiction.

BARBERS: The Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union solidified its membership in existing locals, organized three new locals, and has a total of 45 locals in 21 states.

BREWERY WORKERS: BW won 31 of the 45 representation elections in which it took part during the year ending last Aug. 31. It gained a total of 4647 members, 1312 from these elections, 1191 in Canada, and 2144 from the addition of four local industrial unions.

BROADCAST EMPLOYES: The National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians organized some 20 new television stations, bringing some 500 employes under contract. Organization of the film divisions of corporations continued. Greatest single gain was at the Canadian Broadcasting Co., where 500 engineers and technicians are covered by the contract.

CLOTHING WORKERS: Some 150,000 ACWA men's clothing workers won a 12.5c hourly wage increase, additional employer contribution for the hospitalization of wives and dependent children of members, and improvement of vacation and holiday clauses. A 10c hourly pay increase was won for 100,000 members in the shirt and garment industries, as well as added contributions for hospitalization of dependents and a stronger holiday provision. Wage gains also were recorded for members in other branches covered by the union.

Since Sept. 1, 1952, the union chartered one new joint board and 24 new local unions, 10 NLRB elections were won, and initial contracts were signed with 43 plants covering 10,000 workers. ACWA continued its union label campaign, stimulating renewed interest in organizing, particularly in the South.

COMMUNICATIONS: CWA increased its membership by 20,000, mostly in present bargaining units. After a year's operation, CWA's defense fund has assets of more than $1 million, and aided 7000 members during a strike at the North Carolina plants of Western Electric and 7000 members on strike at Indian Bell.

A strike of 50,000 CWA members against Southwestern Bell won significant gains after 10 days. During recent months, organizing activity has been greatly expanded, and major campaigns are under way in New York State, New Jersey and Canada, and in Western Electric plants. CWA defeated major organizing raids by the AFL Electrical Workers, and is pushing its legislative and political action activities.

ELECTRICAL: IUE, only four years old, was confident that by CIO convention time it would represent 400,000 members in the electrical industry. IUE made great strides in organizing new and unorganized plants, particularly in the South and Middle Atlantic areas, during the past year. Among major election victories were those in the General Electric and DuMont chains. The union won a total of 71 victories in National Labor Relations Board elections, and a number of other locals affiliated with IUE without NLRB polls.

FURNITURE: Since the 1952 CIO convention UFWA won recognition in 37 plants in which 6000 workers are employed, gained several thousand members and chartered a number of new locals. The health, welfare and insurance coverage of the UFWA insurance fund was extended to another 2800 workers for a total of more than half of the union's membership. The UFWA national pension fund, which was established only this year, covers about a third of the union's membership.

GAS, COKE: UGC&CW organized 59 plants with a total eligible membership of 11,510 in the past year. A number of the plants were new and expanding, and it is estimated that from 4000 to 5000 additional members should be added to the union.

GLASS WORKERS: The Glass Workers gained 3750 members since the last CIO convention, 1750 through the organization of new locals and 2000 through additional membership in established locals.

GOVERNMENT: The Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee increased its membership, won economic gains. Despite increased benefits, public employes lag far behind industrial workers in wages and working conditions.

INSURANCE: The Insurance Workers of America became a CIO international union during the past year, after three years of steady progress as the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee. In keeping with the CIO policy of integrating local industrial unions into the proper internationals, the new union has extended its protection to clerks as well as agents.

LITHOGRAPHERS: During the past two years ALA increased its membership by 2800 and extended the 36¼-hour week to three-quarters of the union's roll with eight locals gaining the 35-hour week. Union-run pension plans cover 22,000 members in 17 locals, and 23,000 of the 28,000 members are covered by welfare plans paid for by employers. Nearly every local won a 16c hourly wage increase during the past year.

MARINE ENGINEERS: MEBA increased the basic wages of licensed engineers on colliers, dry cargo ships and tankers on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts in new contract negotiations during the past year. Employer contributions to industry-wide pension and welfare plans also were gained. New contracts were signed with a number of employers on the three coasts.

SHIPBUILDING: In the past year IUMSWA won bargaining rights in 19 plants. Despite a severe recession in the industry, every agreement renegotiated or opened for wage review by the union brought higher pay and numerous other benefits. Since January 1951 IUMSWA won a total minimum of 50c an hour increase in its pacts.

MARITIME UNION: NMU, with a membership of 45,000, obtained two wage increases for its memberships on deep sea ships the past year, one raising base rates and overtime pay from 5% to 15%, and the other bringing increases from 2% to 6%. The union's rotary hiring hall system was strengthened. Other benefits included extending the vacation

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No-Raid Pact: *Reuther Hails Agreement*

THE NO-RAID agreement between the CIO and the AFL is of "tremendous" importance to the labor movement, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in his report to the convention.

The pact was approved by the CIO Executive Board, which recommended its ratification by the convention. The AFL convention earlier this year approved the agreement.

The text of the agreement was included in the officers' report to the convention.

Reuther said "as the no-raiding agreement becomes ratified—and I hope and trust all will do so promptly—by various affiliates of both the CIO and the AFL, it will inevitably lead to a sharp reduction in jurisdictional disputes and raids between the affiliates of our two organizations. By the same token, this agreement can release the energies of all our unions for the larger effort to organize the unorganized."

The agreement was the result of the work of a joint CIO-AFL Unity Committee. CIO members of this group are:

Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; John V. Riffe, executive vice president; Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers, and Pres. Michael Quill, Transport Workers.

Councils Dept.: *CIO Groups Expand Work*

THE CHANGED role of CIO state, city, country and area councils played a leading part in necessitating reorganization of the Councils Dept., John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, reported.

"Once the foundation of industrial unionism had been established," Riffe said, "the councils, like other CIO agencies, were able to direct their efforts along more specialized lines. Over a period of time, the councils have, accordingly, assumed various responsibilities in many areas of concern to CIO members—in education, housing, politics, civil defense, race relations, public relations, legislation."

With the chartering of South Carolina CIO Council last May, there are now councils in 42 states. The city, county and area councils number 265.

Right-To-Work Warning

"In state after state," Riffe reported, "our state councils found themselves in a bitter struggle not only to ward off vicious anti-union legislation masquerading under such names as 'right-to-work' bills, but also to prevent emasculation of many of the social and economic gains made in the preceding decades."

Carl A. McPeak, assistant director of the Councils Dept., travelled extensively during the year to learn the councils' problems. Several regional meetings were held for council officials, regional staff members and international union representatives and directors to discuss changes in council and organizing plans and procedures.

Report To The CIO Convention

Housing: *Millions Of New Homes Needed*

"HOUSING has not fared well under the new Administration and the new Congress." That was the conclusion of the CIO Housing Committee which, however, found a few reasons for optimism in the housing picture.

JAMES THIMMES

The committee reported a growing realization among members of Congress that the government must act vigorously in the housing field, plus enactment of rent control legislation in a half dozen states.

But on the whole, said the committee, the picture is bleak. In its summary of adverse factors, the committee pointed out:

1. "Rents have risen substantially in hundreds of areas" following the action of Congress killing rent control.
2. Public housing starts have been cut to 20,000 units for the current fiscal year and no projects are being developed for future construction.
3. Congress closed the special office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency which dealt with cooperative housing.
4. Housing costs have increased because the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration allowed interest rates to rise as much as .5%.
5. The absence of low-cost homes, to which families can move, has jeopardized the entire program of slum clearance.
6. The defense housing program has been curtailed.

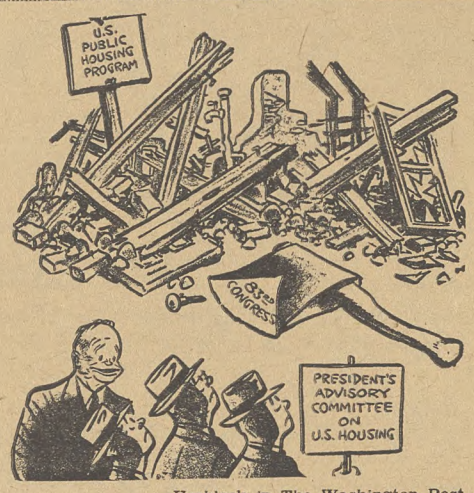
The committee reported that, despite increased interest rates, "the main body of financial institutions refuse to make housing loans," further impairing the housing picture.

2 Million A Year

The committee called for annual construction of two million family dwelling units "to enable the nation to solve the most immediate and pressing of our housing problems in a period of six or seven years."

To achieve adequate national housing goals, eliminate slums and substandard housing, the committee observed, "it is further necessary to provide at least 10% of the total housing construction for so-called low-income families."

Committee Chairman James G. Thimmes is serving on the Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs. Other committee members: A. F. Hartung, Ralph Helstein, John J. Moran, Burl Phares, William Snoots, Elwood Swisher, Willard Townsend, John Duffy, Andrew Pettis, Sam H. Scott, James G. Thomas, Thomas Andert and Richard Gosser.



—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Any Advice?"

Public Relations: *CIO Newscast Is New Venture*

BEGINNING of a National CIO public relations program centered around a daily radio news broadcast and plans for a television program for 1954 were a major activity of the CIO Publicity Dept. during the past year.

VANDERCOOK

The radio news broadcast, which began on Labor Day, features John W. Vandercook, noted author, lecturer and radio commentator.

According to Publicity Dir. Henry C. Fleisher's report, the department is presently conducting surveys and studies concerning CIO use of television.

Television, the report says, is "an essentially more difficult medium to use. Discussions with union publicity directors and union officers will be continued, with an eye to developing the best possible television program available within the projected budget for such a series."

In other radio and television activities throughout the year, the Publicity Dept. was able to utilize a great deal of free, sustaining time made available by various radio and television networks and stations. One such achievement was the placing of CIO's views on Taft-Hartley amendments on the air over 332 radio stations in 46 states with a transcribed 15-minute broadcast featuring Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey who answered specific questions on the law.

Both the well-known economist Robert Nathan and radio commentator James G. Crowley appeared for CIO on two 13-week programs over ABC. Additionally, Pres. Reuther and a number of other CIO officers and officers of CIO unions appeared on a variety of other programs.

Resources: *GOP Give-Away Program Rapped*

"FLOOD PREVENTION through proper watershed management contributes to an expanding economy, to high incomes of farmers and to the possibility of reduced prices for industrial workers."

That was the argument advanced by CIO's Committee on Regional Development Conservation in its report to the convention.

The committee said that it is "constantly finding new opportunities to contribute to an expanding American economy, to constructive farm-labor relations, to the public relations position of the CIO and to the welfare of the country generally."

Indicating the importance of conservation and development as a political issue, the report noted that a battle in Kansas over improper watershed management led to "the election of a pro-labor Democrat, a working farmer, who is now the only Democratic member of Congress from that state."

Power Policy Hit

The Republican Administration's new give-away power policy came in for attack by the committee which cited, among other evils, the danger that privately-owned utilities would be given "a monopolistic grip on power produced at government expense."

O. A. KNIGHT

The committee report said that "the customary preference hitherto given to municipally-owned rural electrification systems would be eliminated or weakened in administration.

"Long - term contracts would be entered into with private utility systems which would effectively prevent municipalities and cooperatives from picking up federal government power later on. In brief, the hydro-electric power potentials and related steam power potentials of the nation would be privately-owned utilities for exploitation."

The committee also warned that loss of the nation's top-soil means "an inevitable lowering of living standards for all Americans."

Citing the fact that one-third of America's top-soil is already lost, that a quarter of the agricultural land is lost and that another quarter may well be lost in the next 15 to 20 years, the committee underscored its support of proper watershed management.

Watershed Programs

The report pointed out that a watershed management program provides protection from floods for city dwellers without drowning out farm communities as do big-dam flood control projects.

"Watershed management," the report notes, "looks toward a constructive political and economic collaboration between farmers and labor, and should have our vigorous support for that reason, among others."

On the subject of timber resources, the committee warned that we are cutting out our saw-timber 50% faster than we are growing it.

The committee: O. A. Knight, chairman, Russell Letner, A. T. Jones, James W. Click, A. J. Kojetinsky, Joseph A. Fisher, A. F. Hartung, J. William Belanger, Rodney Jacobson, James A. Davis, Harold Garno, Matthew Lynch, Roy Harrington, Elwood D. Swisher and Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary.

Fire-ravaged forest lands point up conservation need.

Research: *New Economic Report Offered*

KEY PROJECT of the Research Div. of the CIO Education & Research Dept. during the past year was its work with the Committee on Economic Policy in preparation of the study on the national economy, Maintaining Prosperity.

The entire department is under the direction of Stanley H. Ruttenberg whose research associates are Katherine Ellickson, Nathaniel Goldfinger, Frank L. Fernbach and Everett Kassalow.

Members of the research staff served on a number of government committees and maintained close relations with important government departments and commissions as part of the work of assisting CIO officers and standing committees.

The Education Div. which is under the direction of George T. Guernsey, associate director of the department in charge of education, reported increased activity.

Five new one-week summer schools were held during the past year and attendance increased approximately 20%. The report also noted that institutes sponsored by CIO international unions and state councils increased in number to 65, with more than 6500 delegates in attendance.

In addition to its regular pamphlet publishing activities, the department put out a special publication for state and county fairs and distributed a guide on How to Plan a Booth for Your State or County Fair.

Associate education directors are Stuart P. Brock and Ben Segal.

25 LIUs Join CIO Affiliates

SOME 25 local industrial unions were transferred to various CIO international unions this year on the recommendation of a special CIO committee.

The committee was set up early this year on the recommendation of CIO Pres. Walter J. Reuther with the approval of the CIO Executive Board.

When the committee started its work, there were 216 LIUs. The committee assigned the 25 LIUs to internationals after submitting a list of the unaffiliated locals to all unions. Committee members are:

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the Rubber Workers; Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, Oil Workers; Pres. Russell Taylor, Shoe Workers; Treas. M. Hedley Stone, Maritime Union; Vice Pres. John J. Moran, Communications Workers. They were aided by Oral Garrison, assistant to John V. Riffe, executive vice president.

Ship: *The Story Of A Sick Industry*

THE UNITED STATES has fallen behind other nations in long range ship construction, the CIO Maritime Committee reported.

Although the nation faces possible war, the committee said, 56% of our merchant ships are classified as poor by the Maritime Administration. Of 3348 active and inactive ships in our merchant marine, 1875 are ready for the scrap pile.

Employment in private shipbuilding yards is declining. At the start of 1953 only 92 merchant ships of over 1000 tons were under construction in American yards. Thirty of these are scheduled for completion this year. By 1955 only two will still be under construction.

Incoming orders are at their lowest since 1946. In fact, the committee pointed out, some of the ships being constructed here are spillover orders from foreign yards which are too busy or unable to get enough steel to fill the orders.

The committee is trying to save the U. S. Public Health Service hospital-medical care program for merchant seamen which is now menaced by budget cuts.

The committee: Joseph Curran, chairman, John Grogan, Herbert Daggett, William Steinberg, Joseph P. Molony and Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary.

Union-By-Union: *Organizing, Pay Gains Reported*

(Continued from Page 9)

pool to tanker and collier operators, and obtaining the check-off on all oceangoing vessels.

NEWSPAPER: ANG membership reached an all-time high in 1953. New membership marks were set in 10 locals, and membership gains were held at all-time highs by nine other locals. Meanwhile, the union conducted organizing campaigns to win greater representation.

OIL WORKERS: In the year ending July 1, OWIU took part in 107 NLRB elections and won 60, bringing a potential membership increase of 3544. OWIU's Union Builder Program, was responsible for increasing membership by 11,000. Under the plan prizes are awarded to individual members for obtaining new members. Plant shutdowns and other factors cut the membership increase to 4146, or a total gain of 4.6% since the last CIO convention. OWIU continued to aid the coalition of unions in the oil industry, developing hundreds of friends in the independent unions.

PACKINGHOUSE: UPWA this year participated in 51 elections, winning 8000 new members, a 33.33% increase over the 1952 membership gain. The union's economic gains included a 4c hourly general wage increase, an additional 4c an hour for women, and a further reduction in the geographical differential.

PAPERWORKERS: Since the previous CIO convention UPW issued 19 new charters. With the aid of CIO organizers, the union is conducting compaigns with a potential membership boost of more than 20%. UPW maintained its leadership on the collective bargaining front and aimed its education activities at showing the relationship between contract progress and organizing the unorganized.

Hear John Vandercook

CIO Newscast Every Week Night On ABC Radio

Location	Station	Dial Position	Time
ALABAMA			
Auburn	WAUD	1230	6:00
Birmingham	WSGN	610	7:15
Florence	WJOI	1340	6:00
Gadsden	WGAD	1350	7:15
Huntsville	WHBS	1550	6:00
Mobile	WABB	1480	6:00
Montgomery	WAPX	1600	6:00
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	KPHO	910	6:00
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock	KGHI	1250	6:00
CALIFORNIA			
Los Angeles	KECA	790	6:45
San Francisco	KGO	810	6:45
Fresno	KARM	1430	6:00
COLORADO			
		Mon.-Thurs.	
Denver	KVOD	630	7:15
		Fri.	9:00
Pueblo	KGHF	1350	9:00
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	WTHT	1230	7:00
New Haven	WELI	960	7:15
Waterbury	WATR	1320	7:00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	WMAL	630	7:00
FLORDIA			
Jacksonville	WPDQ	600	8:15
Miami	WQAM	560	7:15
Tampa-St. Petersburg	WSUN	620	7:00
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	WGST	920	7:00
Augusta	WGAC	580	7:30
Brunswick	WGIG	1440	7:00
Cornelia	WCON	1450	7:00
Macon	WNEX	1400	8:15
Rome	WLAQ	1410	7:00
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	WLS	890	6:00
Springfield	WCVS	1450	7:15
INDIANA			
Bloomington	WTTS	1370	9:45
Evansville	WJPS	1330	7:15
Ft. Wayne	WGL	1250	7:15
Indianapolis	WISH	1310	7:30
South Bend	WHOT	1490	6:30
IOWA			
Des Moines	KSO	1460	7:45
Waterloo	KXEL	1540	6:00
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	WKCT	930	11:00
Louisville	WKLO	1080	7:15
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	WSMB	1350	6:00
Shreveport	KRMD	1340	6:00
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	WFBR	1300	7:00
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	WVDA	1260	7:00
Gardner	WHOB	1490	7:00
Sprinfield	WSPR	1270	7:00
Worcester	WORC	1310	7:00
MICHIGAN			
Bay City	WBCM	1440	7:00
Detroit	WXYZ	1270	8:45
Flint	WTAC	600	7:00
Grand Rapids	WLAV	1340	7:00
Iron Mountain	WMIQ	1450	10:00
Lansing	WILS	1320	10:00
MINNESOTA			
Duluth-Superior	WDSM	710	7:15
Mankato	KTOE	1420	6:30
Minneapolis-St. Paul	WTCN	1280	7:15
Montevideo	KDMA	1450	7:30
St. Cloud	WJON	1240	7:15
MISSISSIPPI			
Laurel	WLAU	1490	6:00
Meridian	WTOK	1450	6:00
MISSOURI			
Kansas City	KCMO	810	9:00
St. Louis	KXOK	630	7:15
MONTANA			
Butte	KOPR	550	8:30
NEBRASKA			
Sidney	KSID	1340	9:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Claremont	WTSV	1230	7:00
Lebanon	WTSL	1400	7:00
Manchester	WMUR	610	8:15
NEW YORK			
Albany	WROW	590	7:00
Endicott-Binghamton	WENE	1430	7:00
Geneva	WGVA	1240	7:00
Jamestown	WJTN	1240	8:00
New York	WABC	770	7:00
Rochester	WARC	950	7:00
Syracuse	WAGE	620	7:00
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque	KOAT	1240	6:00
Clovis	KCLV	1240	6:00
Los Alamos	KRSN	1490	6:00
Santa Fe	KTRC	1400	9:00
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	WLOS	1380	7:00
Charlotte	WAYS	610	7:00
Greensboro	WCOG	1320	11:00
Hendersonville	WHKP	1450	10:00
Raleigh	WNAO	850	8:15
Reidsville	WFRC	1600	7:30
Salisbury	WSAT	1280	7:00
OHIO			
Akron	WAKR	1590	8:30
Chillicothe	WBEX	1490	7:00
Cincinnati	WSAI	1360	8:30
Cleveland	WJW	850	7:00
Columbus	WCOL	1230	7:00
Dayton	WING	1410	7:00
East Liverpool	WOHI	1490	7:00
Mansfield	WMAN	1400	7:00
Toledo	WTOL	1230	7:00
Youngstown	WBBW	1240	7:00
OKLAHOMA			
Ada	KADA	1230	6:00
McAlester	KTMC	1400	6:00
Oklahoma City	KTOK	1000	7:30
Tulsa	KRMG	740	7:15
OREGON			
Portland	KEX	1190	8:30
Redmond	KJUN	1240	6:30
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	WAEB	790	7:45
Altoona	WRTA	1240	7:00
Erie	WIKK	1330	8:15
Harrisburg	WHGB	1400	7:00
Johnstown	WCRO	1230	8:30
Meadville	WMGW	1490	7:00
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	7:00
Pittsburgh	WCAE	1250	7:15
Scranton	WARM	590	7:00
Wilkes-Barre	WILK	980	7:00
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence	WPJB	1420	7:00
Westerly	WERI	1230	7:00
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	WHAN	1340	7:00
Columbia	WCOS	1400	7:00
Greenville	WMRC	1440	7:00
Orangeburg	WDIX	1450	11:15
Sumter	WSSC	1240	7:00
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls	KSOO	1140	6:00
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	WAPO	1150	7:00
Jackson	WTJS	1390	6:00
Johnson City	WJHL	910	10:00
Knoxville	WBIR	1240	7:15
Memphis	WMPS	680	6:00
TEXAS			
Austin	KNOW	1490	7:45
Beaumont	KFDM	560	7:15
Dallas-Ft. Worth	WFAA	570	6:00
Houston	KXYZ	1320	7:15
UTAH			
Provo	KCSU	1400	6:00
Salt Lake City	KUTA	570	6:00
VERMONT			
Brattleboro	WTSA	1450	7:00
VIRGINIA			
Danville	WBTM	1330	8:15
Norfolk	WGH	1310	7:30
Roanoke	WROV	1240	9:00
South Boston	WHLF	1400	8:15
Suffolk	WLPM	1450	7:00
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen	KBKW	1450	6:15
Pasco	KPKW	1340	10:30
Seattle	KING	1090	6:30
Spokane	KGA	1510	6:00
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	WKNA	950	7:00
Fairmont	WVVW	1490	7:00
Huntington	WSAZ	930	8:15
Princeton	WLOH	1490	7:00
Wheeling	WKWK	1400	7:30
WISCONSIN			
Madison	WISC	1480	7:30
Milwaukee	WCAN	1250	6:00
Superior-Duluth	WDSM	710	7:15
WYOMING			
Casper	KVOC	1230	9:15
Cheyenne	KFBC	1240	7:30
Cody	KODI	1400	9:15
Laramie	KOWB	1340	7:15
New Castle	KASL	1240	7:15
Rawlins	KRAL	1240	9:00
Torrington	KGOS	1490	7:15
Worland	KWOR	1490	7:30

28 Jurisdictional Disputes Settled

CIO's Jurisdictional Committee, for which Dr. Nathan Feinsinger was appointed as arbitrator this year, handled a total of 28 disputes since the last convention.

Of these, 12 were settled through discussion and negotiation. Eight were arbitrated, and eight more are pending arbitration.

PLAYTHINGS: Despite adverse conditions in the industry since the beginning of 1953, CIO Playthings Workers organized some 10 plants and brought contract benefits to 1150 additional workers.

RADIO: ARA turned back the attempt of the ship owners to transfer the radio telephone duties of radio officers to other ship officers, won wage and overtime rate increases of more than 20%, and brought in new members to swell its rolls to 76% of the marine radio operator jobs.

RAILROAD: URWA reorganized its staff to improve its service to its locals. Organizational gains included successful campaigns at two ice plants which are used by the Sante Fe Railroad, and among the maintenance of equipment employes of the Cornwall Railroad, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel plant at Lebanon, Pa.

RETAIL: Pres. Irving M. Simon of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union died Sept. 3. He was primarily responsible for stabilizing the union. During his term in office which began on Dec. 20, 1948, the union membership increased by more than 30%.

RUBBER WORKERS: URWA won 36 NLRB elections involving more than 6000 employers and obtained bargaining rights in several other plants through consent recognition by employers. With 31 new charters issued and five bargaining units merged with established locals in this period, URWA's dues paying membership is the highest in its history.

SHOE WORKERS: USWA won numerous elections and gained many new members during the past year, while the shoe industry continued to open "runaway" plants. The union organized many of them, especially in Missouri, Arkansas and Maine.

STEELWORKERS: USA-CIO hailed its substantial progress during the past year as a living memorial to Philip Murray, who was succeeded as union president by David J. McDonald. The addition of 178 locals gave the union more than 2400 locals and brought the dues paying membership to 1.2 million.

USA-CIO has 2330 agreements, 96% of them providing union security and 94% of them containing pension and social insurance coverage. During the year the union successfully concluded agreements in the steel industry providing for an 8.5c an hour wage increase and the elimination of southern differentials in the basic industry.

STONE WORKERS: USAPW won a dozen NLRB representation elections and granted charters to 11 local unions and one direct affiliate. A new District Five was established to include Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The union improved existing insurance and pension plans and established new ones, and negotiated wage increases ranging from 4c to 14c an hour.

TEXTILE WORKERS: Faced with a depressed industry, increased use by employes of the Taft-Hartley Law and a secession movement, TWUA won NLRB elections in 79 previously unorganized mills employing 11,000 workers. The greatest proportional success was scored in Canada.

TWUA successfully fought off an employers' wage-cutting move in the hard-hit woolen industry. The union was almost completely successful in defeating secessionists who aimed to draw off large sections of the membership into the AFL textile union.

TRANSPORT SERVICE: In the past year UTSE was certified as bargaining agent for units of three railroads and two other concerns, organizing efforts continued among fertilizer and tobacco leaf workers in North Carolina.

TRANSPORT WORKERS: TWU last January conducted a 29-day strike to win an arbitration stipulation protecting the rights of 8200 New Yohk City bus workers to the 40-hour week. The five-day, 40-hour week without loss of take-home pay was extended to 10,000 workers of the Philadelphia Transit Co. and to other members in Houston and Columbus. Throughout the U. S., TWU renewed contracts providing pensions, vacations and increases ranging from 10c to 37c an hour.

UTILITY WORKERS: UWA's membership has risen to 80,000 after winning 10 important NLRB elections during the past year, including one at Pennsylvania Power Co., New Castle, Pa., where a raid by the AFL Electrical Workers was defeated. Wage increases averaging 11c an hour were won.

WOODWORKERS: IWA took part in 75 NLRB representation elections, winning 48. Eleven of these elections represented attempted raids by the AFL carpenters, who were defeated in all but two cases in which a total of only 110 persons were involved.

CIO Cites Truman's Stand Against Soviet

(Continued from Page 2)

White as "a Russian spy." *(For details, see Willard Shelton's "It's Your Washington" column on Page 2.)*

The CIO board branded the charges against Truman as "disgraceful" and criticized Pres. Eisenhower for his actions. Of the former President, the board said:

"The originator of the Greek-Turkish economic and military aid program, which is known as the Truman Doctrine and which halted the spread of Soviet power in southeastern Europe and around the Black Sea, was not 'soft on Communism.'

"The proponent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which brought Gen. Eisenhower from retirement to be its head, was not 'soft on communism.'

"The principal supporter of the Marshall Aid Program, which rescued Western Europe from post-war economic collapse and probable domination by the Soviet Union, was not 'soft on communism.'

"The Chief Executive who ordered American resistance to the Soviet aggressors in Korea and who rallied the United Nations to a world-wide military defense against Soviet aggression, was not 'soft on communism.'

"We are proud of our support of these policies and programs, initiated or executed by former Pres. Truman. These policies were supported by all decent Americans, regardless of party, who recognized the nature of the Communist enemy and who are realistic enough to know how totalitarianism should be combatted.

"It is significant that the extreme reactionaries in the Congress who have endorsed the smear attack on Mr. Truman, are the same men who opposed former Pres. Truman's constructive policies against communism."

The board said it "was glad" that Pres. Eisenhower "finally expressed his disapproval" of the Velde supena.

But, it added, "we cannot withhold our criticism of Pres. Eisenhower for having left to a member of his cabinet the license to make this unwarranted attack on the patriotism of a former President."

"The speeches and statements by Atty. Gen. Brownell with their implications of destruction of the orderly processes of government, should never have been permitted by our President," the board said.

"With even greater severity," it went on, "we condemn the action of Brownell. He is a trained lawyer; he holds the highest legal position in our federal government; he, of all men should recognize the dangerous precedents in permitting a wanton, unsupported and politically spiteful attack on a former President of the U. S.

The board concluded:

"This whole affair—the Brownell speech, the Velde-McCarthy-Jenner circus tactics, and the lack of affirmative White House leadership — constitutes a disgraceful chapter in American history and a dangerous precedent for the future.

"We voice our condemnation and our concern.

"We express the hope that the public outcry against these un-American tactics will be so strong and firm that there will be no repetition of it for the protection of ourselves and future generations."

The Story Of A Strike—

On 39c An Hour, A Man Can't Live--

(First of two articles)

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THEY CALLED IT a strike but it was more a revolt against a way of life where 39c an hour is regarded (by the bosses) as a living wage.

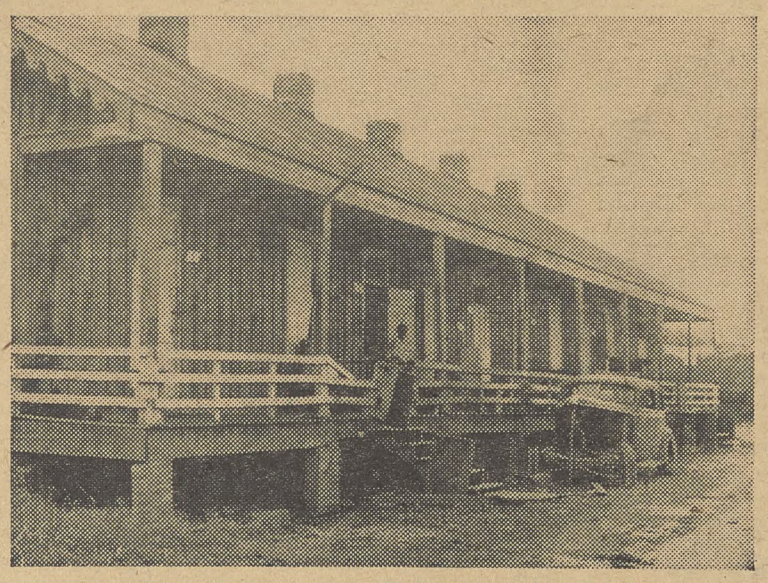
In the sugar cane fields of Louisiana, some 1200 workers staged a strike against a system most Americans consider extinct. The workers are members of the National Agricultural Union, AFL.

Some of them only heard about unions vaguely about a year ago, none of them were ever union members before.

Live Like Humans

Today, against the weight of public opinion or indifference, against seemingly hopeless odds, they are waging a battle to live like human beings.

They are learning—mostly by word of mouth, since so many of them are illiterate—that they are not alone and that powerful allies are rallying to their aid. Their own union and CIO organizations are providing legal and financial help and, most important food.



SEVEN FAMILIES live in this miserable building on a plantation near Reserve, La., typical of quarters furnished the cane field workers. The water supply is often distant.

UNLOADING FOOD donated by CIO members in New Orleans at the AFL strike headquarters in Reserve, La. CIO unions aided workers who average $700 wages a year.

A photostat of a $5000 check from the CIO Auto Workers is tacked to the door of the AFL union office in Reserve, La.

Last week, a month after it started, the strike was officially ended. All but a few of the strikers returned to their jobs. The others will be aided in finding houses and jobs so that the legal battle started by the strike may be taken up through the courts.

The CIO has pledged support, financial and otherwise, to wage the legal battle and will work with the AFL union to organize the cane grinding mills which are the key to making future action more effective.

Vice Pres. Henry E. Hasiwar of the NAU commented bitterly as he ordered the strikers back to work that Louisiana courts had *"adopted the position of the American Sugar Cane League,"* spokesman for the big planters.

Churchmen Slandered

Powerful voices are ringing out in defense of the workers and their right to organize. Most Rev. Francis J. Rummel, Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, braved a storm of prejudice to declare that the plantation owners have *"a moral obligation"* to meet with the union.

A priest who is aiding the union's fight even was attacked as *"a Red in robes."*

Lay and church leaders have insisted that the owners' minds must be opened to the fact that the days when workers were the wards of the employer are forever gone.

The sugar cane belt in Louisiana embraces several parishes (counties). There are many vast plantations but many more very small ones worked by an owner and one or two field hands.

The harvest season lasts about 12 weeks during which the cane is cut in the fields, rushed to the grinding mill where it is converted to raw sugar and then shipped to refineries where it is turned into the stuff that sweetens America's breakfast coffee.

The U. S. sugar cane industry is non-economic. Without tariffs and price-support subsidies, it could never meet the competition of the foreign market.

The subsidies paid the plantation owners bring the federal government into the picture. And it reflects no credit on the most enlightened nation on the globe that federal policy makes the sugar field workers the stepchildren of a democracy.

Annually in July, the Production & Marketing Administration of the Agriculture Dept. comes to Louisiana and determines the wages to be paid for the harvest and cultivation seasons.

Paradoxically, in a Republican Administration that professes to despise socialistic philosophy, the wages as usual were pegged this year to the selling point of the product. For a nine-hour day, when raw sugar sells between $5.60 and $6 per 100 pounds, the wages of common laborers were set at $3.57 and skilled workers at $4.09.

The party of Abraham Lincoln has come a long way from his Emancipation Proclamation.

Encouraged by their success among workers in the strawberry fields of the state, the National Agricultural Union began organization of the sugar cane workers. Almost 2000 of a potential 8000 joined the union although the problems of communication were tremendous.

Refused To Bargain

The NAU notified the large plantation owners of the strike vote but pointed out it was anxious to avoid a strike. Three of the Big Four companies replied.

Typically, the South Coast Corp. reported that it felt *"an obligation to the American public not to bargain with any union regarding agricultural labor."*

(Next: "Government by injunction" failed to stop the sugar cane workers.)

CIO Members Lend A Hand

Court injunctions, popular prejudice or other factors can't stop members of CIO unions from helping the embattled AFL sugar cane field workers in Louisiana.

CIO Packinghouse Workers employed in nearby grinding mills and refineries have helped in many ways. The CIO Auto Workers gave $5000 for use in strike relief. There is close coordination between CIO and AFL officials on strike strategy.

Some strikers were going hungry within three days after the month-old strike started. Last week a large truck loaded with food rolled out from New Orleans to strike headquarters in Reserve, La.

CIO Communications Workers Locals 3410 and 3450, Local 29 Marine and Shipbuilders and the Newspaper Guild in New Orleans contributed over a ton of potatoes, rice and beans as well as quantities of canned goods, milk, tea and meat.

California CIO Sets Broad Program At Biggest Convention

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

A BROAD liberal program of action on state and national issues was adopted by some 450 delegates attending the California CIO Council's largest annual convention in San Diego.

Top CIO, community and civic leaders who spoke to the group, with one exception, sharply criticized the present Administration in Washington. The exception was California's new Republican Gov. Goodwin Knight, who simply skipped the subject.

HEADING the list of CIO speakers was James G. Thimmes, National CIO and CIO Steelworkers vice president, who told the delegates "the procedure in Washington seems to be to set up a study committee to make a report, and, when that report is made, to set up another committee to study the report and make a report."

Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said that "we are now realizing most of the bleak predictions which we made prior to the 1952 elections." He said that CIO does give the present Administration credit for one thing: "They are always able to find the big business angle and formulate policies to serve big business."

Carl McPeak, assistant director of CIO councils, warned that "it is better to pay off the national debt while wages and national income are high. Don't be too anxious to cut taxes, it may cost you 25% more later."

Striking UAW-CIO aircraft workers at North American Aviation Corp. got both financial and moral support.

Delegates adopted a strong statement of support and donated over $325. And CIO Steelworkers Dist. 38 Dir. Charles Smith presented C. V. O'Halloran, UAW-CIO Region 6 director, with a check for $1000 raised by Steelworkers through voluntary donations at plant gates.

In an extensive state legislative program, the convention went on record in favor of:

- A California State Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing the right to collective bargaining to "over one million intrastate and public workers."
- A "little Norris-LaGuardia Act" to prevent the use of injunctions against labor.
- Complete revision of the unemployment insurance and the workmen's compensation laws.
- Reforms in the state election laws providing for more careful control over campaign expenditures, elimination of "so-called non-partisan" primary elections on the city and state levels, and providing for public financing of campaigns for nominees of political parties.

A political action resolution urged the calling of conferences of labor, farm and other liberal forces "to mobilize liberal forces in an all-out effort to fight for liberal principles and policies" in elections.

A constitutional change, adopted by a roll call vote of 69,000 to 53,000, provides for a full-time president to give the council two full-time officers.

For the new full-time post, Manuel Dias, UAW, was unanimously re-elected president. John A. Despol, USA, was also unanimously re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

RE-ELECTED—CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn (center) congratulates Pres. Manuel Dias (left) and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol on their re-election at California CIO Council convention.

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Reuther Urges 'Great Crusade' Against Poverty, Fear And War

—See Page 3

MASSED FLAGS and giant photomural in background dominated the stage in Cleveland's Public Auditorium as Pres. Walter P. Reuther rallied CIO's 15th convention to leadership for a better world of peace. "What's good for the nation," says banner, "is good for CIO." That theme was the prime influence in every convention decision on a series of issues.

CIO Ratifies No-Raid Pact With AFL

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of the National CIO were unanimously instructed by the convention to sign the no-raiding agreement with the AFL as a preliminary to further discussions of organic unity.

As a result of the action, meetings of the Joint Committee set up by the two federations to study a united labor movement will be resumed in the near future, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced.

The AFL approved the no-raiding agreement at its convention in September. The pact is binding in its present form only upon directly-chartered locals of the two bodies, such as CIO local industrial unions.

Each international union in each federation must ratify it before it becomes binding on unions in a particular industry.

Discussion of the pact was touched off by Reuther in his keynote address, in which he reported progress in the unity discussions.

"The no-raiding agreement," he added, "represents a very fundamental and historic step in organized labor, as it attempts to provide a basis for organic union. That no raiding agreement has been approved by unanimous action of the CIO Executive Board, and we recommend it to you for approval."

'We Will Make It Work'—Riffe

Between 40 and 45 million American workers are unorganized, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe pointed out during floor discussion of the no-raiding agreement.

"We have a great job to do that will keep us busy for many years," he declared. "I hope from the bottom of my heart that this is the beginning of a united labor movement in the U. S. I will step aside, walk away, do anything that will help bring this about.

"I firmly believe that CIO and AFL workers mean to make this agreement work."

IN DISCUSSING the compact, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, declared there is a "moral obligation" on the part of AFL unions to sign it.

"The IUE-CIO Executive Board has recommended adoption of this agreement," he said, "although in the last few years the IUE-CIO has been attacked by no less than 20 separate AFL unions.

"The IUE-CIO has committed itself to sign this agreement. But if any AFL union violates its terms, the IUE-CIO has a reputation for being able to defend itself in case of a raid."

Reuther explained that peace talks with the AFL began with the understanding that the structure and integrity of every CIO union, large and small, would be protected. He also cited the millions of dollars spent in "unprincipled and unjustified raids."

"This is the first, necessary historic step toward organic unity," he said. "But it is of no value unless it is ratified by CIO and AFL affiliates."

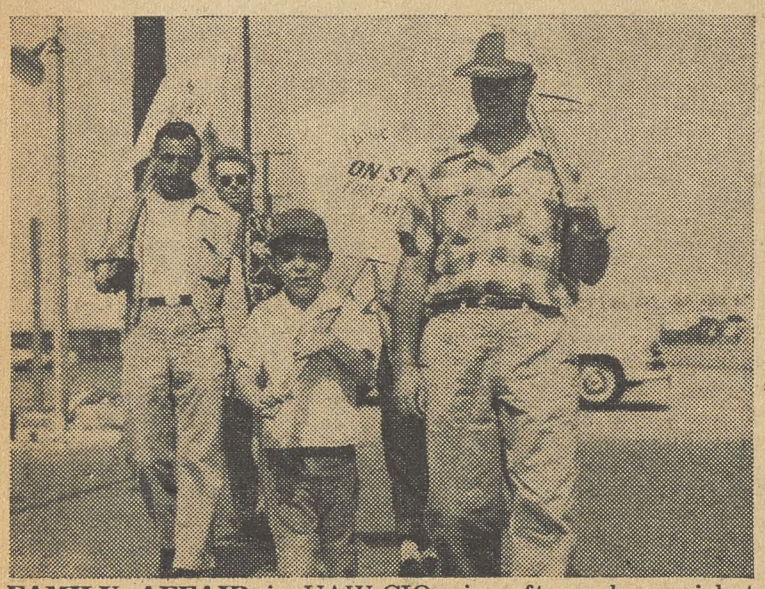
THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE criticism of some AFL unions, particularly the Teamsters, during the discussion. Some delegates were especially wroth over Teamster raids on the CIO Brewery Workers, a subject covered in a separate resolution (see story on Page 15).

Thomas Rusch, BW-CIO organization director, nevertheless said his union endorsed the agreement and was prepared to sign it.

Pres. Charles Schultz of the Wisconsin CIO Council endorsed the pact, but warned that the council's convention had instructed him to say that "never again will we stand for Dave Beck and the Teamsters coming into Milwaukee and trying to break the 76-day strike of Brewery Workers by dealing with management."

John Brophy, veteran CIO leader, declared the no-raiding agreement and organic unity are what union members want.

"We have nothing to lose by adopting this agreement," he declared, "except perhaps our fear."



FAMILY AFFAIR is UAW-CIO aircraft workers picket line at North American Aviation's main Los Angeles plant. Some 33,000 struck, sign says, because "we make 26c an hour less than aircraft workers in auto plants."

No-Raid Pact Hailed—

'We Will Do Everything To Help Gain Single, Democratic Labor Movement'

Hailing the CIO-AFL no-raiding agreement, the CIO convention pledged continuing negotiations toward "our larger goal of organic unity" based on principles of free, democratic unionism. Text of this major resolution:

AT THE LAST convention of the CIO the officers were authorized, through an appropriate CIO committee, to meet with a committee of the AFL and to earnestly discuss and seek honorable labor unity that will advance the welfare of all of labor.

Pursuant to this convention mandate the officers of the CIO communicated with the officers of the AFL for the purpose of arranging unity meetings. A number of discussions were thereupon carried out with the AFL through the medium of a joint CIO-AFL Unity Committee.

Out of discussions by this joint committee, and later by a subcommittee of the larger group, a historic no-raiding agreement was developed.

This document has already been ratified by the recent convention of the AFL. It has just been ratified by this convention.

IT IS THE SINCERE HOPE and conviction of this convention that as the no-raiding agreement becomes operative—and we hope and trust that all the affiliates of both the CIO and AFL will promptly ratify—it will inevitably lead to a sharp reduction in jurisdictional disputes and raids between the affiliates of our two organizations.

By the same token this agreement can release the energies of all our unions for the larger effort to organize the unorganized.

The no-raiding agreement is intended to be a constructive first step toward the attainment of organic unity in the American labor movement. *The successful operation of the no-raiding agreement in a real sense, therefore, will be a touchstone of our larger goal of seeking organic unity.*

The CIO wants organic unity. We seek unity in the American labor movement firmly based on the principles of free democratic unionism. We will do everything in our power to achieve this goal.

In the unity discussions that are in progress we will not sacrifice any of the basic principles for which the CIO stands, and which are essential to the building of a strong democratic and socially responsible labor movement.

In these negotiations we will not sacrifice the interests of any union, big or small, within the CIO.

In these negotiations we will not permit the interests of any individual for office or power to stand in the way. *We recognize that the good of the whole labor movement transcends that of any individual or group.*

RESOLVED: We direct the CIO members of the Unity Committee to continue the unity negotiations in the constructive spirit that has already been displayed, seeking in the negotiations always to carry out the mandate of the CIO conventions through the years that *"organic unity will be achieved through a spirit of cooperation, responsibility and sincerity in the relationships of all democratic free trade union organizations."*

Aircraft Strikers Get Full Backing; CIO Protests Defense Dept. Role

ENTHUSIASTIC support for some 33,000 CIO aircraft workers in their month-long strike for "first class pay" in North American Aviation Corp. plants was voiced by the CIO convention. Aid was pledged by a standing vote.

Coupled with it was condemnation of the Defense Dept. for "its tacit support to the union-busting efforts of the corporation."

The North American workers, members of the CIO Auto Workers, have been out since Oct. 23 in a cross-country walkout against the aircraft firm's plants in Columbus, O., and Los Angeles and Fresno, Calif.

The strike support resolution, acted upon as a special order on the opening day of the convention, was presented by John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO vice president and Aircraft Dept. director.

He called the aircraft industry "the biggest bunch of gold-plated panhandlers in the country" who must be taught to step up their wages. He pleaded that the men who build the fighter planes defending the country should earn as much as those who build autos and radios or who make steel.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW and the CIO scored the industry for the "second class economic citizenship" it imposes on its workers through wages 20c-25c less than those paid to automobile workers.

The North American workers were reported standing firm in the face of a high-powered "back to work" drive by the company. Management efforts to get production of Sabre-Jet fighters resumed have failed so far.

Citing defense contracts which comprise 95% of North American's income, the CIO resolution said "the corporation is failing the American people by shirking its responsibility to the defense production program in order to lead the fight to maintain the unjust wage differential which makes 'second class citizens' of aircraft workers."

The basic strike issue is "equality in pay and working conditions" for North American workers in comparison with other aircraft plants under UAW-CIO contract.

The CIO resolution charged that the company's strike-breaking campaign has the "passive if not active support of agencies of the federal government," and it called on the Defense Dept. "to cease its obvious indifference to the need of the defense production program." And CIO urged North American management to negotiate a "decent and honorable" settlement with the UAW members.

N. Y. Bus Drivers Awarded Highest Wage In Industry

A TOP WAGE of $2 an hour—the highest in the industry — was awarded last week by arbitrators in a dispute between the CIO Transport Workers and nine privately-owned New York City bus companies.

The arbitration proceedings grew out of a 28-day strike last January for a 40-hour week and a pay increase.

The panel awarded the 40-hour week and a 26.5c hourly pay increase to the 8000 employes.

The top rate of $2 was set for bus drivers of the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. to preserve—in the words of the panel—"the historic differential" between these lines and the others.

On the other lines a ceiling rate of $1.925 was set. In addition, the award granted 10c an hour retroactive pay to Jan. 29, the day the strike ended, to employes of all lines except the bankrupt Third Avenue Transit Corp. These will receive retroactive pay of 5c an hour.

Michael Mann, CIO regional director in New York, was the union representative on the panel which wrestled with 397 issues involved in the dispute. Walter Lynch was chairman and John F. Curtin was industry member.

'What's Good For U.S. Is Good For CIO'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A CONVENTION dedicated to the concept that "what's good for the nation is good for CIO" last week launched the Congress of Industrial Organizations on another year of working and fighting for the betterment of mankind at home and abroad.

Delegates from large unions and small, answering the inspiration of the convention slogan emblazoned above the stage of Cleveland's huge Public Hall, carefully worked out a program for a "great human crusade" intended, as CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said upon his re-election, "to advance the basic human and democratic values that free men and free nations believe in" in a world of peace.

The resolutions and other convention actions that established CIO policy and programs for the coming year all reflected the principle that CIO is not a narrow economic pressure group and that its interests are best served when members and officers devote themselves to the general welfare.

CONVENTION CLIMAX—The three national officers of CIO, Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center), Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (left), and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right), wave a greeting to delegates after they were re-elected by acclamation and without opposition at the concluding session of CIO's 15th constitutional convention in Cleveland.

Harmony, Hard Work

It was a convention of harmony and hard work, of generally unanimous agreement on implementing the long-established principles that underlie every CIO action.

It was a convention that re-elected the officers without opposition. In addition to Reuther, those renamed were Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and the eight vice presidents:

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers, and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who for many years had nominated the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, placed Reuther's name before the convention. Executive Board nominees of international unions were unopposed (see Page 15).

Gain With Community

The delegates' firm conviction that "what's good for the nation is good for CIO" found tangible expression in Reuther's keynote and post-election addresses.

"The CIO has said from its very beginning," he declared in his opening address, "that we take on the responsibilities that are ours not as a narrow economic pressure group, but on the basis that only as we work with men of good will in other segments of our free society can we find answers to the basic problems, and that in effect we can make progress only as we work to make progress for the whole community . . .

"We believe sincerely that the struggle for peace in the world, the struggle for freedom, is inseparably bound together with the struggle for social justice. You cannot believe in peace and you cannot really believe in freedom unless you are willing to work and fight for social justice."

The same theme of "what's good for the nation is good for CIO" came up again and again in resolutions and in speeches of CIO leaders.

In renewing the CIO's pledge to spread the gospel of unionism, the convention declared that a labor movement "worthy of the name" cannot ignore the plight of the unorganized, and must respond to their need for better lives and greater security.

Among other actions reflecting the same view:

TAFT-HARTLEY: The convention condemned Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration for not keeping pledges to revise T-H, and demanded its repeal despite a plea by Sec. of Labor James Mitchell that it be content with amendments. However, it applauded his stand that at least some sections are "really dangerous to labor, really loaded, really unfair," and again when he promised to work for a higher minimum wage (see Page 4).

LEGISLATION: A detailed program, aimed at achieving social, economic and military strength for the whole country, was adopted. A sales tax under any name was opposed because is bears most heavily on those least able to afford it, and the Administration was asked to draw up an aggressive program to extend the economy and assure jobs by creating additional consumer purchasing power (see Page 13).

POLITICAL ACTION: A program "to integrate the family voter" into the CIO program so as "to insure good government at all levels" for the benefit of the entire nation was approved. CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll warned that "old party hacks" will strive for nominations next year in the hope of riding into office on a liberal tide (see Page 16).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: A broad program for halting Russian aggression and making peace secure by planting the seeds of economic and social democracy in the "have-not" nations was adopted following Sec. of State Dulles' request for labor support of a bipartisan foreign policy. Reuther assured him that on basic policy, "we are all Americans and we'll work together on that basis" (see Page 12).

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE: Described by Reuther as a major goal of many CIO unions, it was hailed as a source of tremendous potential stability for the entire economy (see Page 5).

NO-RAID: Top officers were authorized to sign a no-raid agreement with the AFL as a prelude to further labor unity talks that may redound to the benefit of every American worker. However, a continuing fight was pledged against raids on CIO unions by some AFL affiliates (see Page 2).

EXPANSION of the CIO drive to organize the unorganized was pledged by the National CIO convention in a resolution that reaffirmed past promises to bring the benefits of unionism to workers in the South.

The delegates acted after CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who also is director of organization and councils, declared that the greatest safeguard workers can have is *"to join and build strong unions."*

Riffe briefly reviewed the changes in CIO organization setup during the last year and cited the experience of his own union, the CIO Steelworkers, as typical of the success all internationals have had under the new arrangement. It has resulted, he said, in the addition of 449,000 new CIO members since the last convention.

"Does that indicate the CIO is falling apart?" he asked. "I do not think it does. I feel we have done a fair job."

More Power And Strength

Riffe said he disagreed with those union leaders who feel that a large treasury is the answer to their problem when a fight looms.

"The answer to all our problems together," he asserted, "is to organize the unorganized workers, no matter what industry they work in. This is a responsibility I take very seriously, and I intend to work very closely with all of you to get the job done."

He called on the delegates to help organizational efforts in all industries because "it gives your union more power and strength, more security, every time you help organize a new member into any internatoinal union affiliated with the CIO."

Riffe urged everybody "to lay aside any petty differences you may have locally and join with the other organizers, working for any international union, with the council offices in the communities where you work, and help us to do this job of bringing under the great banner of the CIO all unorganized men and women."

Drive In The South

Vice Pres. A. T. Jones of the CIO Communications Workers said his union's success in the South is proof that the workers there can be organized.

Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers recalled that organization of the unorganized was the principal reason for formation of the CIO in 1935. It is not the workers who make organization in the South difficult, he maintained, but the bitter and skillful anti-union campaigns of the employers and their cruel reprisals against union members.

The resolution pointed out that "concentrated pockets of unorganized workers will always be a threat" to unionized sectors. A labor movement "worthy of the name," it added, cannot disregard the low living and security levels of unorganized workers, and must respond to their needs.

"We believe unorganized workers want to join free unions of their own choosing," it said bluntly. "We are not going to rest until every unorganized worker has had a chance to join a union without fear of reprisal or intimidation."

HST Applauded For 'Courage' Against GOP Charges; Brownell Denounced

A DEMAND for the resignation of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell was voiced as the convention by standing vote adopted a resolution supporting former Pres. Truman in the Harry Dexter White case.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther praised Truman for demonstrating "the same courage and the same old-fashioned guts to fight against reaction that he demonstrated fighting Communism."

"It gives you hope when you see men like Harry Truman face the American people with the facts. Out of those facts you begin to understand the conspiracy, the politically-inspired conspiracy that is being directed against the integrity of the people who hold high offices and against the basic civil liberties of the American people," Reuther said.

CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne called for Brownell's resignation "for malfeasance in office and for not carrying out his constitutional duties."

Beirne, who is CIO Communications Workers president, said " . . . all of us can ask the question where is America going when the cheap, simple and understandable practices of men of the McCarthy-Velde-Jenner stripe can so influence those entrusted with the reins of government of the United States, so that the chief law officer of the United States makes that kind of unfounded, ungrounded, unnecessary and malicious attacks for the sake of a few, measly Republican votes."

Beirne said the Attorney General is "your protector and my protector in enforcing the laws of these United States. Regardless of what party has the reins of government, he is there as Attorney General to serve you and me and all the people of America in enforcing the laws within the pattern of law enforcement that has been long established in America.

"Herbert Brownell . . . went outside that pattern. His actions should cause every God-fearing, law-abiding citizen to worry about his own safety under the laws of America," he said.

Beirne charged that Brownell "invaded the privacy and protection afforded by law to every American, for what he can do and did do in the case of Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo., he can do to anyone in these United States."

Mitchell Pledges Drive To Up Minimum Pay

LABOR SEC. James P. Mitchell last week promised American workers that the Eisenhower Administration will work for improved labor laws—boosting and extending the minimum wage and removing "unjust" provisions of Taft-Hartley.

But he came out flatly against outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which he said "in many of its features is sound, fair and just."

Mitchell, the first Republican Secretary of Labor to address a CIO convention, said that he is "for removal" of those features which are "really dangerous to labor, really loaded, really unfair."

Delegates to the convention gave Mitchell a warm personal welcome. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in introducing the secretary, a former management official, pointed out that he has "a deserved reputation for dealing fairly and honorably with organized labor.

HIS ADDRESS, however, was applauded at only four points. Two of these were when he called for extending the coverage of the minimum wage low and for increasing it to "a more realistic level in keeping with present-day wage levels."

Delegates also clapped when he approved CIO's stand opposing admission of the Soviet Union to the Intl. Labor Organization on terms excluding the USSR from obligations of membership, and again when he called for filling of government labor posts abroad with people from the labor movement.

Mitchell told a press conference that Pres. Eisenhower had not read his speech in advance, but that he was confident it reflected basic Administration labor policies.

"One of the first things to which I want to devote myself with your help and the help of other unions," Mitchell said, "is repairing and raising the floor which we want under our national wage structure. Our minimum wage statute can be a great bulwark against substandards of living."

At present 40 million workers out of the total of 63 million, Mitchell said, have no federal protection against substandard wages. He said that 18 million were exempted because the act specifically excluded industries in which they are employed, and that 20 million others—farmers, professionals, government workers, etc.—also are not covered.

Mitchell told the press that agricultural workers are not being considered for added coverage. He also said that he definitely expects to recommend an increase in the present 75c minimum, but would not indicate the amount.

"I do know that the CIO platform calls for $1.25," he said. "Just as soon as we come up with our findings, the Labor Dept. will make recommendations to the President for action by the Congress during the coming session."

Turning to Taft-Hartley, Mitchell predicted that "there will be changes," but made clear that "what will be recommended is still being discussed."

"In my dealings with you on this matter I can pledge you a sympathetic audience, an open mind, and my advice," Mitchell said. "I can also promise you honest, straight dealing."

The Secretary said, however, that, in considering Taft-Hartley changes, he would oppose any proposal which would "leave the government powerless to deal with national emergency strikes," handle the Communist problem "solely as a labor union problem," or encourage unions or union officials "to be irresponsible."

HE SAID that he also would oppose any proposals through which employers could escape their obligation to bargain collectively, or which would make federal law a device "for breaking or undermining unions."

He said he would support all proposed changes that will minimize government intervention in labor disputes, encourage parties in a dispute to seek settlement, and "contribute to more peaceful and mature labor relations in America."

ON THE STAGE—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell waves a hand while talking with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. At left, CIO Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe and URW Vice Pres. Joseph Childs. Mitchell urged boosting minimum wages.

Ike Greets CIO, Pledges Message On T-H Revision

A PROMISE to present Administration proposals on Taft-Hartley amendments to Congress in January was voiced by Pres. Eisenhower in a message of greeting to the CIO convention.

In a letter to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, the President said in part:

"I know you have a vital interest in the Taft-Hartley Act. I have previously stated my conviction that this law, while fundamentally sound, should be changed in some respects.

"For months, members of the Administration have been engaged in a searching study of the act. Our objective is to recommend improvement in order to make possible a more free and vigorous collective bargaining process, to reduce government intervention in labor-management relations, and to promote sound and peaceful industrial relationships so essential to the economic well-being of American workingmen and women and to the welfare of all elements of our nation.

"I shall submit the resulting suggestions to the Congress when it convenes in January. In formulating these suggestions, our guide will be the fundamental principle that the law must be absolutely fair to the laboring men and women of this nation, to management, and to the public at large."

The President said "America is still dedicated to achieving" a world of peace and freedom and added, "I know that American labor holds to that dedication."

Reuther welcomed Eisenhower's message and pledged CIO's support to the President in his efforts for world peace, and said "we will work with him on domestic issues when his proposals meet the needs of the American people."

GOP 'Broken Promises' On T-H, State Anti-Union Drives Scored

THE CIO convention condemned Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration for "not keeping his solemn pledge" on revising the Taft-Hartley Act and pledged a continuing, twin campaign for T-H repeal and against "an equally great threat" of state anti-union legislation was voted.

Calling for a return to "a fair and just labor relations act based on the principles of the Wagner Act," the convention said:

"During the last presidential campaign, Pres. Eisenhower campaigned on a program of making the Taft-Hartley Law more satisfactory to labor and of getting rid of the law's union-busting provisions.

"THE PASSAGE of 'fair and just' Taft-Hartley amendments is a commitment of Pres. Eisenhower and his Republican Administration.

"The CIO . . . stated that notwithstanding our conviction that Taft-Hartley should be repealed, we were prepared realistically to support any sincere attempt to bring fairness and justice into the law.

"Such amendments were not enacted by the Congress at its last session; such amendments were never proposed by the President to the Congress.

"It is the position of the CIO that Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration are not keeping his solemn pledge to the American people to amend the Taft-Hartley so as to make it a just, fair and decent law."

ANOTHER resolution warned of twin threats from the states, in the form of "the so-called 'right to work' laws passed by state legislatures, and the judge-made law in the form of hundreds of injunctions in labor disputes imposing disabling handicaps on union organizing."

Local courts, particularly but not exclusively in the South, "have become virtual injunction factories," the resolution said. It warned the situation in state courts now parallels "the scandalous injunction situation" prevailing in federal courts before enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

CIO described the increasing state moves to displace the federal government as "the atomization of legislation in the field of labor"—a step encouraged by Taft-Hartley provisions.

And the convention warned that the next target of "the sweat shop brigade" which promotes "right to work" and "states' rights" measures will be "enactment of Taft-Hartley amendments which will provide even greater leeway to local open shop interests in procuring state legislation to further their sweat-shop economics."

What A Difference In Words

The plain and simple English language is being turned into gobbledegook by the promoters of the drive in the states against labor.

Citing such slogans as "right to work" and "states' rights" as "transparently fraudulent," the CIO convention offered these convenient definitions:

"By 'right to work' they really mean the right of sweat shop employers to work their employes for long hours and short pay.

"By 'states' rights' the sweat shop brigade means the right of a state to enact harsher restrictions on the rights of workers to join unions than (in) other states.

"Curiously enough," the resolution noted, "'states' rights' as used by these interests under no circumstances comprehends the right of a state to enact more liberal legislation. Nor does the slogan 'right to work' include the right of a worker to a job all the year around."

Ike Urged By Thimmes To Back Public Housing

CHAIRMAN James G. Thimmes of the CIO Housing Committee urged the Eisenhower Administration to plan "the full scale resumption of the program to build low-rent housing for low-income families."

Thimmes, CIO and Steelworkers vice president, is a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Housing. Noting reports that the committee's recommendations will be unanimous, Thimmes told the convention:

"Subsidized public housing for this bottom group in our economic scale is an essential cornerstone of a sound national housing policy and of a recommendation (of the President's committee) that is to be unanimous.

"Nor can there be an unanimous report that does not include a practical program to enable ordinary workers to purchase low-price homes at liberal mortgage terms.

"This, too, is a must—because unless the ordinary worker is enabled to buy a new home, the demand for new housing will decline and a major step will have been taken toward unemployment and recession."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Dulles Asks Labor Aid For Bipartisan Policy

U. S. LABOR support of a bipartisan foreign policy was urged by Sec. of State John Foster Dulles in addressing the convention.

Dulles conceded differences between CIO and Administration viewpoints. But, he said, "We share the same basic viewpoint in relation to world affairs." He told the convention to "steadily assert" its views on "those of us who act officially in Washington and also upon the American people for their word is the last word."

Responding, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther pledged CIO to do "everything within its power in the quest for universal peace and freedom." He assured the Administration that on basic foreign policy matters, "we are all Americans and we'll work together on that basis."

Reuther said the free labor movement knows something of the struggle against communism.

"We deal in in the practical, day-to-day, bread and butter fight against Communist power," he asserted, adding that the struggle for peace and freedom "must be tied to the struggle for social justice all over the world."

Mention by Reuther of Gen. George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson as former secretaries of state who had addressed CIO conventions brought table-pounding applause from the delegates.

CIO's fight against communism at home and abroad drew praise from Dulles.

"Your CIO knows from its own experience how insidious Communist infiltration can be," he said.

CABINET MEMBER—Sec. of State John Foster Dulles is escorted on stage (left) by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the ACWA, chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee. At right, Dulles chats with USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Potofsky before address condemning Russ aggression.

"You have fought it and helped fight it. Out of your honorable effort you must have come to realize that this is no time to fragmentize the free world into a multiplicity of weak and unrelated political units."

The nation's great military establishment is necessary to deter aggression, Dulles said.

"But military accomplishments alone are not a sufficient basis for foreign policy," he mentioned. "They provide no great contrast with the despots. They too can build great military establishments—and they do. It is up to us to produce also accomplishments in welfare and justice that the despots cannot match."

Dulles said 600 million people peacefully won their political independence from the West during the past 10 years while a similar number were impressed into Communist servitude. Such a system of enslavement is doomed to ultimate collapse, he declared.

"All rulers, however absolute, depend on the productivity of the ruled," he said. "You cannot dig coal with bayonets."

The government official commented on the uprisings last June in East Germany where, he said, captive workers were "being exploited to the breaking point." The workers' mood, Dulles continued, preoccupies their Soviet rulers.

Diplomatic and moral initiative is now in the hands of the free world, said Dulles, but some cautions must be observed. He warned against talks where the probable result "would be an apparent moral approval of the Kremlin's rule over the people of 15 once independent nations."

"Also," he warned, "we should never, as the price for admission to a conference, abandon basic positions and programs in Asia or Europe."

Carey Predicts Victory For Annual Wage Drive

A PREDICTION that labor will defeat opposition by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to win the guaranteed annual wage was voiced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at the convention.

Recalling victories over the same opposition to a federal minimum wage, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and non-contributory pensions, Carey said the big business groups will fight "tooth and nail."

"They will fight us across the bargaining table, in Congress, in the state legislatures; they will fight us in the daily press and over television and radio," Carey predicted.

Carey, who is president of the CIO Electrical Workers, forecast a "socialism" smear campaign and appeals to ignorance and a battle against pressure groups and "lobbies with million-dollar slush funds."

Ultimate defeat of these tactics was seen by Carey. He voiced regret that "big business does not have the brains to realize that in proposing a guaranteed annual wage system that labor is doing industry a favor. But because big business traditionally operates with a skull-full of dollar signs instead of a skull-full of brains, it cannot grasp this economic fact."

HE POINTED out that the great majority of the CIO's membership—represented by the Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, Electrical Workers and other unions—are committed to eventual achievement of a guaranteed annual wage.

YOUNGEST "DELEGATE" at CIO convention, complete with string tie, was Pat Arpino, 11-year-old son of John Arpino, president of TWUA Local 1045 and of Finger Lakes, N.Y., CIO Council. He is with Executive Vice Pres. William Pollock (right) and (at left) Walter F. Padgett and Joseph Killian of TWUA.

'Future Of Free Asia Hangs In Balance,' Ex-Envoy Bowles Says

"THE FUTURE of free Asia is right now hanging in the balance," Chester Bowles, former U. S. ambassador to India told the CIO convention.

"If any group in America understands the hopes and fears of the Asians, it is the men and women of the labor movement," Bowles said. "In their time, they have seen enough of adversity to understand its effect on others."

Few Americans have ever gone hungry, the former envoy told the convention, but "it is not so long ago that American working people knew the stark facts of unemployment, the fear of an insecure old age, the wrench that comes when they saw their children leave school before their time. American working men, too, have faced harsh anti-labor legislation and many of them have known racial discrimination."

HE WARNED that "flat tops, long-range bombers, tanks and machine guns are essential to our security. If we drop our military guard, the Soviet Union may be tempted to attack."

Bowles argued that American military power will not stop this gnawing of hunger in millions of Asian stomachs.

"It will not stop the ravages of malaria and other diseases in Asian villages. It will not help Asian people to read and write. It will not stifle the insidious propaganda of the Communists," he said.

He expressed the hope that the U. S. labor movement would continue to throw its great weight behind "every constructive proposal for creating a more dynamic and secure democracy here at home and furthering peace and greater stability abroad."

Bowles recalled that it was 91 years since Abraham Lincoln set the stage for racial equality in the Emancipation Proclamation. But, he warned:

"Discrimination still exists in most parts of America, which is not only a blight upon our community life, but is dangerously destructive to our influence among the two-thirds of the world which is colored. We must join finally to erase this discrimination so that all our people may become truly free."

He called for support of the Point Four program in Asia and Africa where "it can effectively help to eliminate poverty, misery and frustration which leads to Communist upheavals."

Finally, he said, "we must keep our people, our capital and our machines fully employed in the creation of an expanding America dedicated to peace and plenty."

U. S. LABOR support for freedom-seeking Asians was praised by Chester Bowles, ex-diplomat.

A Story All Over Asia

Former U. S. Ambassador Bowles told this story to delegates:

All over Asia there is a story of the Prime Minister of the little country of Monaco, who under the Marshall Plan asked for $10 million, and was told: "We can't get you that, that is not a big amount. How is your Communist problem in Monaco?"

He said, "We have no Communist problem, we are poor but sensible people!" This man shook his head and said, "How do you expect us to get the American Congress to give you the money if you have no Communists?"

He went all the way to France and said to the Foreign Minister, "My friend, I'm in trouble. We have a desperate economic problem. Our people are hungry. We have no money. I can't get a loan from the United States on the Marshall Plan.

"I have no Communists. I can't get the money. Could you loan me a few Communists for a few days, and let them come to Monaco and shake their fists and march behind banners, and the American newsreel photographers will take pictures, they will be shown all over America, and I will get my $10 million?"

And the French Minister stroked his beard and looked out the window and said, "No, we would like to be a good neighbor, but France needs every Communist she has."

Haywood Memorial—

He Still Rolls The Union On

THE LATE ALLAN S. Haywood is still helping to "Roll The Union On." Speakers at memorial services for him brought his crusading spirit to the CIO convention last week.

The love and respect for the late CIO executive vice president and organization director were reflected by the silence of the 700 delegates while taps were sounded in the darkened auditorium.

It was a silence they observed during the entire service which concluded the long first day's sessions.

Fittingly CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther introduced as the first speaker at the services Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communication Workers. He later presented Haywood's brother and son, both named Albert.

"IN A REAL sense the bringing of the Communications Workers into the great family of CIO was one of Allan Haywood's greatest achievements, because he did a great deal in cooperation with Joe Beirne and the officers to bring that union together and to bring that union into the family of CIO," Reuther said.

And it was fitting that Beirne read first a resolution in memory of Haywood, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray and seven other CIO and liberal leaders.

"It was characteristic of Allan Haywood that he was speaking to a meeting of CIO union people (at Wilkes-Barre) at the time he was stricken," Beirne read. He then read a special resolution in memory of Haywood alone, departing from the text to conclude:

"In the tradition of Allan S. Haywood, we shall 'Roll The Union On,' on to the heights which his spirit, ever with us, caused us to reach for. May his immortal soul rest in peace."

JAMES THIMMES, Steelworkers vice president, said that when Haywood died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last Feb. 21 "he was among his people—union people—in the hard coal region and in a city which was named for two great liberals from the land of his birth, Wilkes and Barre." (Haywood was born in England.)

"He spoke of their efforts to advance the cause of humanity," Thimmes said. "He related the struggle of men for liberty, justice and freedom. His voice was clear and strong but his manner was quiet and composed, as a man who was confident of the rightness of his convictions.

"He stated that he was going to conclude by telling the Flannigan story; that the last time he wanted to tell the story was at the CIO convention in New York.

"These words had no more left his lips until he turned to me saying: *'I think I am going to collapse,'* and died. To me it seemed as though Phil Murray with a smile had said, *'No, Old Pal, come over here with me, your work is done.'*

"I think his whole life and philosophy are summed up in the title of the song he loved so well—'We will roll the union on.' Those six words tell the story."

In Memoriam

Allan S. Haywood

Allan S. Haywood, that great, warmhearted trade unionist, has left our ranks. His strong voice, raised so often in the songs of battle, of challenge and of victory, has been stilled.

Our friend and leader, who devoted a lifetime to fighting exploitation and hate, is with us now only in memory. But never shall we forget Allan S. Haywood, who fought countless union battles and whose tremendous spirit inspired a thousand picket lines.

Never was there a more industrious warrior for labor's rights, never a happier warrior. On every trade union battlefield in America, the memory of Allan Haywood will always live.

He was a true disciple of democracy, believing firmly in the wisdom of the people to shape their own destiny. Allan S. Haywood fashioned the unions he built in the true image of democracy, with an abiding concern for the general welfare.

Allan S. Haywood, humanitarian, warrior, trade union leader—we mourn your loss. In your memory, we solemnly pledge: Never, until victory is ours, shall we cease the fight for the great, humanitarian goals which you espoused—brotherhood and justice for all men.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Like you, we know the path to these goals in the democratic trade union movement. In the tradition of Allan S. Haywood, we shall "Roll the Union On."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, in convention assembled, Nov. 16, 1953.

Walter P. Reuther	John V. Riffe	James B. Carey
President	Executive Vice President	Secretary-Treasurer

FDR Memorial On Potomac Urged As World Shrine For Free People

A MEMORIAL to Franklin D. Roosevelt, to be erected on the banks of the Potomac River in Washington, was urged on Congress in a convention resolution that looked back to the late President's remarkable record of accomplishments.

The convention called for a memorial which, "like the Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, shall ever stand as a national shrine for free peoples the world over."

The CIO formally endorsed a resolution to establish a commission to plan a Roosevelt memorial introduced in the last session of Congress by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), and called upon CIO affiliates and their members to support a fitting memorial.

The resolution noted that Roosevelt imprinted his beliefs, ideals and individuality upon history as have few other individuals, and that they, with his works, "will remain for all time."

"The personality of Franklin Roosevelt still towers like a giant over the world," it continued. "Even in today's conservative atmosphere, his memory remains deep in the hearts of the people, despite the continued attacks upon the man and his works by those critics who still dream of a return to the pre-Roosevelt world . . .

"To the Roosevelt era, we owe today's great pillars of national economic security. Social security, the 40-hour work week, a national minimum wage, FHA home mortgages, the insurance of bank deposits, fair regulation of stock and commodity markets, and public housing are only a few of the legislative enactments directly attributable to the Roosevelt era.

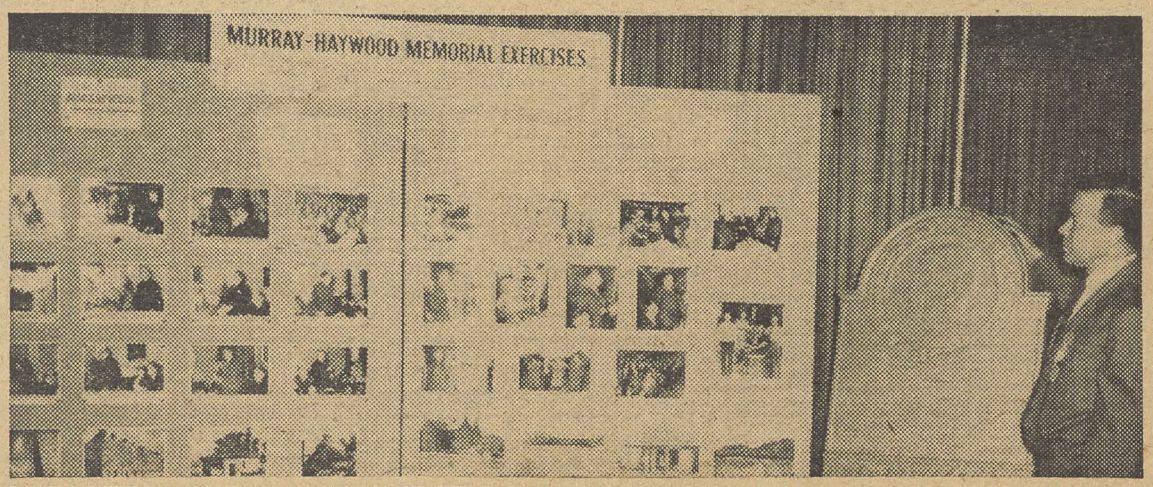
"The ideal of world unity in a world of free and equal partners was a Roosevelt dream. The United Nations stands today as at least a partial fulfillment of that dream."

Roosevelt took office, the resolution recalled, when the U. S. economy and industry lay prostrate," and business and financial leaders "offered only platitudes to the people."

"He recognized the need to assure mass purchasing power as the base upon which the mass production economy of America could flourish.

"To the Roosevelt era, we of organized labor owe our present existence as a force in American life. Labor gained the Wagner Act which guaranteed workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

"This law was our Magna Charta. It gave to us recognition both from the empolyer and the community. We would be lax in our duty, and we would be deserting our best tradition, were we ever to neglect the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."



DEPARTED ARE REMEMBERED—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther examines plaque and photographs from the recent home-town memorial services honoring the late Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood at Blantyre and Barnsley in Great Britain.

CIO Mourns For 9 Leaders

A SPECIAL resolution adopted by the CIO convention paid tribute to nine labor, political and liberal leaders who died in recent months.

"At our last convention a special memorial service paid tribute to the life, work and memory of Philip Murray," it said. "That tribute we reaffirm and pay again today.

"In the year that followed the tragic loss of Philip Murray, death has taken from us a number of our leaders and friends.

"Allan S. Haywood, true and valiant, who worked day and night in labor's cause for many years, passed to his reward Feb. 21."

THE RESOLUTION also memorialized Mariano Bishop, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, as a "great loss of his union and the entire CIO."

Tribute was paid to Pres. Irving Simon of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers "as a life-long believer in democratic unionism."

William J. Donovan, director of Dist. 28 of the CIO Steelworkers, who died shortly before the convention, was praised for playing "an important role in building the strength of the Steelworkers union."

"IN ADDITION, four great friends of labor in America were taken from us during the year," the memorial said.

Sen. Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.) was remembered as "the principal author of the National Labor Relations Act—the Wagner Act —which was truly a Magna Charta for the unions of America."

Sen. Robert LaFollette (Wis.), son of the liberal senator from the same state, was remembered for his work as chairman of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

Former Labor Sec. Maurice Tobin, who spoke at many CIO conventions, was called "a true and devoted friend of democratic unions, a foe of totalitarianism in any form, a fighter for labor rights."

The resolution recalled that the late Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, eulogized Murray at his funeral mass as a "great, good man." "We can echo Bishop Haas' words in his own memory," the resolution said.

PRAISE for the late Allan S. Haywood was voiced at memorial service by Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers.

Sales Tax Blasted As 'Most Unfair Of All'

Unqualified opposition to a federal sales tax "by whatever name it may be called" was voiced by the CIO convention, which called it "the most unfair and inequitable of all types of taxes." Text of this major resolution:

A SALES TAX is the most unfair and inequitable of all types of taxes. It is imposed without regard for income levels, types of expenditures, family status or state of employment. It applies with equal force to the sick, the infirm, the disabled, the retired, the pensioned, the unemployed and even the unfortunate few who are on public relief.

A sales tax hits the low- and middle-income families much harder than the upper- and high-income recipients. Because low- and middle-income people spend almost all their income on the necessities of life, a sales tax hits with less force and less vigor the higher-income people who save rather than spend large segments of their income.

Money which is saved is not subject to the sales tax. According to the Federal Reserve Board, 50% of the families who received the lowest incomes in 1950 spent all they earned, while the top 10%, the high-income recipients, saved three-fourths of the total net savings set aside in that year. *Those who save pay no sales tax on the income saved. Those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to save pay the sales tax every time they buy the necessities of life.*

Sales taxes and excise taxes at the federal, state and local levels in 1948 took almost 12% of the income of individuals earning less than $1000; 8.5% of the income of individuals earnings between $2000 and $4000; and only 4.5% of the income of those earning $7500 or more.

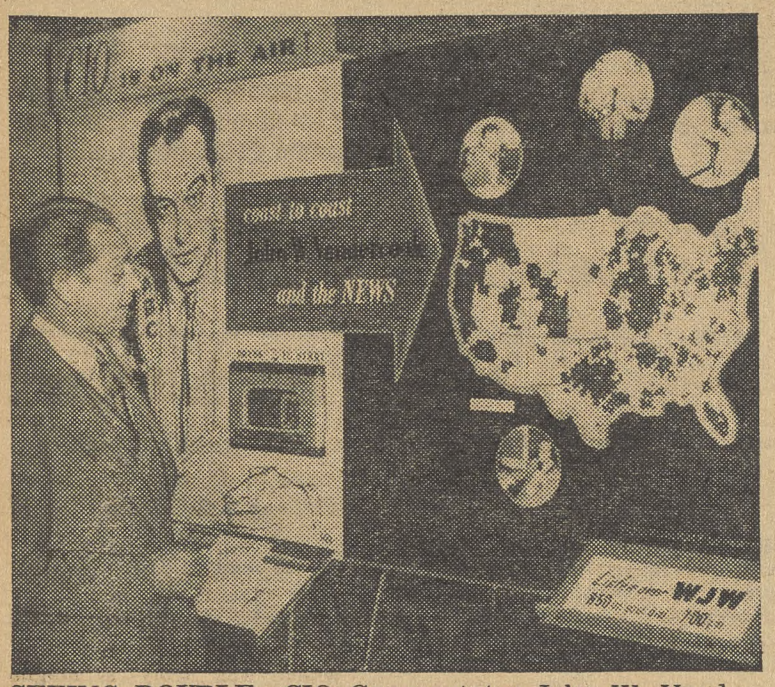
The Administration indicated earlier this year that it was studying the possibilities of recommending a federal sales tax to Congress. After considerable public discussion, the President announced that the Administration would not recommend a sales tax to the Congress. The President did not say that the sales tax was unfair or injurious, he simply stated that it was a tax used by the states which the federal government should not preempt.

The President announced simultaneously that the Administration is considering and may recommend a manufacturers' excise tax. A manufacturers' excise tax is merely a sales tax by a different name.

It is imposed at the manufacturing level rather than the retail level, but is ultimately paid by the consumer. Moreover, by the time this tax reaches the retail level, it is increased by percentage markups. *The manufacturers' sales tax, therefore, is even worse than a retail sales tax.*

RESOLVED: The CIO will vigorously and forcefully oppose any effort to impose a federal sales tax, by whatever name it may be called.

The CIO declares its opposition to all state and local sales taxes. It will oppose any additional taxes of this sort, and will work for the repeal of all sales taxes heretofore imposed.



SEEING DOUBLE—CIO Commentator John W. Vandercook appears a little startled, as he hears his voice from radio in CIO convention display advertising the nightly Vandercook newscasts on ABC Radio. Map at right shows how CIO newscasts span the country.

Tax Relief For Consumers Urged To Prevent Recession

A TAX program designed "to grant tax relief to the great mass of American consumers and thus increase buying power and stimulate consumption" was proposed by the CIO convention.

Such a program, CIO said, "would have a great effect upon reversing the downward trends of production and employment that now are appearing."

A tax policy statement pointed out that "upper and high-income brackets" now stand to gain most from reductions in individual income taxes, lowering of the corporation income tax rate, expiration of the excess profits tax and lowering of excise taxes scheduled for early in 1954.

As part of a tax policy to boost consumer buying power, CIO proposed:

- Reduction as scheduled on Apr. 1 of excise taxes, and eventual total removal of such levies.
- Increasing the personal income tax exemption from the present low level of $600 per person (only $310 in terms of 1939 purchasing power) to at least $800 immediately and perhaps $1000 "if the need for stimulating purchasing power arises."
- Re-enactment of the excess profits tax "if the need for revenue becomes sufficiently acute." (The federal deficit was some $10 billion for fiscal 1953, was cut roughly in half for the present year, but will be back close to $10 billion for the 1955 fiscal year.)
- Continuing of the present 52% corporate tax rate, instead of allowing the scheduled drop to 47%.
- Closing of numerous existing tax loopholes "which permit many to escape their fair share of taxes," including tax-exempt bonds, the oil-gas-mineral depletion allowance, capital gains gimmicks, lack of a withholding tax on dividends and interest, family partnership and stock option deals, low estate tax rates, split income provisions, and lack of revenue enforcement funds.

Policy Adopted On Affiliations

The CIO convention adopted a policy statement, on affiliation by individual officers with other organizations, declaring that "it is the policy of the CIO that any officer of the CIO who joins any organization not officially endorsed by the CIO shall, in so doing, make it clear that his affiliation is personal and not organizational."

There's Nothing 'Healthy' About A Recession, CIO Statement Warns

A CONSTRUCTIVE program to put the nation back on the road to economic progress and expansion was offered to the Eisenhower Administration in a CIO convention resolution that also laid down nine basic points which must be considered in any plan to halt a downward drift.

"The CIO rejects the false doctrine being spread in many business publications that a recession would constitute a 'healthy adjustment' or a mere 'corrective movement'," the resolution declared.

"In the light of the still vast unfilled needs of millions of people both at home and abroad, any halt in our economic progress would weaken our ability to meet world responsibility."

The GOP Administration to date, the resolution said, has provided "small comfort in the face of the present situation," despite Pres. Eisenhower's expressed support earlier this year of the Full Employment Act with its goals of maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

INSTEAD, the resolution went on, its policies have produced the Treasury's hard money and high interest program, which has boosted prices in every phase of the economy where credit is a factor; they have killed the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and have led to failure to develop a program to deal with the farm price crisis.

"An effective anti-depression program must be organized by the federal government," the resolution noted. "Local and state governments as well as private economic groups must assist; but financial, social and political considerations make it imperative that the national Administration recognize its central responsibility."

The factors the CIO feels must be covered in any program to meet this situation are:

1. Tax legislation giving priority in tax relief to low and lower-middle income groups. The resolution called for higher personal income tax exemptions, removal of excise taxes which restrict consumption, and no new sales tax or manufacturers' excise levy in any form.

2. Special attention to the problems of families with incomes of less than $3000 a year—a group which constitutes "a vast, largely untapped market for goods of all types." Federal programs urged include rising minimum wages to $1.25 an hour; expanding social security coverage and benefits; national health insurance, anti-discrimination legislation, and improvements in educational opportunities.

3. A "clear-cut" reversal of the Administration's banker-dominated money policies. The resolution noted the recent easing of the money supply by the Federal Reserve System, but called for a return to the low interest rates in effect until last spring, with the FRB, the Treasury and housing agencies leading the way.

4. Other steps to encourage new home building and improvement of existing dwellings. A strong residential construction industry, the resolution said, "is a prime requisite of a dynamic economy."

5. A modern unemployment compensation system. Present benefits are no longer related to the needs or earnings of workers, the resolution said, and in some states arbitrary and unjustifiable barriers have been raised against payments. An overhauling and ultimate replacement by a federal compensation system to cope with a national problem was called for.

6. Discharge of responsibilities well by private groups, including labor and management. This would include bargaining to give workers reasonable wages reflecting an adequate share in the profits from increased productivity and, where possible, annual wage agreements to help fortify and stabilize workers' consumption patterns.

7. A realistic farm program to restore the farmers' income position and to encourage increased consumption of farm products.

8. An end to the Administration's "doctrinaire devotion" to budget balancing even at the expense of national welfare.

9. A well planned program of public works to alleviate pressing social needs as well as to serve as a counter-depression instrument through creation of jobs.

'Time Is Ripe' For Push For Annual Wage Plans

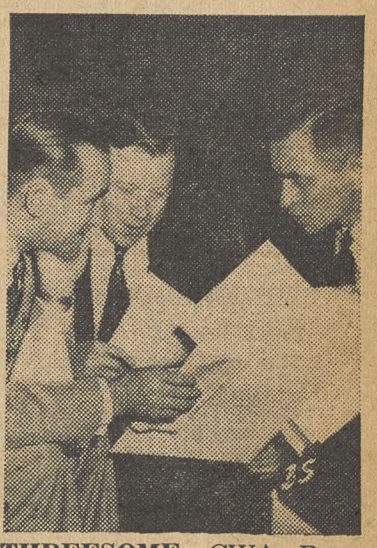
CIO SUPPORT of the efforts of affiliates to win the guaranteed annual wage was reaffirmed by the convention in a resolution which declared "the time is ripe for action."

"World necessities drive the nation to maintain full production," the resolution explained, "and corporations, unions and government alike are at a stage where our demand can be realized.

"We again call upon representatives of business to recognize their responsibility to enter into concrete plans for guaranteeing workers this security without further delay."

The resolution again put the CIO on the side of integrating, where practical, guaranteed annual wage plans and unemployment insurance as a method of helping both programs.

"We urge all those interested in full employment and full production," it said, "to join in supporting our efforts for guaranteed wages. Our demands are not only practical but they will be an important lever for assuring the continued economic progress of our country and our democratic allies."



THREESOME—CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a huddle.

The Convention In Pictures...

GOALS FOR CIO during the coming year were set forth in this photomural of American workers: "Justice in our labor laws, improved social security, fair tax law, strengthened civil rights, a sound expanding economy, a world of peace." It adds up to "what's good for the nation is good for CIO."

ON THEIR way to convention a Doris Shoulders and Ruby Hailma Evansville CIO delegates.

Highlights Of The Keynote Address

The Kind Of Labor Moven

By WALTER P. REUTHER
President of the CIO

WE BELIEVE in labor unity. We want labor unity. We shall continue to work in good faith to achieve labor unity because we realize, as does any sincere trade unionist, that the whole of the labor movement is more important than any segment of the labor movement.

We also believe sincerely that the whole labor movement is more important than any person or any group within the labor movement.

We want labor unity on an honorable basis, on a basis in which the basic democratic trade union principles upon which the CIO has been built are protected, expanded and implemented in terms of the practical work of a united labor movement. We believe that labor unity without principle is labor unity without purpose.

As we approach the question of labor unity, we are not concerned with jobs or positions or leadership. Nothing would make me happier than if we could achieve a united labor movement in the image of the principles of the CIO, and I can go back to Detroit to help do the work of the Auto Workers, whom I grew up with in this labor movement of ours. *We want to build not around personality but about these fundamental principles which are essential to the building of a dynamic and expanding labor movement that has a sense of vision, a sense of responsibility.*

A Major Correction

We believe that the AFL leadership, that George Meany and his associates are acting in good faith just as we have been acting in good faith. I think the no-raiding agreement is the first essential step. We hope that the other steps can be taken in the period ahead.

I feel, however, obligated to point out to this convention and to the membership of our various unions back home what I think is necessary to set the record straight. I regret most sincerely that the memory of my good friend, George Meany, has failed.

WALTER P. REUTHER

A united, democratic, socially-responsible labor movement is our goal.

The other day I was very disturbed, when I read in the issue of the U. S. News & World Report for Nov. 6, of the interview George Meany had recently, and when he was asked about labor unity this is what he said. I think it indicates that his memory has failed badly when he said:

"The CIO was not really made to carry the ball for industrial unions. The CIO was set up because there were several men in this country who felt they needed a political arm among the workers of the nation. The industrial union idea was a bugaboo designed to cover up the political motives of the sponsors of the CIO. The AFL has always provided a place for industrial unions in its setup."

I think that George's memory has suffered a serious lapse. The Steelworkers have not forgotten why the CIO was set up, the Rubber Workers have not forgotten why the CIO was set up, the Electrical Workers, the Textile Workers, and the Auto Workers have not forgotten why the CIO was set up. Their memories are much better.

The CIO came into being not for political reasons. The CIO came into being because the leadership of the AFL of that time was unwilling to recognize the realities of life. Every attempt to organize the basic industries was blocked by efforts on the part of 36 craft unions to divide up the jurisdiction of these basic industries.

Look at the record. For years and years and years the AFL leadership stood comfortably and complacently on their status quo. We had 2.5 million organized workers. *It was only after the CIO came into being that the labor movement had the tools with which to take on the organization of the basic mass production industries.*

I say thank God for CIO, because today instead of having 2.5 million workers organized we have 16 or 17 million organized workers in America.

We want labor unity, but we want labor unity that will give us not an old set of tools, but a new set of tools. We don't want a labor unity that makes it possible for the leadership to work out a comfortable and convenient arrangement based upon a new status quo. We do want a labor movement that says: *"Here is a challenge, here is the unfinished work in the vineyard of American democracy, here are the millions yet unorganized."*

Out of that united labor movement, we have to capture the crusading spirit of the early days of the CIO. We have to fashion the kind of effective organizational tools, the kind of weapons to fight with, so that we can carry on and build a greater, finer, more effective labor movement. That is the kind of labor movement we are thinking of, and that is the only kind of labor movement worthy of achievement if we are to do the job that needs doing in America.

The GOP's Record

The CIO has said from its very beginning that we take on the responsibilities that are ours. We do so not as a narrow economic pressure group, but on the basis that only as we work with men of good will in other segments of our free society can we find answers to our basic problems.

It was in the light of that philosophy that we said to the new Administration in Washington that they could be sure of our cooperation in meeting the problems of the American people. We said to Pres. Eisenhower shortly after his election that CIO would give him every possible support when he was right, and that we would fight with all of our strength when he was wrong.

We disagree with the General Motors Corp. Our slogan says that what is good for the nation is good for the CIO.

Stronger Than Ever

From Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

The CIO comes into this convention with its peak membership. During the past year, we picked up almost a half million new members, which I think reflects in a real measure the growth of affiliated unions.

Almost without exception every CIO union has made progress; progress numerically, in terms of building membership; and real, substantial progress in terms of bread and butter issues at the collective bargaining table.

All Fouled Up

From Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

Big Business has moved in. They are taking over the government lock, stock and barrel. When we saw the cabinet that was formed, we characterized that cabinet as eight millionaires and one plumber, but the political plumbing in Washington got so fouled up that the political plumber picked up his plunger and went home.

Which Symbo

From Pres. Reuther's keynote addres

We have to do something to overcom the moral gap between the noble promis of American democracy and its ugly pra tices in the field of civil rights.

There are two men in the high counci of the United Nations who are citizens the United States. One man is Ralp Bunche. Ralph Bunche is a symbol of on kind of America, a symbol of decency, symbol of brotherhood, a symbol of equa ity, a symbol of human dignity.

You and I and every American co cerned with the future of the free worl cannot fail but be greatly disturbed by th developments in our nation's capital.

Congress has given the people o America streamlined, high octane, jet ac tion in their giveaway program, in whic they have turned the New Deal into th "Big Steal"; and oil interests and powe interests and other special interests ar being given billions and billions of th natural resources that are the rightfu heritage of all the American people. *Bu in sharp contrast to the streamlined actio that special interest groups are getting i the treatment the people are getting o their problems, where we have what ha been characterized as government b postponement.*

Now The 'Big Steal'

On social security there was much nobl talk during the conventions and during th election campaign last year about givin people in America a greater measure security and dignity in their old age, bu Congress has taken no action in th important field.

Taft-Hartley! Oh, the most noble cam paign in Washington. Nothing has bee done to give American labor the relief it entitled to so we can get a practical an workable labor-management law on th statute books. *The National Labor Rela tions Board machinery is being weakene and destroyed, and we are getting mor and more government injunctions.*

I would like to warn the delegates, the membership back home and the American people that a big steal i Washington is in the making. It is a tax steal that the architects of reaction and social irresponsibility are working on I would warn the American people t keep a padlock on all of their zippers, because their pockets will be picked if they do not.

We in the CIO have said all along tha

NEWLY-ELECTED Mayor Anthony Celebrezze of Cleveland (left) and the Most Rev. Edward F. Hoban, Catholic Archbishop of Cleveland, chat with Pres. Reuther.

PRESS TABLES in foreground were crowded while TV and newsreel cameramen on platform were on the job as delegates listened to Pres. Reuther.

...ent We Want . . .

...For America?

But there is another symbol in the United Nations, a symbol of another kind of American. It is represented by Mr. James Byrnes. He is a symbol of intolerance, of bigotry, of the master race concept. He is a symbol of immorality.

We in America have to make up our minds which symbol we believe in, the symbol represented in those councils by Mr. Bunche or that represented by Mr. Byrnes. We in the CIO take our place with Dr. Ralph Bunche and the symbol he represents.

We understand clearly that in the world in which free men and free institutions are being challenged by the forces of Communist tyranny, the price of freedom comes high. We in CIO can say for our membership we are prepared to pay our proportionate share of the cost of defending our common freedom.

But the strategy is that the little people of America, the low income groups, the people least able to pay, are carrying a disproportionately high share of the tax burden; they are going to make it worse unless the people fight back. They are going to abolish the excess profits tax.

The basic problem in America, all of the economic difficulties we face as free people, flow essentially out of the unbalance in the distribution of wealth that our labor and our productive tools make possible. Four per cent of the families on top are now to get more than the 41% at the bottom of the economic pyramid. New tax legislation will make that even worse.

The American people should not be fooled or misled by fancy political double talk. When the Administration says they are opposed to a federal sales tax, but they are flirting with a federal manufacturers' tax, let us make it clear that a federal manufacturers' tax is a sales tax in disguise, with built-in features which make it worse than a federal sales tax.

The People's Business

We have said all along that politics in a democracy is the people's business, that politics is the housekeeping job of a democracy. If the people have got to keep a democratic house, we have got to mobilize the people of America, tell them what is happening in Washington, tell the working people that tax legislation is just as important to their economic status as collective bargaining.

If we will put political action work into this job of good citizenship, taking the issues and mobilizing our forces, getting good candidates, we can do this job. What happened the other day in Wisconsin and New Jersey and New York? I say, let us roll up our sleeves, let us go to work, and let us repeat that performance in every state in the union in 1954.

Big business has no faith in America. It has no faith in its great productive capacity, or understanding of the dynamic economy of abundance. Big business has no faith in the strength of a free people, dedicated to the preservation of freedom.

Men Of Little Vision

Yet these men of little faith and little vision, who sit there looking at the world as money changers, who feel apprehension about our changing world—they would have us believe that we cannot afford an adequate defense. They say we ought to cut foreign aid programs, because we cannot afford the price of survival.

Then there is talk of depression. Strangely enough, this depression talk comes from two sources. It comes from the Communists. They say to the people of the world that our free country is incapable, during peace times, of achieving full employment and full production, and that therefore we are geared to war, as the only basis of maintaining prosperity.

We of the CIO answer the views of those men of little faith and less vision by saying that we reject the defeatist philosophy that would have us believe that depressions are inevitable. Depressions, like war, are man-made, and what man can make he can also avoid making.

We say to the world that neither war nor peace is inevitable; that neither depression nor prosperity is inevitable. You can drift to war; you can drift to depression; but if you want to build peace, if you want to build prosperity, then you have got to work, and you have got to plan.

That is precisely what we in CIO are determined to do in America, with other men of good will.

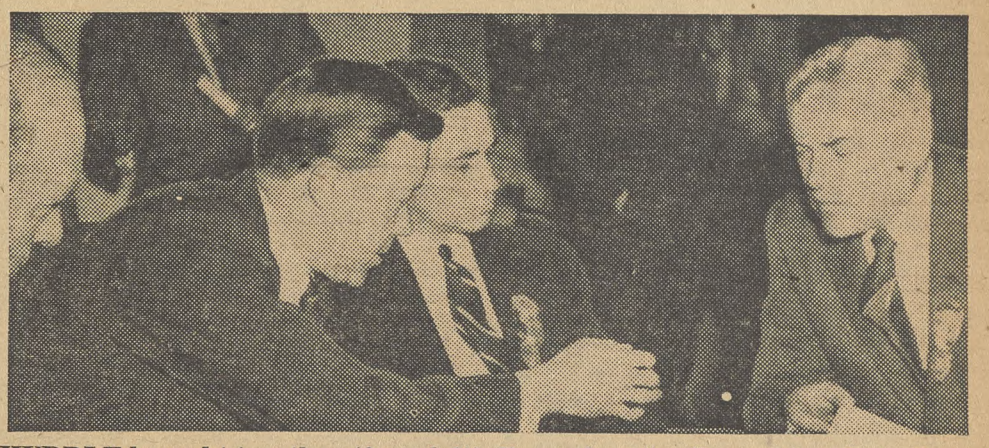
They Don't Live

From Pres. Reuther's keynote address:

Eleven percent of the families of America received less than a $1000 income last year.

How do they live?

They don't live; they exist like animals, because nobody can live on a $1000 a year or less; and yet, 11% of the families in America are in that category. We ask for a $1.25 an hour minimum wage, which in itself is not adequate, but that is a first step. And we get no action.

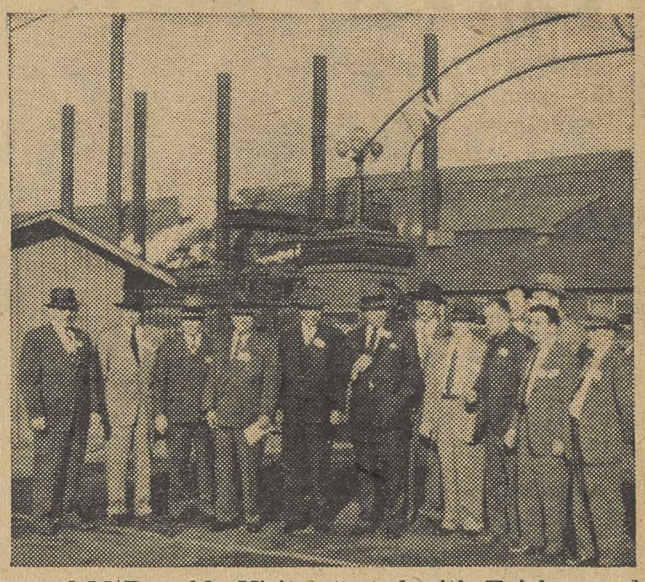


HUDDLE brought together (from left) Executive Vice Pres. John Riffe, Pres. Reuther, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald.

OHIO CIO GREETINGS were voiced (from left) by Cleveland IUC Pres. Louis Eiben, Ohio IUC Pres. James Griffin and Reg. Dir. George DeNucci.

YOUNG UNIONISTS from Europe, a few of the 150 foreign unionists who were visitors at the CIO convention, meet Pres. Reuther during sessions.

McDonald, Fairless Start Big Plant Tour



LONG-PLANNED joint tour of U. S. Steel installations in move to improve labor-management relations was begun in Cleveland area last week by Pres. David J. McDonald of CIO Steelworkers and Benjamin F. Fairless, Big Steel board chairman. Shown (left) at press conference prior to one-day trip are (left to right) Pres. John Goble of National Tube Div., Fairless and McDonald. Visits started with Fairless and McDonald (center) going to National Tube mill at nearby Lorain, where they posed (right) with local union officials and plant executives.

A NOVEL experiment to improve labor-management relations at the plant level was begun last week by top executives of the CIO Steelworkers and the biggest employer of the union's members, the U. S. Steel Corp.

It took union officials headed by Pres. David J. McDonald and a Big Steel delegation under the leadership of Board Chairman Benjamin F. Fairless to five company plants in the Cleveland area.

At the National Tube Div. Mill in nearby Lorain and at four plants of the American Steel & Wire Div. in Cleveland proper, they met not only with plant executives and local union leaders, but also with company supervisory employes and union shop stewards and grievance committeemen.

At each stop, they made what they described at a press conference the day before as "an attempt to get the feel of things at the local level."

"We're merely trying to find out if we can't improve our system," McDonald explained.

"We believe our industrial relations system must work and work better. Sometimes the grievance machinery strips a gear and resentments develop. We don't like that. We're interested in harmonious relations in the day-to-day working of the collective agreement. We're trying to see if we can't get along better at the plant level."

He and Fairless agreed they expected no miracles out of the Cleveland plant visits, which were to be extended to the Pittsburgh area this week and eventually to all other big steel plants.

They said they were seeking a technique which would permit them to guage the feelings of both workers and company leaders in the plants, their only objective being to make the contract work better.

Fairless pointed out to the press conference that most of the labor-management problems which reach his desk and McDonald's originate at the plant level, and if techniques for resolving them on the scene could be developed, fewer tensions would result.

The Cleveland plant visits were undertaken without benefit of reporters or photographers, although photos were taken at the gates. Whether the same course would be followed on later trips was to be determined at an evaluation of the day's tour made at a dinner which followed.

The venture grew out of negotiations which resulted in settlement of the 1952 steel strike. It was projected originally by Fairless and the late Philip Murray, then president of both the CIO and the CIO-USA, but plans were held in abeyance as a result of Murray's death a few months later.

'Penny Pinching' On Atomic Defense Hit

ATOMIC ENERGY was the subject of two resolutions adopted by the CIO convention—one calling for adequate defense against atomic attack and the other urging increased use of the energy for peaceful purposes.

Defense against atomic and hydrogen bombs "cannot be built by pinching pennies," one resolution said, but "by building the most effective possible early-warning system and by improving methods of intercepting enemy attacks."

The Eisenhower Administration was urged to present to Congress "the most comprehensive and modern defense program to achieve national and continental security."

The delegates also called on the Administration "to tell the American people the facts about atomic and hydrogen warfare and the new problems and responsibilities that type of warfare entails for everyone of us."

At the same time, the Administration was urged to seek an honorable peace and "the elimination on a worldwide and enforceable basis, through the United Nations, of atomic and hydrogen weapons as an instrument of warfare."

ANOTHER resolution asked "the increased use of atomic energy for power, medicine, biology and other civilian uses."

It also called for continuance of government ownership and control of all fissionable material and government control of all atomic energy patents "for the benefit of all the people who have paid the cost of its development to date."

The decision of the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a nuclear reactor to convert atomic energy into electric power for industrial purposes was applauded, and the expansion of this program was asked.

CELEBRATION—CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther kisses his wife, May, after his re-election.

Religion, Labor Body Discusses Program For Cooperation Of Church And Union Groups

HOW CHURCH and trade union groups can cooperate in working to achieve the ideals of our democratic faith was the theme of talks and "buzz discussions" at a luncheon meeting held by the National Religion and Labor Foundation during the CIO convention.

Pres. Walter Reuther and other CIO leaders took time out from full convention schedules to speak at the luncheon, held in connection with the NRLF's two-day Interseminary Conference. Students sat in on sessions of the CIO convention and attended NRLF meetings at Old Stone Presbyterian Church.

Reuther said that both labor and religion are dedicated to the broad concept of brotherhood. The union movement, he said, "is trying to give meaning to the ideals for which both stand."

If America is to live up to its position of leadership in the world, "it must demonstrate that we are not only strong economically and militarily, but have moral responsibility as well," he added.

CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe said that organized labor "is a great spiritual movement as well as a collective bargaining agency." Union officials and members can do a better job if they have deep moral convictions and stand up for what they know to be right. He urged them to take a more active part in religious activities.

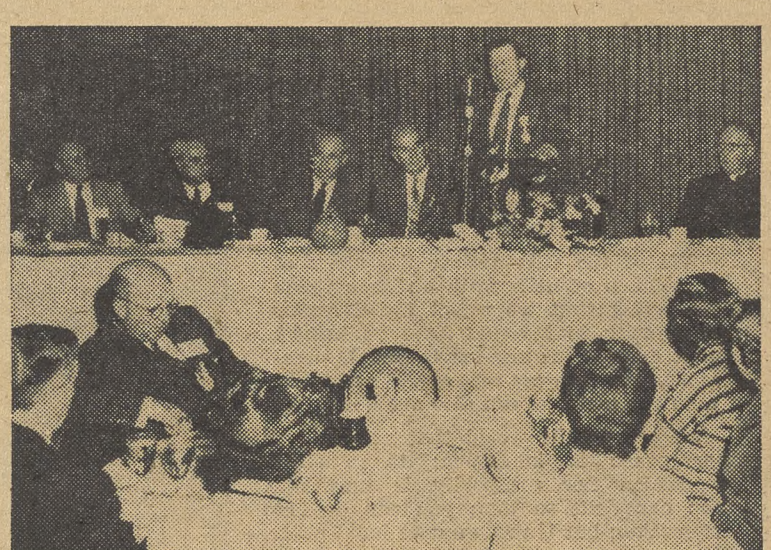
Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers pointed out the danger that lies ahead for America in the growing "emphasis being placed upon the material things of life while failing to keep pace morally."

RABBI Barnett R. Brickner of the Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, recalled the days when churches of all denominations in any city were likely to be "rich men's clubs," and ministers were supposed to stick to religious matters only.

Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, NRLF executive director and former CIO staff member in the South, spoke of the remarkable achievements made by labor in breaking down racial discrimination.

John G. Ramsay, CIO Community Relations representative and NRLF co-chairman with Dr. James A. Crain, presided. Rev. Charles C. Webber, of the CIO staff in Michigan and NRLF field representative, was in charge of arrangements.

The common interests of church and labor were also discussed at an earlier luncheon sponsored by the National Council of Churches, Dept. of Church and Economic Life. Victor Reuther, assistant to CIO Pres. Reuther, spoke to the group.



LABOR SHARES with religion the common goal of brotherhood, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told a luncheon of the National Religion & Labor Foundation during Cleveland convention.

'How Silly Can You Get?' Dept.—

NOW IT'S THE CHILDREN'S fables that are under fire from people who want to look under the bed for Communists in the U. S.—instead of facing up to the military strength of Soviet Russian imperialism.

To be specific, the legend of Robin Hood and his outlaw band in the Sherwood Forest of medieval England has a lady Republican from Indiana all worked up.

She's Mrs. Thomas J. White, a member of the Indiana Textbook Commission. She wants all information about Robin Hood, and also about the Quaker religion, removed from school textbooks. She claimed they trend to support communism. Here's what she said:

"There is a Communist directive in education now to stress the story of Robin Hood. They want to stress it because he robbed the rich and gave it to the poor. That's the Communist line. It's just a smearing of law and order and anything that disrupts law and order is their meat."

The law and order forces in present-day Sherwood Forest, as voiced by the Sheriff of Nottingham, responded with a horse-laugh. Said Sheriff William John Cox (a Tory himself):

"Why Robin Hood was no Communist. We're very proud of Robin Hood, although if he were alive today, we'd probably call him a gangster and I'd have to do my duty and go out after him.

"We've never minded our children learing about Robin Hood and Maid Marion and Little John and all the rest. It's our heritage, and mind you, I'm no Communist. I'm a member of the Conservative party."

The Indiana affair had its echoes on the CIO convention floor with Delegate Mary Salisbury apologizing on behalf of the state and her sex for Gov. Craig's appointment of Mrs. White.

She added, *"Frankly, CIO members, we in Indiana would not be a bit surprised if during this coming holiday season Gov. Craig would issue an edict that Rudolph could not have a red nose this year."*

Civil Rights Are Test Of American Greatness

"Bigness is impressive, but greatness is enduring.

"Our farms and factories may give us our living, but the Bill of Rights guarantees that that living shall be earned in freedom. Whoever lays rough hands upon it, lays rough hands on you and me."

So declared the CIO convention in a resolution vigorously reaffirming CIO goals of civil equality and democratic rights for all Americans on the job and in the community.

The resolution said in part:

"We condemn the political abuse of the problem of discrimination in employment, the exploitation of racial aspirations on the one hand and racial prejudice on the other—all for votes—as both a dangerous thing and a revolting spectacle in our political life."

The convention pledged CIO to increasingly vigorous leadership in a multiple program "to realize the democratic rights promised by our Constitution, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

Specific proposals included:

- That all CIO affiliates through collective bargaining seek nondiscriminatory hiring and equal pay contract clauses.
- That CIO Council and local union civil rights committees expand their work, in coordination with the National CIO Committee on Civil Rights.
- That renewed efforts to gain effective fair employment practices legislation be made in coming sessions of Congress and the legislatures.
- That filibustering Senate rules which are roadblocks to civil rights be removed.
- That federal anti-lynching and poll-tax repealer laws be enacted, along with home rule for the District of Columbia and statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

YOU CAN'T MISS the Glass Workers sweaters as (from left) Sec.-Treas. Albert D. Viller of West Virginia CIO and Vice Pres. Ralph Reiser and Pres. Burl Phares of the Glass Workers swing along on their way to the convention hall.

The Real Communist Menace—

'Totalitarian Methods' Peril Civil Liberties, CIO Warns

A THOUGHTFUL plea for the U. S. to safeguard its democratic freedom at home while facing up to the world-wide threat of Soviet military aggression was voiced by the CIO convention in a policy statement on civil liberties and internal security.

Warning against using **"totalitarian procedures to fight totalitarianism,"** the resolution said:

"We in the CIO reject the totalitarian procedures and the denial of basic individual democratic rights that have been foisted upon us in the name of fighting communism.

"We insist that all individuals, government workers and other citizens alike, be afforded the personal freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

"We denounce the trial of citizens by non-judicial public bodies on accusations of secret witnesses. Legislative trials in which congressional investigators act as judge, prosecutor and jury have no place in our democratic way of life."

And the resolution noted that "the CIO has earned the right to speak with authority on how to fight Communist penetration. We cleaned our own house, and we did it democratically . . ."

THREE BASIC principles were emphasized in the civil liberties resolution:

1. That even in critical emergencies, "respect for individual liberty is the hallmark of democratic government and the source of its superiority over totalitarian government."

2. "That, as ex-Ambassador Kennan put it, we must not confuse the 'internal and external aspects of the Communist threat.' We do not belittle these threats: the CIO has constantly urged that more, rather than less, be done to meet them."

3. "The Communist movement in this country poses no threat to subvert the government: It serves rather as a recruiting ground for spies and, perhaps, saboteurs. This is a threat to be met by police detection and rigorous enforcement of the criminal laws; not by undemocratic restraints upon speech or belief. It is what these people do, not what they say or think, that matters."

The CIO statement struck hard at Sens. McCarthy, McCarran and Jenner for seeking "to exploit for their own ends the fear of Soviet aggression . . . In making ever more reckless and irresponsible charges, they seek not truth but sensation. Their arsenal is the half truth and the big lie. The personal freedoms guaranteed to all persons by the Constitution and the elemental dignity of man mean nothing to these power-hungry demagagues."

THE RESOLUTION said McCarthy has acted *"like his Nazi prototypes"* in forcing the burning of books in U. S. overseas libraries and—since inauguration of the Republican Administration—has extended his campaign of destruction from the State Dept. and the Voice of America to the armed forces.

The civil liberties resolution included: A proposal that Congress review and revise the Smith and McCarran Subversive Activities Control laws, adoption by Congress of a code of fair procedure for investigations, opposition to any laws or congressional activities which restrict civil liberties, and recommendation that the federal and plant security programs be modified.

U. S. Is Waiting For Ike To Lead

"The American people are eager for the President to take the lead against McCarthyism."

So said a CIO resolution, citing Pres. Eisenhower's condemnation of Sen. McCarthy's attacks on the Protestant clergy.

But the President, CIO noted, has preferred "to hold himself aloof from combat . . . Occasional speeches paying tribute to freedom of speech and thought, while commendable, have not been a prelude to effective action."

Educator Hails CIO Fight On Bias

CIO'S "CONSISTENT fight against discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed" was praised at the convention by Pres. Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute.

The Hampton, Va., educator lauded the fact that CIO "adopted no special qualifications for 'special groups' but that you hold them to the same standards and expect the same performance from them that you require from anyone else. To do otherwise would be just as unfair and dangerous to democracy as to adopt policies of exclusion or second-class membership."

Moron recalled that CIO groups had often used the facilities of Negro colleges in the South when it was necessary to meet "beyond the pale of the enforcers of segregation statutes and ordinances."

DISCUSSING the brighter prospects of higher educational opportunities for Negroes, Moron said higher appropriations by southern states for Negro state colleges were "more hysterical than judicious," as they face the possibility that equal facilities at every college level will be ordered by the Supreme Court.

He traced the development of institutions of higher learning for Negroes from the two or three that existed at the end of the Civil War to the more than 100 operating today. Moron said that there were 2600 Negroes in colleges in 1900 but that number had increased by 2800% in 1950 while the total student body in all colleges was growing only 1100%.

By 1950, he went on, 74,000 Negroes were enrolled in colleges, only 15,000 of them outside the South. By far the larger portion of these were students in private colleges for Negroes in the South.

Discussing the role of private colleges, Pres. Moron said "despite the improvements made in state colleges for Negroes and the huge appropriations made by state legislatures in recent years in a futile, really hypocritical attempt to equalize facilities, the bulk of the burden of higher education for Negro youth is still being borne by the privately-supported college. And this is just as it should be."

The speaker contended that private education for all people is an essential element of private enterprise in a free society.

"We stand to lose a great deal in our hopes for higher education and in our freedom to explore or experiment if we allow the state, in the smaller or larger sense of the word, to take complete control of education," he said.

Reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court affecting equalization of opportunity for Negroes, Moron quoted the dissenting opinion of the late Justice Harlan in such a case.

"Our Constitution is color blind," the justice wrote, "and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law . . . The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved."

Stevenson Sends Greetings To CIO

In a telegram to the convention recalling that he had welcomed the 12th National CIO session to Chicago three years ago, Adlai E. Stevenson declared it a privilege "to pay tribute to an organization which has been resolute in the cause of peace and progress, vigorous in its imaginativeness and energy, but always directed toward the betterment of our social order."

A. G. MORON

Peace In H-Bomb Era Called All-Important Goal Of Unions

THE QUESTION of peace or war in the era of the hydrogen bomb overrides all other considerations, the convention asserted in a detailed resolution spelling out the principles guiding the CIO on international problems.

"We support completely the necessity of building up the military strength of ourselves and our allies," it said, "so that the free world can in peace move forward to the task of raising living standards and of creating and preserving the blessings of democracy and freedom.

"The truce in Korea may be just a respite before a great struggle breaks out in the world. Some way must be found to eradicate the scourge of war from the face of the earth.

"During the period ahead, the CIO will continue to give its full attention, consistent with the beliefs of a free society, to the ways and means by which we believe the fundamental goal of world peace may be attained."

The resolution reaffirmed the CIO's determination to continue the struggle for an enduring peace and democracy. It pointed out that the international Communist conspiracy, controlled by Russia, continues to threaten peace, security and freedom, and has made necessary "a reinforcement of the United States' role in organizing the mutual defense of the free world."

"Whatever may be the ultimate course," it added, "the U. S. must assume the responsibility called for by her role of world leadership. We must allay the suspicions of our allies and dispel the undercurrents of distrust tending to divide us.

"Adequate military strength . . . is only part of the answer to Soviet Communist aggression. We must understand and guide along democratic paths the revolutionary and progressive ferment which is stirring two-thirds of the world's population. We must declare a total war against poverty and social injustice."

Look For The Union Label On Your Insurance Policy

BE SURE THERE's a union label on your life insurance policy. That was the advice of the CIO convention, in endorsing the union label campaign of the CIO Insurance Workers—newest international union affiliate.

As a first step, the convention suggested that CIO local unions *"wherever possible purchase and renew group life insurance policies with companies under contract with the IWA."*

The Insurance Workers—formed as a separate international union only five months ago, after several years of growth as a CIO Organizing Committee—were praised for their victorious struggle against Communist-line elements and also to win economic security.

"Full support" of CIO was pledged to the IWA in the presently-developing struggle against "the insidious anti-union tactics of the world's largest corporation, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co."

Metropolitan was charged with refusing all union rights to its own employes while being *"only too glad to reap the profits of group life insurance benefits negotiated by other union members."*

Highlights Of CIO Foreign Policy

Around the globe, here are highlights of the CIO convention resolution on foreign policy:

KOREA: Support of the stand of the U. S. and the United Nations against "this Soviet-inspired aggressive imperialism" was renewed, and efforts of UN forces to reach an honorable truce were endorsed. The Communists' "chagrin" over the rejection of repatriation by UN prisoners of war was noted, and the enemy was charged with "the same dilatory and obstructive tactics" in setting up the political conference. Appreciation and understanding of the neutrals on the Repatriation Commission was expressed.

UNITED NATIONS: Wholehearted support of the UN and its specialized agencies was reaffirmed, and efforts to strengthen UN powers to take collective action for collective security, especially in view of the UN charter revision scheduled for 1955, were approved. Concern was expressed at efforts to undermine the faith of Americans in the agency, and to return to the isolationism of the 1920s by enacting the Bricker Amendment.

The U. S. government was called on to continue to play a leading role in the development of a workable disarmament plan, and the world was asked to recognize that our goal is "a sound structure for permanent peace."

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION: The principle that the security of the free world must be a cooperative effort was endorsed, but it was pionted out that not all nations can make the same contribution. Regret was expressed at the shift from the economic to the military aspects of the foreign aid program, and a warning sounded that "declining living conditions endanger the entire structure of democratic defenses."

Support for the development and growth of free trade unions, so they may play their proper role in a democracy, was called for, but it was pointed out that there has been "almost a complete de-emphasis" of labor participation in FOA. Clarification of labor's role was urged.

POINT FOUR: Former Pres. Truman's "bold new program for world betterment" was described as "seriously endangered in scope and concept" under its new administration, with its "program emasculated and its purposes completely distorted." Its humanitarian approach was called "submerged" by the tie-in with the military and economic security aspects of the foreign aid program, and the morale of its staff described as "shaken" by sweeping dismissals. A "vastly expanded effort" to develop the resources and stabilize the economies of the free world was called for, together with assurances by the government that the U. S. respects their independence.

EUROPE: The stand taken by European unions in favor of the economic integration of Western Europe, the concept behind the Schuman Plan, the principles of the European Coal and Steel Community were endorsed. The U. S. was urged to make resources available to meet the surplus population problem, and to ignore the obstruction of the Soviet Union in order to regularize relations with Austria. The return of sovereignty and independence to West Germany, and the "sound growth" of the German labor movement were noted, and the U. S. was urged to ask Chancellor Adenauer not to interfere with the freedom and autonomy of the trade unions.

NORTH AFRICA: The CIO's long-standing reiteration of American opposition to imperialism and colonial exploitation was again restated, and the "deterioration" of the situation in North Africa was viewed with "growing alarm" in view of France's abridgement of the liberties of the native population and its trampling on trade union rights. The U. S. was called upon to work, through the UN, for the establishment of a good offices committee to resolve the conflict.

SOUTH AFRICA: Deep concern was expressed over the "vicious suppression" of civil and political rights in the Union of South Africa. "Shocked and appalled" by the reversion to the "worst forms of racial oppression and exploitation," and the extension of racialism into the trade unions by law, the CIO asked the U. S. to support a condemnation of the policies of the Malan government in the UN.

ASIA: The beginnings of a mutual defense pact for Southeast Asia were welcomed, and the U. S., it was pointed out, has a prime responsibility to convince Asians that imperialism is dead and that we are sincere in our ideals of democracy, the dignity of human beings, full racial tolerance and universal freedom. The restoration of Japan's sovereignty and its emergence as a free nation were welcomed. Japanese labor unions were pledged CIO help, and were urged to redouble efforts to maintain free organizations and to guard against pressure to subvert them to selfish or totalitarian purposes.

ICFTU: Resolutions passed by the Stockholm Congress of the ICFTU were endorsed and recommended to the consideration of all CIO affiliates. Continued full cooperation with the world body was promised, with efforts to integrate CIO activities even more closely with those of the international free trade union movement. The CIO Free World Labor Fund, established last April, was endorsed.

LATIN AMERICA: Continuation of the CIO policy of furthering the social, economic and political interests of Latin American workers was promised, and opposition to dictatorships in Argentina and some other countries was expressed. A protest was voiced against insufficient allocations of U. S. funds to Latin American countries for economic purposes, and it was pointed out that the "depressed economic and social conditions of our brothers in Latin America (are) * * * a fertile breeding ground for totalitarian ideas."

MacDonald From Canada Decries Depression Talk

REGARDLESS of changing patterns of national expenditures, there is no justification for a depression or a recession in either the U. S. or Canada, Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, told the convention.

Referring to published "insinuations and innuendoes" that with the shift in defense spending, there must come "necessary economic adjustment," MacDonald declared:

"There are certain elements in your nation and mine who are looking forward with keen interest to just such a development; who see in it an opportunity, as they think, to open up an attack on the standards of wages and hours and living conditions that we have acquired through our organizations during the past decade or more."

Some reports say, he noted, that in such a situation competition, of course, will develop among workers for available jobs.

"One does not have to be an economist to realize what is intended," he continued. "What is intended is that in such a situation every effort will be made to play off, as has been done in the past, one worker against another worker, and thereby lower the standards that have been created for us through countless generations of struggle and effort and sacrifice."

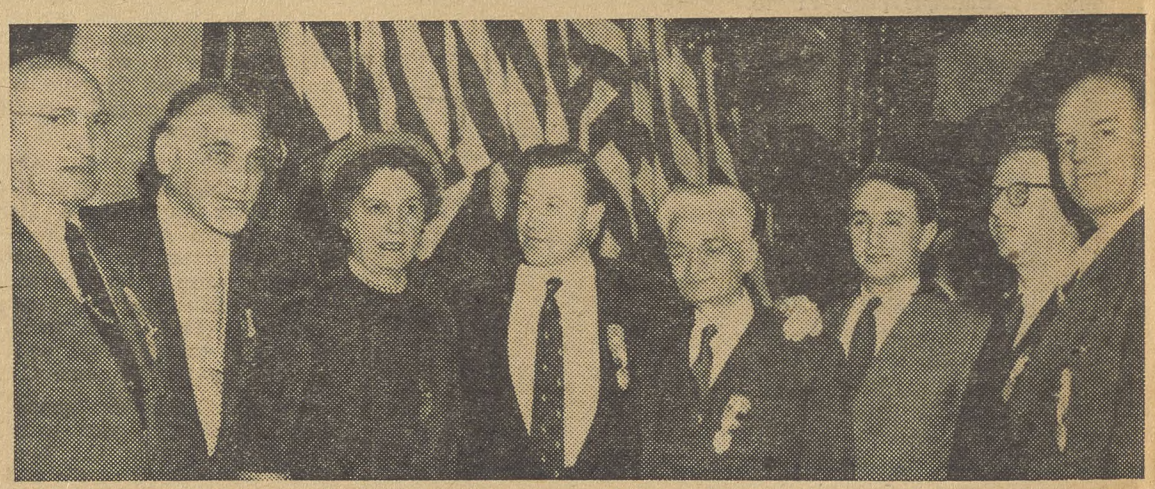
"In your country, despite the fact that you have achieved what is regarded as the highest standard of living in the world, there are millions of people who even in this relative prosperity are going short of many of the necessities of life," he stated.

"In my country, despite the fact that we boast of having the second highest standard of living in the world, there are hundreds of thousands of citizens who cannot buy for themselves the ordinary necessities."

Union Label Ties Sold At Parley

Neckties bearing the union label of the CIO Clothing Workers—the first union label ties many of the delegates had ever seen—were on sale in the lobby of the convention hall.

They were made by Tie King, Inc., New York manufacturers and retailers whose store also is fully organized. And they were a legitimate bargain-hand-made, all-silk, and selling at $1.50, or about $1 less than comparative values in retail outlets. The firm originated the "Repeal Taft-Hartley" tie popular in labor circles a couple of years ago.



REPRESENTATIVES of American Trade Union Council for Histadrut are greeted by CIO leaders (from left): ACW Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum; ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Mrs. Hadassah Samuels, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, ACW emeritus Sec.-Treas. Joseph Schlossberg, Histadrut Rep. Moshe Bitan, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran. CIO reaffirmed backing for Israel.

Legislative Program—

Urge Aggressive Drive On Poverty, Injustice

A LEGISLATIVE program for all Americans, aimed at strengthening freedom and democracy on every front, was adopted by the CIO convention after detailed examination of the problems facing the nation and the free world.

"It is designed to enable our nation and its allies to stand firm," the resolution said, "against the threat of Soviet aggression by strengthening our nation and better equiping it to carry out the responsibilities of world leadership.

"Our program is based on the aspiration of our people for a better life for everyone, and on our belief, as set forth in the Constitution, that it is a proper and major function of our government to promote and provide for the general welfare of all our citizens.

"Our program would aggressively attack poverty, disease, discrimination, insecurity and injustice. By strengthening the material basis of our society, it would enable us fully to develop our political democracy."

The resolution accused Pres. Eisenhower and the GOP Congress of showing "indifference or hostility" to the needs of the people to date.

The program the CIO will push in the second session of the 83rd Congress was spelled out in a series of resolutions dealing with specific subjects. The highlights:

Social Security

The convention endorsed S. 2260, the bill introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and others to increase old age and retirement benefits, extend coverage, liberalize the retirement test, add federal programs of permanent and temporary disability insurance, and provide funds to rehabilitate injured workers.

The Eisenhower Administration, it pointed out, has suggested no improvements in social security beyond a non-controversial extension of old age and survivors insurance coverage. It also recalled that the subject is being studied by a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee headed by Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), "who has long opposed all progressive social security legislation."

CHECKING THE RECORD—One of the busiest booths in the CIO convention lobby was the Legislative Dept.'s display on "how well do you know your congressman?" On screen delegates got a quick rundown of their lawmaker's voting record.

It warned that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce proposals would end federal grants to the states for old-age assistance and shift the cost of caring for the aged to the workers and employers who have contributed to the Old Age & Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. The same proposals, the resolution added, would mean loss of benefits to those who have contributed to the fund, or substantially higher payments.

"We believe that a sound program of this type," it said, must relate benefits to earnings and must include an adequate reserve. We believe that all persons now aged should be provided for adequately, but the costs of such a program for those who have not been covered by OASI should be met from general revenue based on progressive taxation, not from contributions to the trust fund."

The convention opposed any postponement of the scheduled increase in the payroll tax for old age and survivors insurance.

"We reaffirm our previous stand," the resolution said, "that labor is willing to bear its fair share of the cost of an adequate program, and that lower payments now can only mean higher payments or lower benefits later.

Housing

The convention called for a construction program based on two million new housing units a year until the nation is adequately housed, with federal subsidization of low-rent housing for families unable to meet the cost.

To protect communities against new slums and buyers against fraud, it asked Congress to require the Federal Housing Administration to obtain builder guarantees against faulty construction, and also asked the FHA and the Veterans Administration to cut interest rates on mortgages and to provide for direct loans to purchasers where funds are not available.

It urged Pres. Eisenhower to authorize lower FHA down payments and longer amortization periods, commended U. S. housing agencies for their progress in overcoming racial discrimination, and demanded that Congress re-establish rent controls.

More To Come

More pictures of the 15th CIO convention and a digest of resolutions will be printed in next week's issue of The CIO News.

Immigration

The delegates urged Congress to consider favorably identical bills introduced by liberals in Senate and House as "an instrument admirably suited to meet the commitments on immigration and naturalization made by both political parties" and to correct the defects of the McCarran-Walter Act.

The latter act was again condemned for its discriminatory and racist features, administrative confusion, lack of adequate appeals facilities, ambiguous eligibility standards, ineffective security provisions, and entrapment clauses.

Education

A nine-point program aimed at overcoming congressional indifference and neglect of responsibilities in the field of education, and at the same time rallying support against reactionary attacks on the schools, was approved by the delegates.

Specifically, it called for a general federal aid to education bill, with a special school construction bill and enactment of Sen. Hill's (D. Ala.) "oil for the lamps of learning proposal" amendment, to supplement local expenditures "so that improved school facilities will be assured, so that every child will have a good education, every class a good teacher and every teacher a good salary."

The resolution also asked for federal grants to the states for scholarships, to make possible college educations for students unable to afford them, and as for many years past, it called for creation of a labor extension service in the U. S. Dept. of Labor to give workers the same type of services now available to farmers.

In addition, it asked for an adequate budget to restore the original standards of the school lunch program, a program of library aid, and provisos in all federal legislation safeguarding against racial discrimination and segregation.

Compensation

A many-pointed program aimed at injecting reality into workmen's compensation programs, hinging on national legislation based on a comprehensive investigation Pres. Eisenhower was asked to order, was approved by the convention.

A federal plan for compensation of work-connected injuries and diseases, the resolution declared, is the most satisfactory that could be devised. Pending enactment of such a law, the convention called for broad amendments to present workmen's compensation laws in the states.

Basic in the CIO program are provisions making compensation coverage compulsory for all employers, large and small; a benefit level which would indemnify workers for at least 80% of lost wages, elimination of waiting periods, compensation for the entire period of total disability be it temporary or permanent, and a complete revamping of administrative practices which deprive workers of benefits, or reduce or delay payments.

The resolution urged CIO affiliates, local unions and councils to work aggressively for the amendment and improvement of state laws pending enactment of federal legislation.

Health

The convention called for a national health program aimed at making available comprehensive health services of high quality to all people equally.

The program, the delegates decided, must be based on national health insurance designed to yield high quality medical services, facilities and personnel in expanding qualities.

It called for greater federal aid to medical and dental schools, for nursing and medical technician training, for construction of new hospitals and health centers, for research and for student scholarships. It must also include a provision for prepaid health protection giving preventive care, prompt access to diagnostic services and treatment, and rehabilitation services, as well as an expansion of federal aid to local and state health programs.

TALKING IT OVER—NMU Pres. Joseph Curran (left) chats with Victor Reuther, executive assistant to the CIO president.

Galloping Give-Away Of Power, Natural Resources By GOP Hit

THE "GIVE-AWAY" of America's great natural resources for private profit was condemned by the CIO in a comprehensive resolution on conservation.

Administration policy that has turned public power over to private utilities and the destruction of the non-profit systems that made low-cost power available was deplored.

TVA—called "creeping socialism" by Pres. Eisenhower—was supported and defended as "a successful pioneering experiment which has won world-wide admiration and imitation."

Also criticized was the decision by Sec. of the Interior McKay to drop the long-pending project for a high dam at Hells Canyon with its public development of the river for needed power, flood control and soil conservation. Construction of three small dams, under the new policy, will use only a small part of the potential capacity of the site for power development.

McKAY'S further announcement that the Bonneville Dam Administration hereafter will give preference to private utilities over new industries drew the censure of the resolution. CIO position was outlined as favoring full development of the Pacific Northwest before the interests of a few utility companies.

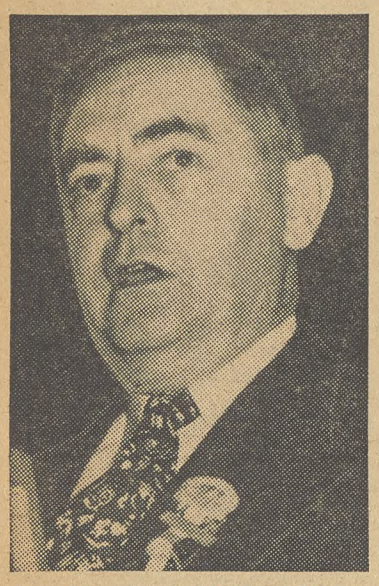
"All of these developments and others," the resolution said, are clear proof of a general overall plan by the Eisenhower Administration to destroy the public power systems which have been built up over the past 20 years and which have brought low-cost electricity to farmers, industries and domestic consumers."

In debate on the resolution, the Chemical Workers voiced strong support while the Utility Workers called for the deletion of several paragraphs on public power.

Pres. Elwood Swisher spoke for the Chemical Workers. The Utility Workers' viewpoint was presented by Pres. Joseph Fisher, Sec.-Treas. William Pachler and Vice Pres. Harold Straub.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther ruled the deletion proposal out of order under the convention rules, but offered to name a subcommittee of CIO vice presidents to meet with the Utility Workers to consider their objections.

'Keep Prosperity On Farm' Plan Backed By Delegates



FARM LEADER Fred Heinkel was cheered for attack on GOP's farm policies.

CONTINUED support of farm programs "designed to keep prosperity on the farms and in the cities and to give farmers the security they need" was pledged by CIO in a convention resolution.

If farmers are to meet the growing demands the future will make on them, the resolution said, farm programs must be improved and expanded by Congress on the basis of the experience and recommendations of the farmers themselves.

If industrial plants shut down, workers are laid off, and the market for farm products dries up, no farm program can guarantee prosperity to farmers.

The CIO contends that full employment at high wages in industry helped the farmers to do the job they have done in the past 20 years.

The resolution warned that depressions, recessions or even so-called "readjustments" must not be allowed to occur again, throwing workers out of jobs and destroying their incomes, and in turn hurting the farmers.

"In our determination that this need not and shall not happen again," the resolution stated, "we in the CIO are fighting not for ourselves alone, but for the prosperity of all—farmers, workers, professional and business people alike—and for the greater security of our nation."

Sound programs for protecting farm income protect all of us, it said. Trouble on the farm means lay-offs in city plants. When farm people enjoy prosperity, they are making a major contribution to the prosperity of the rest of us.

The vicious effect of falling farm prices has already been felt by tens of thousands of workers in the farm machinery and consumer durables industries, it added. Unless checked, this trouble can launch the nation on a farm-fed, farm-led depression.

The resolution reminded that farmers 20 years ago joined forces with the government to work by democratic means towards a sound prosperity for agriculture and to safeguard the nation's needs for adequate supplies of foods and fibers produced on farms. These programs were supported by CIO from its beginning and are still supported.

THESE programs of "farm democracy" were condemned and criticized by the majority of the Republican party over those 20 years, the resolution pointed out, in the same way it fought industrial democracy at every step. It has come forward with no realistic or reliable substitute for the programs it condemns.

Now in control of government, the Republican party has advanced no remedies for the immediate and pressing problems of farmers. The resolution said:

"Plagued by droughts and penalized by falling prices, they are told to be patient and weather the storm while the new experts, with the advice of the big packers, processors and bankers, work out the new programs to propose to Congress."

Depressions Seen 'Farm Bred, Farm Led'

THE STAKE of industrial workers in agriculture and the farmers' contribution to national prosperity were outlined to the convention by Pres. Fred V. Heinkel of the Missouri Farmers Association.

"You have heard about the farmers being caught in an economic squeeze and that we have been having a depression in agriculture," Heinkel said.

"This may seem of little importance to those of you who are working in big factories located in big cities. But it is important to you, because general depressions are farm bred and farm led."

Resignation of Agriculture Sec. Benson was suggested by Heinkel as he hit at Administration farm policies.

"It sounds awful," he said, "to listen to a man who is supposed to be representing the position of the American farmers.

"We wish he would resign, frankly, because I think a man who is Secretary of Agriculture ought to carry the ball for the farmer, and I don't mean when he is doing that he is ignoring the best interests of you people. He isn't. He ought to be pointing out what a tremendous job the farmer did . . ."

HEINKEL warned that the farm depression had been developing over two years "and unless some means is found and employed to arrest it . . . you will suffer even more than the farmers." Farmers, he pointed out, can almost always eat.

"When workers in the cities are unemployed, they can only take their places in bread lines," he observed.

Agriculture produces approximately 70% in dollar value of all raw materials used in the annual operation of our economy, Heinkel reported.

"The movement of raw materials from agriculture to processors and on to consumers is responsible for a large part of the employment of our labor force," he said.

"Add to this the enormous purchases made by farmers of finished products they need, and you begin to see what a stake you have in agriculture."

EACH DOLLAR of gross farm income generates about $7 of national income, according to records he cited. He reminded that "any time the gross farm income falls below one-seventh of the national income, it soon has the effect of slowing down our whole economy by pulling down the national income."

Gross farm income for 1953 should be around $41 billion, based upon a $290 billion national income for 1952.

"Even though we can estimate our national income for 1953 will be approximately the same as for 1952," Heinkel said, "our gross farm income for 1953 will probably be only $34 billion, or about $7 billion less than the farmers' fair share of the national income."

Heinkel said this loss of gross farm income and the reduced buying power of farmers has resulted in lower farm implement sales and lay-offs of workers.

'Stop Flood Of Wetbacks, Aid U. S. Farm Workers'

IMMEDIATE action to halt the flood of illegal migrants into the agricultural and industrial labor markets was urged on the Eisenhower Administration by the CIO convention.

Employers who hire "wetbacks" should be penalized, the resolution said, and the abuses under foreign contract labor programs which displace American workers should be ended.

"We believe that farm laborers, whether our own citizens or from friendly neighboring countries, are equally entitled to decent working and living conditions," the resolution pointed out.

"The major emphasis in farm placement programs should be given to United States workers, including those from Puerto Rico, in preference to bringing in supplementary workers from other countries."

Contract workers from other countries, such as the British West Indies, should be brought in only under formal agreement and contract. The problem of illegal "wetback" entrants was emphasized with the statement that relations between this country and Mexico were menaced "by the shockingly inadequate" manner in which the United States is handling their plight.

IMPORTANCE of women in political action was stressed by Esther Murray, CIO-PAC representative, at CIO Women's Auxiliaries convention. At table are Pres. Lillian Sherwood (center) and Sec.-Treas. Bertha Perrin.

Women's Auxiliaries Plan Grass-Roots Work

WIVES AND MOTHERS of CIO members who went to Cleveland as delegates to the convention of the National CIO Auxiliaries were too modest and unassuming to notice it, but as women they are being eyed with new interest these days.

A lot of people thought it was the housewives' vote that swung the election to Eisenhower. What are they going to do in '54? Women eligible to vote outnumber men voters.

The Auxiliaries convention was held at the Hollenden Hotel concurrently with the first three days of the National CIO convention. It was not a large affair, but the delegates are live wires in their communities and can have an influence greater than their number indicates. They represented some 20,000 members from about 200 auxiliaries of local unions and state, county and city councils in 35 states.

THE OIL WORKERS auxiliaries top the list in number of members. Other CIO international unions represented included Auto, Steel, Rubber, Packinghouse, Transport, Electrical and Transport Service.

The women re-elected their top officers—Pres. Lillian Sherwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., of the UAW, and Sec.-Treas. Bertha Perrin, Warren, O., of the USA-CIO—chose a slate of 13 vice-presidents to sit on the executive board; reported on union and community activities; squabbled mildly over finances and a few other matters, all settled shortly with good humor prevailing; and listened with interest to outside speakers.

Esther Murray, representative of the CIO Political Action Committee who conducted a workshop on "How to Read Your Newspaper," did a nice job of explaining the importance of women keeping themselves informed about vital issues.

JOHN DILLON, labor specialist of the Federal Civil Defense Agency and executive board member of the CIO Electrical Workers, was guest speaker at the Auxiliaries' luncheon. He told the women of the great importance of having their support for the CD program.

Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, executive director of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, in a speech on the opening day told the convention that he is a firm believer in the theory that women have a high responsibility in building better communities of citizens throughout the country.

Speaking informally, Tilford Dudley of PAC and Helen Blanchard, former organizing director for the Auxiliaries and now on the staff of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, also stressed the importance of taking an active part in political and community affairs.

DUDLEY listed some of the vital national issues "close to the hearts of women"—juvenile delinquency, unemployment, and above all, peace.

"We may come into a peace crisis in the next few months," he said, adding that never before has it been more important for women to vote intelligently.

Miss Blanchard pointed out that the "greatest appeal of the Auxiliaries is that they reach the grass roots, get into the small towns." Housewives, she said, know the needs of the community, and they can make those needs known by actively supporting CIO programs in their towns.

CONVENTION of CIO Women's Auxiliaries heard Mrs. Sumner Hatch of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

CAMPAIGN PLANS—PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (center) greets political action representatives from two states. From left: J. R. Graham, North Carolina CIO legislative representative; Charles Mitchell, Ohio CIO PAC representative; Kroll; E. L. Jackson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman, Ohio State CIO Council.

CWA Asks Single Western Electric Unit

A NATIONAL Labor Relations Board hearing will be held this week on the petition of the CIO Communications Workers for a single bargaining unit for 80,000 Western Electric production and maintenance employes.

It will be up to the NLRB to make the decision because the company and the AFL Electrical Workers would not agree to a consent election as the NLRB had suggested.

CWA for years has represented about half of the 80,000 workers at Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T, of which the Bell System also is a subsidiary.

The CWA membership already includes two nationwide Western Electric groups—equipment installers, and employes in the sales and distribution department. Other CWA units are in six manufacturing plants of the company.

The AFL union represents employes at three plants. The representative at another plant is the CIO Electrical Workers, which has said it would agree to turn the unit over to CWA.

CWA FILED its original petition for one nationwide unit early in October. It was dismissed by the New York office for the Labor Board because CWA had not shown "sufficient interest"—enough members in the plants where other unions hold bargaining rights.

CWA appealed this decision. Later it withdrew the original petition and appeal, and refiled another petition in the New York office. This petition was accompanied by an increased number of signed membership cards.

Steel Union Foe Loses In High Court

UNION-STALLING tactics of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co. were slapped down last week by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Worcester, Mass., concern lost its appeal from a National Labor Relations Board order to negotiate with the CIO Steelworkers. The court order cleared the roadblock Reed & Prince set up against contract talks almost three years ago.

The Steelworkers first organized the plant in 1937. A strike followed when the firm refused to sign a contract. Court action, ending in 1941, directed the company to deal with the union. The local was weakened and in 1945 Reed & Prince claimed the union no longer represented the workers.

Another organizing campaign in 1950 resulted in victory for USA-CIO. Refusal of the firm to bargain led to a second strike in January 1951, with full blame assessed against the company by the State Conciliation board.

A new NLRB order to bargain in good faith was resisted by Reed & Prince. The U. S. First Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the NLRB and it was this order and appeals court ruling which was sustained by the high court.

Aid Pledged To Brewers Against Teamster Raids

IN A RESOLUTION deploring "raids by unions upon plants already organized by other legitimate unions," the CIO convention pledged full aid and support to all CIO affiliates in resisting raiding.

The AFL Teamsters were singled out for special comment in the resolution, which pledged support to the CIO Brewery Workers in resisting attempted raids by the IBT.

The resolution said that raids are "not only wasteful of the energies of the unions involved, but are hurtful to the labor movement generally. They tend to discredit unions with workers and with the public, and add nothing to the overall strength of organized labor."

THE RESOLUTION noted that "in quite a different category are the campaigns of legitimate trade unions to displace and destroy the Communist-front organizations still masquerading as labor unions. These drives must be carried on until these Communist stooge organizations are wholly eradicated."

The conduct of the Teamsters was referred to as "particularly irresponsible."

"The Teamsters have picketed plants where Brewery Workers' contracts were in effect, and, worse, have joined with employers in seeking to break strikes of the Brewery Workers Union."

ANOTHER resolution hailed the two-year-old jurisdictional disputes machinery of the CIO.

"Instead of competing with each other for workers' votes in National Labor Relations Board elections," the resolution said, "CIO unions are cooperating with each other in bringing to unorganized workers the benefits of unionism."

Dr. Nathan Feinsinger was commended and congratulated by the convention "for his successful and statesmanlike administration of the CIO jurisdictional disputes agreement during the last year."

Also commended were Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe and his staff "for the fine work they have done in promoting the successful operation" of the agreement.

ILO Chief Urges Labor To Lead For Peace, Reform

WISE and farsighted leadership from the trade union movement is necessary for a world of peace and prosperity, David A. Morse, director-general of the International Labor Office, advised the convention.

In a message to CIO Pres. Reuther, Morse said the ILO seeks to raise world labor and social standards to abolish poverty and want.

"We share a desire to help underdeveloped countries to increase productivity and production and thus raise living standards," he said.

Labor and social problems facing the world today depend for solution on international cooperation, Morse concluded as he expressed confidence that the CIO would again "throw its great influence behind efforts to achieve it."

IUE Protests Order For Lynn Vote

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week protested a National Labor Relations Board order for another election at the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass.

"This chapter—or perhaps I should call it this round—has been won by the united front of GE and the Communist Party masquerading as the United Electrical Workers," said James B. Carey, IUE-CIO president and CIO secretary-treasurer.

The IUE-CIO Executive Board, at a special meeting called during the CIO convention, unanimously approved Carey's statement.

"The NLRB, acceding to the wishes of GE and UE, agreed to carve out a separate unit of office workers in the Lynn plant," Carey said.

"Involved in the election for this unit will be approximately 2000 office workers, whom the AFL—with the UE's heartiest encouragement—is attempting to raid."

This is the third NLRB representation election at the Lynn plant within three and a half years. The earlier ones were won by IUE-CIO.

Carey said the AFL was "permitting itself to be used . . . as a stooge for communism." He asked: "Is the new Republican NLRB playing GE's game in coddling the Communists in order to create division, in order to split a unified, militant labor movement?"

Guild, Shoe Union Name New Members To Executive Board

TWO NEW members were elected to the CIO Executive Board at the convention's final session and two unions will designate their representatives later.

Pres. Joseph L. Collis replaced Exec. Vice Pres. Ralph Novak for the Newspaper Guild and Pres. Russell Taylor succeeded James J. Mitchell for the Shoe Workers. Board members for the Optical Workers and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union will be seated when selected by those unions.

RE-ELECTED along with the executive officers and eight vice presidents were the following: Emil Mazey, Auto; Ernest Hebert, Barbers; Karl Feller, Brewery; George Maher, Broadcast Employees; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing; John J. Moran, Communications; R. J. Thomas, Department Store Workers.

Harry Block, Electrical; Morris Pizer, Furniture; Elwood Swisher, Chemical; Burl W. Phares, Glass; Anthony J. Federoff, Government Employees; Kenneth O'Dell, Insurance; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Herbert E. Daggett, Marine Engineers.

John Grogan, Shipbuilders; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; T. M. McCormick, Oil; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse; Harry Sayre, Paper; Alex Bail, Playthings; William Steinberg, Radio Association.

John Green, Railroad; Joseph Childs, Rubber; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Sam H. Scott, Stone; William Pollock, Textile; Willard S. Townsend, Transport Service; Gustav Faber, Transport; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers.

CIO Protests Russ ILO Demands

SOVIET Russia "has no moral and legal right" to lay down conditions for rejoining the Intl. Labor Organization, the CIO declared last week in a statement issued by its International Affairs Committee.

"In view of the Soviet Union's long-standing opposition to the activities of the ILO, including an attack on the recent ILO-United Nations report on forced labor," it said, "it appears she is motivated by a desire to obstruct the work of the organization rather than any willingness to help the workers of the world.

"Unless the USSR withdraws these reservations, we believe that she should not be given the opportunity of turning the ILO into another squabbling arena."

Russia left the ILO in 1940, when it was still a specialized agency of the League of Nations. She did not rejoin when the ILO became part of the UN after World War II, but two weeks ago notified Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of acceptance of the charter obligations, the usual process of affiliation.

However, she demanded a broader representation for workers in the ILO, and announced that she does not consider herself bound to accept rulings of the Intl. Court of Justice in settling disputes, nor to accept past ILO conventions.

The ILO rejected conditional application.

The CIO statement was issued by the Intl. Affairs Committee chairman, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. It pointed out that the CIO has consistently supported the ILO in its purpose of promoting social justice, and cited recent attacks from opposing sources—certain employer interests and the Soviet Union.

"The CIO will continue to oppose attacks against the principles and operations of the ILO," it said, "whether they emanate from employer interests, the Soviet Union or any other source."

CIO Urges Farm Action In Wisconsin

THE WISCONSIN CIO Council last week protested to Gov. Walter Kohler against the State's growing farm crisis.

"In Wisconsin the farm depression is here," Council Pres. Charles M. Schultz wrote the Governor. "Unemployment is far above what it should be for this time of year.

"In November seasonal employment is supposed to have picked up the early September slack. This has failed to happen. Instead, even more men and women are laid off. They have been sent home from Wisconsin's farm equipment plants, from its steel and automobile factories, and from many, many others."

Humphrey Sees GOP Headed Wrong Way

THE EISENHOWER "team" is "headed for the wrong goalposts," Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the CIO convention.

Likening the GOP Administration to a football team, he admitted "their deception is clever enough to keep their opponents confused about who is really carrying the ball."

"Ike's the captain, but he's not the quarterback calling the signals," Humprey said. "Sometimes it looks like their deception is too good—they even confuse each other.

"Ike heroically hurls himself at the center of the line. But some of his teammates always seem to run with the ball, away around to the right!

"They're making yardage for themselves, all right, but as far as the public interest is concerned, they are just like Roy Riegels—they are headed for the wrong goal."

Humphrey warned that "money changers have again invaded the temple," and have become "the real power behind the scenes in our government."

"The country looks to Pres. Eisenhower for leadership, but they'll have to look behind him to find it—and they won't like what they find," he said.

"Ike is but the pretty bird in a gilded cage, whose sweet song and bright plumage are supposed to hold our eye, while the crows are in the kitchen, gobbling up the public's pie."

Modern-day "pirates," Humphrey charged, have "hoisted a new Jolly Roger over Washington."

"They've changed the skull and crossbones to a dollar sign, but they're just as greedily looting the public's resources and busily grasping for personal gain as any pirates of old," he explained.

"With callous disregard for the public interest, with the impudent conviction with what's good for them is good for the rest of us, the cold and calculating hands of manipulators from the nation's money marts are recasting the government to suit themselves.

"The heart of humanity is being ripped from government, and replaced by worship of the almighty dollar.

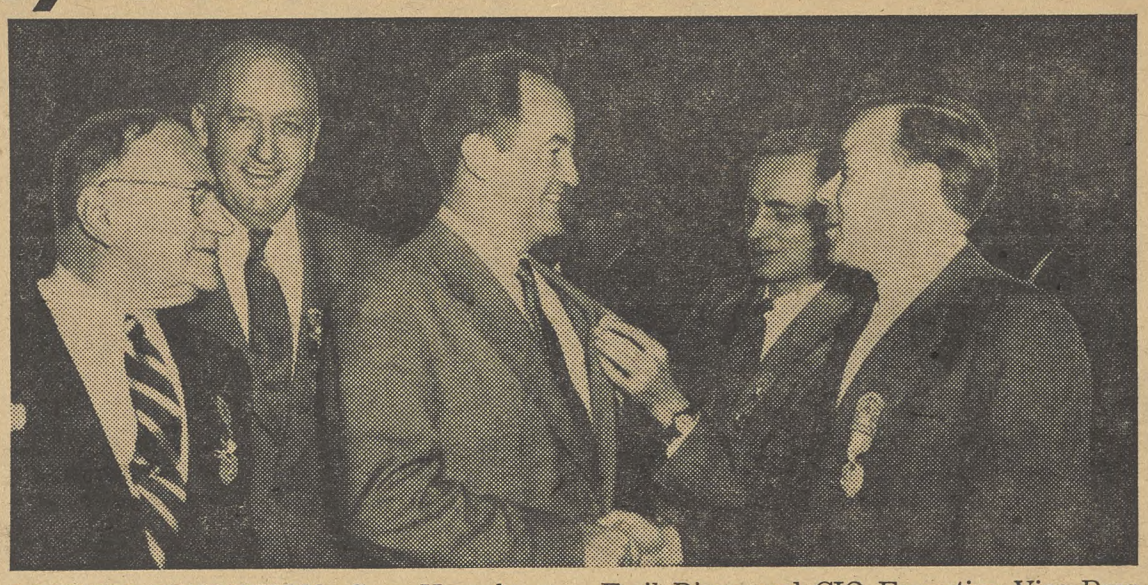
"The financial barons are in the saddle, and riding high. They're no longer content with pulling the wires from behind the scenes. They're right in the driver's seat. They've taken over—lock, stock and barrel. Big business at last has the Bankers' Administration it has long sought."

The real goal has been "power for power's sake," Humphrey said, adding that such power "is now being used and abused to meet their own ends, without bothering with the usual legislative processes."

"They haven't been satisfied with turning back the clock 20 years," he said.

"They've thrown away the calendar, and turned back 50 to 60 years instead. They're back to the days of Harrison, McKinley and GOP Boss Mark Hanna—they're back to the heydays of union-busting, spoils system, exploitation, special privilege, and economic isolationism.

"There are forces of economic imperialism at work today just as ruthless as in the darkest days of our country's never-ending struggle for social progress and equality of opportunity—and just as unconcerned about the fate of the average man, as long as the head table is piled high with the goodies of life."



ROUSING RECEPTION—Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) greets CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther as Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey pins on convention badge. At left, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. Humphrey received standing applause for attacks on GOP rule and unconcern for fate of average American.

What Happened To That 'Mess'—

That "mess" the Eisenhower Administration inherited from the Democrats and what the GOP did with it were described by Sen. Humphrey:

"Sixty-five million employed, a gross national profit of $325 billion, a foreign policy that has stopped Communist aggression, our defense built up to the point where we can depend upon our security and know that we can defend ourselves, a nation that has built more homes than any nation on earth, the schools of America filled with our children, higher education at higher levels than ever in the nation's history, the profits of business at unprecedented rates. That is the 'mess' we left this outfit.

"And what have they done with it? They have apologized, apologized and apologized about doing nothing about anything. This is the greatest do-nothing administration in the nation's history. They did not 'have time,' you know, to make good on the promise to improve these laws."

Vet Benefits Get A Hand

PROTECTION of the rights of veterans and servicemen was the theme of a CIO convention resolution.

The resolution criticized the Eisenhower Administration for closing down Veterans Administration hospitals, eliminating out-patient medical and dental care for veterans, attempting to reduce the school allowance under the GI Bill of Rights, increasing the GI loan interest rate, and trying to reduce disability pension payments.

The resolution contained a six-point program for ex-servicemen and members of the armed forces, including a call for the elimination of discrimination in the armed forces.

'Coat-Tail Riders, Hacks Going Out Of Style'—Kroll

AN OLD MEMBER of the CIO Clothing Workers, Jack Kroll, made a fashion forecast to the convention in his role as national director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

"Coat-tails," he predicted, "will be completely out of style in 1954."

This means that candidates for political office will have to win elections on their own merits, he said.

"People think this is going to be a good year for liberal and progressive candidates," he warned. "You are likely to see the old party hacks, those old has-beens, coming out and trying to get nominations.

"I say to them that the people will not buy them, the people want no part of the old party hacks. And the party, regardless of which one it is, that gives us good liberal people as candidates, those are the people that our members will vote for and the people of America will vote for."

In looking ahead to what he believes will happen in 1954, Kroll also told the delegates what CIO political actionists can do about it. He predicted that the reactionary war chest will be financed by Texas oil millions as well as by the duPonts, Rockefellers, Ford and General Motors, and said:

"I DON'T think that so far as the CIO-PAC is concerned that we need the kind of money our opponents have, but we do need SOME money. We can work pretty well without money, but occasionally we do need some, and the more money you give us the better job your PAC can do in city, state and national levels.

"I would ask you to do the best you can in your voluntary dollar collections — and the earlier you get in your dollars the more effective they will be."

On the basis of incomplete returns, he estimated that more than 1000 CIO members were elected to office in their local communities in this year's voting.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll waves a greeting near Auditorium.

A Suit That's Right Size For The Job

ARTHUR GOLDBERG has a new fighting uniform, one he figures is just right for *"cutting the Administration down to size."*

CIO's general counsel is a "perfect 42" when it comes to suits, but for political warfare, he figures that the giant size 65 jacket presented by the CIO Clothing Workers will give him plenty of room to swing on the Dixiecrats and the McCarthyites alike.

Presentation to Goldberg of the coat of an oversize zoot suit—it was called a sport coat, but it looked like no sporty creation—was one of the lighter moments of the CIO convention.

As a special order of business interrupting debate on political action, USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald summoned Goldberg and ACW Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg to the stage.

THEREUPON McDonald read a letter from Blumberg explaining the gift to Goldberg:

"This coat was made to order for him when Harry Truman was President of the U. S. and Mr. Goldberg was a very big man in Washington at that time. The coat may now be too big for him and may need some alterations, but I am confident that (Sens.) Jenner and McCarthy will gladly cut him down to size."

Amid laughter from the platform and the convention hall, Goldberg smilingly unwrapped the huge package, donned the barrel-size coat, noted *"it is not a bad coat, it has a union label in it."* Then, and more seriously, he added:

ROOM FOR SWINGING — CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg shows his oversize suit.

"Now they said that we are being cut down to size by the present Administration, and they suggested that we alter this coat. Well, we are not going to do it; what we are going to do is cut the Administration down to size."

Incidentally, the Amalgamated expert tailors figure the size 65 jacket will remain size 65, saying "it would cost him $100 to alter that coat."

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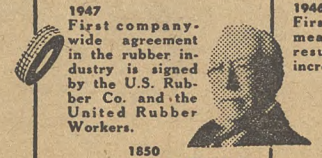
CIO-PAC LABOR ALMANACK FOR 1954

JANUARY

When there is no vision the people perish . . .
PROVERBS 29:18

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
"Ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets." ABE LINCOLN	A SCAB "After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad, the vampire, He had some awful substance left with which he made a scab. A scab is a two-legged animal with a cork-screw soul, a water-logged brain, a combination backbone made of jelly and glue." JACK LONDON	OATH OF A FREE MAN "I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any matter of this State, in which Freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favor of any man." STEPHEN DAYE, America's first printer (1639)			1863 "I never, in my life, felt more certain that I was doing right . . ." states Abraham Lincoln as he signs the Emancipation Proclamation, loosing the shackles of slavery from more than three million human beings. **1**	**2**
Keep up to date with the CIO News. Subscribe today. **3**	**4**	1925 The first woman to achieve high public office in the U. S. is Nellie Tayloe Ross, sworn in as Governor of Wyoming. **5**	1941 *"Four Freedoms: The first is freedom of speech and expression . . . the second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way . . . the third is freedom from want . . . the fourth is freedom from fear . . . everywhere in the world."* FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *Message to Congress*	1789 First presidential election in the U. S. 1939 Tom Mooney freed by pardon.		**9**
1951 United Railroad Workers of America chartered as an organizing committee by the CIO. 1776 Tom Paine's "Common Sense . . . bursts from the press with an effect . . . rarely produced by types and paper in any age or country." **10**	1944 Pres. Roos… the Eco… Righ… Co…		…ogress is not …d more to the …nuance of those who have too much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little." (From FDR's Second Inaugural Address)		IN JAN., 1900, there were only 13,824 automobiles registered in the entire United States. **22**	1845 First uniform election day established as the first Tuesday after first Monday in November. **23**
1856 First college for Negroes established at Wilberforce, Ohio. **17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**15**	**16**
24/31	ILL.— Final filing for candidates 1947 U.S. Steel and the USA-CIO sign agreement reclassifying jobs, which gives steelworkers $32 million in back pay and $17 million in wage increases. WE WIN **25**	**26**	1947 First company-wide agreement in the rubber industry is signed by the U.S. Rubber Co. and the United Rubber Workers.  1850 Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, is born. **27**	1946 First national strike in meat packing industry results in 16¢ general increase. **28**	DEFINITION *SALES TAX: A tax that fines the poor for the crime of poverty.* **29**	TEX.— Final day for poll tax payment 1882 Franklin Delano Roosevelt born at Krum Elbow, New York. **30**

"Labor's Almanack For 1954" doesn't predict the weather . . . And doesn't advertise any patent medicine cures. It does give the straight dope on key election-year dates week by week through 1954, Plus interesting facts on U. S. labor history, quotations from FDR and Lincoln, photos of historic labor events. CIO-PAC offers "Labor's Almanack For 1954"—a good gift for Christmas, a "must" for unionists—at moderate prices. (Details on Page 2.)

Mitchell Draws GOP Fire For Pledge Of Minimum Wage Hike

THE PLEDGE of Administration backing for a higher minimum wage and extended coverage which Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell gave the CIO convention last week brought the new Labor Dept. head into disagreement with a key Republican leader in Congress.

Chairman McConnell (R. Pa.), whose House Labor Committee would have to draft the legislation Mitchell proposed, said that any move to broaden coverage of the law to cover workers now exempt seemed to him to run counter to any effort to boost the minimum.

"We can either have a relatively low minimum with few exemptions or a relatively high minimum with many exemptions," McConnell said.

Mitchell, however, told the CIO that he did not believe present minimum wage coverage is adequate to what "America wants and must have" because "of the 63 million working people almost two-thirds have no federal protection now against substandard wages." He also said he would recommend action to boost the minimum in the next session.

McConnell complained that Mitchell's speech raised a "very complex" labor issue at a time when his committee already has its hands full trying to revise the Taft-Hartley Act. He said he wished Mitchell had conferred with him before calling for a higher and broader minimum wage law.

BEHIND Mitchell's recommendations, however, were strong political pressures of which McConnell may not have been aware. One of the last acts of former Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin was a decision to recommend that the minimum wage be increased from the present 75 cents to $1 an hour. The CIO wants an increase to at least $1.25.

This recommendation was sent to the Budget Bureau, over objections from the White House staff by Lloyd A. Mashburn as Acting Secretary in the interim between Durkin's resignation and Mitchell's appointment. Mashburn, who resigned the day Mitchell was appointed, also recommended the return of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to the Labor Dept.

While Mashburn's actions have not been officially acknowledged, the fact that they took place became known in spite of Budget Bureau efforts to keep them secret. Mitchell, therefore, was confronted with the important economic and political decision of whether he could ask for less in this area.

Timetable For 1954—

PAC Packs A Punch In New 'Labor Almanack'

DO YOU KNOW . . . the founding date of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers?

. . . When the sitdowns began in auto?

. . . When the Steelworkers cracked Big Steel with their first contract?

. . . The big days, the big years in the history of American labor?

. . . Some pointed quotations from FDR and Abraham Lincoln?

. . . And the final days for registration to vote in primary and general elections in your state?

The answers to those questions, and to many more, are contained in the newly-issued CIO-PAC "Labor Almanack for 1954."

Copies of the brightly-illustrated 12-page almanack were first distributed to delegates to the recent National CIO convention, and now are available at moderate prices from CIO-PAC national headquarters in Washington.

Even The Score In '54—Give A Buck To PAC!

The PAC "Labor Almanack" is more than just a calendar hitting the highlights of many decades of union growth in the United States. It packs a punch, too, with the first complete and detailed listing of all election deadlines during the coming election year.

On the back page, a state-by-state table gives complete information: registration and poll-tax deadlines, filing dates for candidates, election dates, and contested offices for Congress, state legislatures, and governor and other state offices. And the relevant deadline for a particular state is contained on each month's calender.

PAC's "Labor Almanack for 1954" is a first class job for every unionist's home and every union or council hall. Copies, at 60c for single orders or 50c in bulk orders, are available from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington 6. D. C.

Steel Wins On Ore Boats

THE CIO Steelworkers have won a major victory in its campaign to organize the Great Lakes ore boat seamen.

In a National Labor Relations Board election among workers of the Pittsburgh Steamship Div. of U. S. Steel, USA-CIO received 700 votes to 92 for the AFL Seafarers.

NEGOTIATIONS were resumed last week in strike of three CIO Auto Workers' locals against the North American Aviation Corp., with Vice Pres. John W. Livingston heading union bargainers in sessions at Los Angeles. Meantime, UAW-CIO members continued to picket (above) at Columbus, O., plant, where the company has been concentrating its strikebreaking efforts but has failed to break UAW picket lines.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WE HAVE HEARD a lot the past few weeks about what supposedly went on in the White House on Feb. 6, 1946, regarding Harry Dexter White.

It is instructive to look back and see what else was going on that day, when the White "case" first reached the attention of a relatively new Pres. Truman.

Communist guerrilla bands based in Yugoslavia and Albania were attacking Greece, while Vishinsky in the United Nations was screeching that British troops in Greece were "aggressors" and asking their withdrawal. It was a major crisis for the then-new world organization, which only the week before had settled another bitter East-West controversy and selected its first secretary-general, Trygve Lie.

Russian troops were in northern Iran, and Truman and the British were demanding in the UN that the Soviets obey their treaty obligations and get out.

In Congress on Feb. 6 the Case Bill—predecessor of Taft-Hartley—was perfected by the House, for passage the next day. Truman tried to block the bill, later successfully vetoed it.

Congress was running a full-scale Pearl Harbor investigation, in which some Republicans were trying to prove that Roosevelt and Sec. of State Cordell Hull "provoked" Japan into a war. A Navy Captain charged Gen. George Marshall and Adm. Dolly Stark with a "frameup" to place the Pearl Harbor blame on other officers.

On Feb. 6, 1946, there were widespread industrial disputes. Hundreds of thousands of workers in steel, electrical and automotive industries were on strike to force their employers to answer their grievances and wage demands after the wartime "freeze."

On Feb. 4 the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence for Gen. Yamashita, a Japanese general. The issue went to Pres. Truman, to consider executive clemency.

Buried Under Pile Of Coal

Truman was buried under a pile of coal. Sometime late in the day of Feb. 6, 1946, Sec. of State Jimmy Byrnes came digging into the coal pile, scraping off one lump and another, and waving at the President an unauthenticated report on Harry Dexter White.

Truman did not know exactly what to do about it. He thought it was primarily the business of the late Fred M. Vinson, then Secretary of the Treasury.

Vinson, according to the evidence available—for Vinson is a dead man—adopted the viewpoint that J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI should either produce his witnesses or stop trying to get White fired. Or, as Mr. Truman suggested, maybe, everybody concerned thought that the sensible thing was to cover White with wiretaps and surveillance and give him rope enough to hang himself.

Herbert Brownell's tactics in the White "case" were in exact imitation of Joe McCarthy's tactics. First you make a huge accusation, such as a charge that White was "deliberately promoted" by people who knew him to be a Russian spy, and then you tame down the accusation for sworn congressional hearings, and claim that Truman was guilty of "laxity."

Eisenhower has been in the White House long enough to learn that a green President has to make many decisions on issues about which he knows little. But he hasn't had any such day as Feb. 6, 1946, was for the harassed Mr. Truman. On his Thanksgiving vacation in Augusta, he should have had time to mediate and decide whether he will tolerate Brownell's elevation of McCarthyism to the Cabinet level.

Price Index Zooms Again

THE COST OF LIVING went up again last month for the eighth month in a row, and the climb was enough to give some one million members of the CIO Auto Workers an escalator wage increase of 2c an hour.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics last week reported that the consumers price index reached 115.4 of the 1947-'49 base in mid-October. It was the eighth straight monthly gain, and the fifth straight month in which the index has set a new record.

The index now is a full 2 points above the mid-February figures when the Republican Administration took over after campaign promises to bring down the cost of living. Nevertheless, BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague called prices "practically stable."

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Old Index	New Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950:	June 15	170.2	
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951:	June 15	185.5	
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952:	June 15	191.1	
1945 monthly average	128.4	1953:	Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
1946 monthly average	139.3		Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
1947 monthly average	159.2		Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
1948 monthly average	171.2		Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
1949 monthly average	169.1		May 15	188.8	114.0
1950 monthly average	171.2		June 15	190.9	114.5
1951 monthly average	185.9		July 15		114.7
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)		Aug. 15		115.0
			Sept. 15		115.2
1953 monthly average	114.3 (new index)		Oct. 15		115.4

CIO Asks Help For 'Forgotten' Family Farms

By MILTON PLUMB

HOUSE Agriculture Committee officials returned to Washington last week from their Far West hearings with a CIO warning that continued support of city workers for legislation to aid farmers will require more than fair price supports.

"The nation's farm program must hold out some hope for the forgotten two-thirds of our farmers whose net income averages around $860 a year and who are unable to contribute to the general prosperity while living at this level of hard necessity," Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the California CIO Council told the committee.

Despol summed up the position of the CIO in regard to the farm problem at the final hearing in Whittier, Calif. The CIO was also represented by Joseph Applebaum, western regional director of the CIO Chemical Workers, who proposed using electric power produced by atomic energy to help meet the problem of the West's water shortages. (See separate story.)

"Our concern with the farm program," Despol said, "is that it brings the greatest degree of prosperity to the largest number of farmers. Today we raise the question whether price supports bring enough prosperity to enough farmers."

Income Figures

Citing figures from the 1950 Census of Agriculture, the California CIO official pointed out that 33% of the commercial farms of the nation account for 75% of their total sales. Included in this group, he said, were all commercial farms with annual sales of $5000 or more. Such farms average $13,400 a year in products sold.

Still citing census figures, Despol broke down the income of the top third of the nation's commercial farms still further as follows:

"Three per cent of the farms make 27% of the total sales and average gross sales of $54,853 a year. These farms reap great benefits from price supports.

"The next 10% of the farms make 25% of the sales and average $14,289 a year each in products sold. They benefit substantially from price supports."

Following the top 13% come 20% of the farms with average sales of $7000 a year making 23% of total farm sales, he continued. These, too, he said, can get some benefit from price supports.

Is This Prosperity?

"The remaining 67% of the farms have annual sales of less than $5000 a year, average as a group only $2150 a year, and as a group make only 25% of all commercial farm sales," Despol said.

Since the realized net income of farm operators as a whole is only 40% of cash receipts from farm marketings, he continued, if this lower two-thirds of the farms do as well as the average, the net income of their operators would average only $860 a year and, at best, would be $2000 a year.

"Is this prosperity for a farm family? Can such a family buy any of the products of our industrial workers over and above the barest necessities? Do farm families contribute to general prosperity while living at these levels of hard necessity?," Despol asked.

"These questions," he said "answer themselves."

Reaffirming CIO's pledge of full support for an agricultural program designed to provide both an adequate farm income for farmers and maximum agricultural output, the California CIO official continued.

"CIO favors farm price supports, but it insists that this is not enough. Farm programs which can bring help to no more than one-third of all farms, and these the most prosperous farms, are not a good enough remedy for the condition of American farmers."

Despol said that the CIO does not have "all the answers" as to how sufficient aid can be extended to the lower two-thirds to raise their living conditions. He suggested that there is need for labor, farmers and industry to sit down and work out an extension of present farm programs to meet the needs for farmers not being helped by the price support program.

"We say to this committee that in order to win the full and unqualified support of city workers your farm programs must reach beyond the prosperous one-third and must hold out some hope for the forgotten two-thirds," Despol continued.

"We intend and we hope to be able to continue to support the farm programs as we have in the past. But nothing can make that more surely impossible for us than to discover that these programs are making the rich farms richer and fewer, while leaving the poor farms without help or hope as they grow more numerous."

"We have supported the farm price-support program which the farmers themselves initiated in 1933." Despol continued. "We of the CIO have supported government programs to help soil conservation and irrigation and to prevent flood disasters.

"We believe that the government's program of assurance to the farmers must continue, that growing investment in mechanization to increase farm productivity must be encouraged, that farm production must continue to grow, and that some way must be found to aid the now forgotten two-thirds of our farmers."

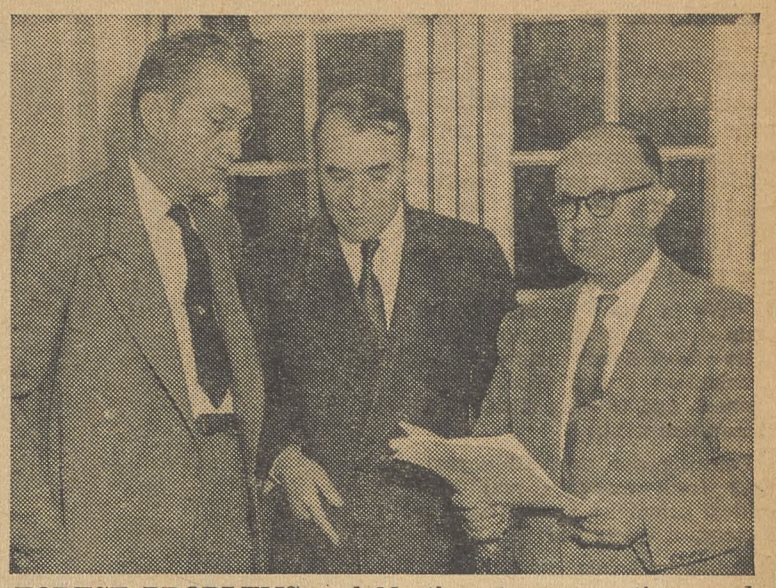
Important Consumers

Despol pointed out that more than 87,000 workers represented by the California CIO Council belong to unions having all or a portion of their membership in industries directly related to farm production and dependent on the well-being of the farm population.

"In the state of California where agriculture is such a predominant factor in our state economy, we are more than usually conscious of the importance to the city worker of the welfare of those who are producing on the farm," he said.

"We recognize that the farmers are an important consumer group in this nation and in this state. We know that the health of California's economy depends on the health of its agricultural production."

CONCLUSION of Far Western tour by House Agriculture Committee in Poet's Hall, Whittier, Calif., heard CIO demand that nation's farm program help the "forgotten two-third" of farmers who average about $860 a year.



FOREST PROBLEMS and Northwest conservation needs are discussed (left to right) by Rep. Harrison (R. Neb.), House Agriculture Chairman Hope (R. Kan.) and Chester Dusten, of CIO and Woodworkers, at Oregon hearing.

Atomic Energy For Salt Water Conversion Called Answer To West's Irrigation Needs

USE OF ATOMIC energy for the large-scale conversion of salt water into fresh water for irrigation and other uses in areas of short supply was called for by the CIO in testimony before the House Agriculture Committee in Whittier, Calif.

Joseph Applebaum, western regional director for the CIO Chemical Workers, urged that an atomic energy power reactor be built for this purpose. He said it should be located in the Western area of water shortage "to provide the estimated 500,000 kilowatts it would take to produce one million acre feet of fresh water from sea water at a cost that agriculture can afford to pay."

Testifying after many farmers had told the committee of their critical water shortage problems, Appelbaum said that the conversion of sea water for irrigation use "is not only entirely feasible but many processes can be used to bring it about." He filed a long list of such methods compiled by the Commerce Dept.

"The CIO is not prepared at this time to single out any particular process as the most suitable for development," he said.

"We are prepared to show, however, that at least one of the processes — even under existing power rates—is capable of providing fresh water from salt water at a cost per acre foot which is actually less than is now being paid not only for municipal water but for irrigation water in some districts."

Appelbaum pointed out that vast amounts of electricity are needed for such conversion and that in many of the areas where water is needed, serious power shortages exist. He said he was appearing before the committee because the CIO believes that "the finding of additional sources of power, at lower costs, is one of our most important needs as a nation."

Plenty Of Opportunity For Old Apple Salesmen

JOHN L. McCAFFREY has a prescription for the unemployed—make salesmen out of 'em.

McCaffrey ought to know. He's president of International Harvester Corp. which is laying off workers at the rate of 1000 a month. Back in September, I-H had 10,000 laid off; now there are 12,000.

This doesn't alarm McCaffrey. There comes a time," said he to a convention of truckers, *"when we have to go down a little, then level off."*

(Mac has leveled off at a salary of $160,000 and a pension of $20,000.)

Delegates to a conference of the CIO Auto Workers Agricultural Implement Workers Council in Moline, Ill., weren't nearly as calm as McCaffrey about this "level off" business. Representing 130,000 workers in the implement industry, they showed concern for the 36,000 unemployed, 7000 of them in the Chicago area alone.

The selling job they plan is one to convince farmers to join in pressing for legislation to raise farm and city purchasing power.

"This country has everything—but salesmen," said McCaffrey. "Unless salesmen go out and sell their products, the tried and true door-to-door approach, this country is going to have a depressed economy—more so than the adjustment period we are going through now."

The farmers who haven't been buying McCaffrey's tractors and implements—because farm income is down—are simply "confused" by not knowing how much or what to grow. But he expressed his confidence in the Administration to solve the farmers' "confusion" in the next few months.

You get the idea from reading Mr. M's speech that he is a little vexed with the farmers who think they have a growing depression on their hands. He thinks they lack perspective.

If Pres. McCaffrey can have a plan, so can we. We can tell him where to get the salesmen—12,000 of them. They are the I-H workers who have been "leveled off" and who should be able to speak plainly to the farmers. They're confused, too.

Come to think of it, we remember another President who thought the unemployed should be salesmen. *This other fellow's name was Hoover—and he favored jobless workers selling apples on street corners.*

Resolutions In Summary—

Union Democracy Upheld, Racketeers Hit

THE TRADITIONAL stand of the CIO against unethical practices inside and outside the labor movement, and for protection of the rights of individual members, was reaffirmed by the convention as a "fundamental basis for decent and effective trade unionism."

"We in the CIO are determined to continue those policies which have made our organization clean, decent and honest, and to keep it so," the resolution said.

Pointing out that all departures from morality and high ethical principles are harmful to society, it continued:

Public officials who betray their trust and businessmen who use corrupt methods and bribery to gain their ends are both equally guilty of wrong-doing; they can no more—and no less—escape blame for their actions than the racketeers who prey upon the labor movement, seeking to use its respected organizations as a front for nefarious personal gain.

"High ethical standards are essential to our democratic way of life and the well-being of our people. Freedom from political corruption depends upon freedom from both moral and legal guilt.

"The CIO joins all decent Americans concerned for the future of our nation in expressing unqualified opposition to such practices."

The resolution was adopted "in the firm determination that our members shall not be denied their rights to an honest, decent, democratic trade unionism singlemindedly devoted to the advancement of the interests of American workers and the welfare of the nation.

"We call upon other elements of our society—particularly all branches of government and industry—to act with equal vigor against dishonest and unethical practices wherever they may be found within their ranks," it concluded.

Public Relations

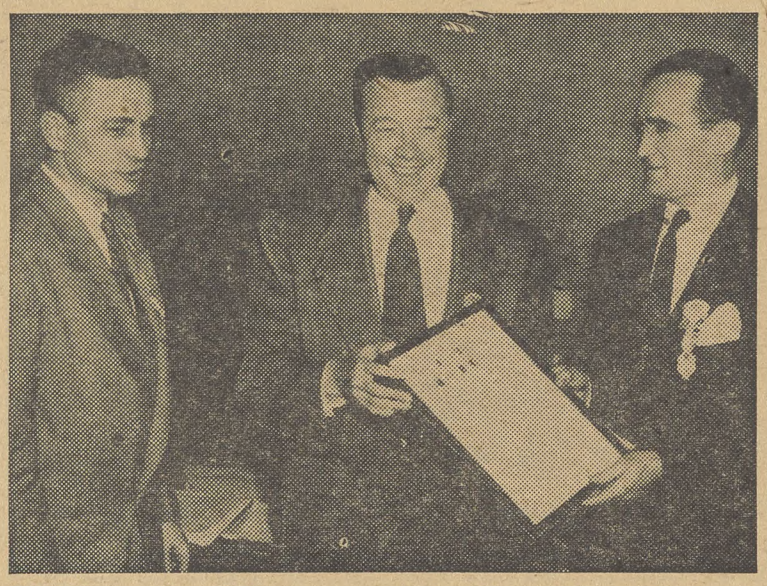
Action of the CIO in initiating a nationwide public relations program was approved by the convention in a resolution that endorsed the CIO radio program and urged all affiliates to continue supporting it.

The resolution cited CIO's consciousness of the need for good public relations, and recounted some of the advances in this field over the last 15 years.

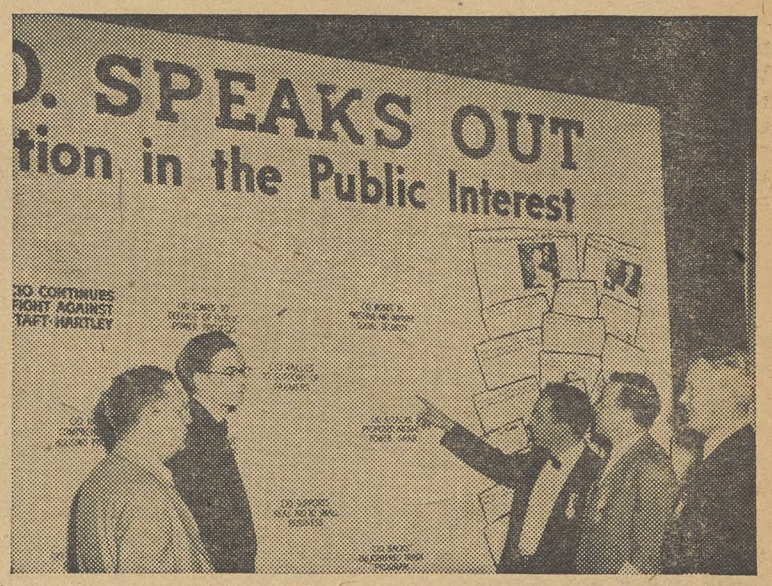
"In many communities," it recalled, "an original anti-union sentiment has been neutralized or overcome by the actions of our unions in demonstrating that they are an integral part of the community, and that they are devoted to the community welfare and conscious of their social responsibilities."

In sponsoring the radio broadcasts of John W. Vandercook over the ABC network, the resolution said, "the CIO has endeavored to add another liberal voice on the air waves, to help the listening public receive reliable, thoughtful and liberal interpretation of the news; and, through the commercial announcements, to gain a better understanding of the CIO, its structure and its program objectives.

"This program was planed to appeal to the general public, rather than to duplicate the work of the labor press in reaching primarily our own members," it explained. "In the two months on the air, the CIO radio program has gained a large listening audience, has received highly favorable reviews and attention in the press, and is well on the road to fulfilling its public relations objectives."



SCROLL citing CIO support of the City of Hope National Medical Center was presented to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther by Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers president and CIO Community Services Committee chairman. At left, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.



"CIO SPEAKS OUT" for legislation in the public interest. Hyman Bookbinder (center), of the Legislative Dept., points out convention display highlights to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Robert Oliver, his executive assistant. At left, Thomas Burk, CIO congressional liaison chief.

CIO Fair Labor Group Named

CIO's Committee on Fair Labor Standards was reactivated at the convention's final session. Pres. Walter P. Reuther designated Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers as chairman of the group.

Others appointed were: Henry Paley, Paper; Nat Weinberg and Paul Sifton, Auto; John Edelman, Textile; Sylvia Gottlieb, Communications; David Lasser, Electrical; Steve Levitsky, Steel; Gladys Dickason, Clothing; and Woodrow Ginsburg, Rubber. Additional members will be named later.

CIO-CSC

The convention called on CIO affiliates to develop Community Services Committee projects "as a vital and integral part of the CIO."

A resolution declared the community services program is one "of action and service which has brought aid and comfort to union men and women and to citizens generally.

"It is a program which recognizes clearly that what is good for the community is good for the CIO," the resolution continued. "In time of need, in strikes and disasters, the community services program has served the CIO well."

CSC accomplishments include union counsellors' training programs, CIO participation in federated fund-raising and planning activities, the program for adequate labor and consumer representation on Blue Cross boards, the blood donor program and civil defense activities.

Support Of Strikes

Support "for all legitimate strikes" was pledged by the CIO and its affiliates in a convention resolution.

The resolution pointed out that CIO unions do not "lightly decide to strike." It said, however, " a strike is, in many situations, the workers' only weapon—and recourse to it their only hope of winning decent wages, hours and working conditions.

"A strike lost anywhere tempts reactionary employers to discard collective bargaining in favor of unilaterally imposed wages and working conditions," the resolution continued. "In contrast, a successful strike may result in the same benefits being achieved by many thousands of workers not directly involved in the strike."

Features Resume In Next Issue

Several regular features of The CIO News—including the editorial, commentary and consumer pages—will be resumed with the next issue. Their publication has been interrupted by the CIO convention issues and limited space in this week's paper.

Canal Zone Wage Parity, Puerto Rico Gains Urged

CONSIDERATION for workers in the Caribbean area was voiced in three resolutions adopted by the CIO convention. Highlights are:

CANAL ZONE: The CIO urged all civilian worker in the Panama Canal Zone to join Local 900 of the Government & Civil Employees Organizing Committee in an effort to eliminate "the artificial barriers to better living standards."

The resolution referred to the discriminatory practices under which local rate workers received as much as $1.50 an hour less than U. S. rate workers in similar jobs.

"The CIO urges all agencies of our government concerned with Canal Zone policies to conform to American principles of fair play so that we may merit the good will of free peoples everywhere," the resolution concluded.

PUERTO RICO: The convention hailed the development of the CIO and its affiliates in Puerto Rico, where 80,000 members have been signed up in the last four years.

The island was granted autonomous government in a pact with the U. S. last year. The resolution congratulated the Puerto Ricans, and their leaders including Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, "for their achievements in the field of democracy and self government."

Gov. Munoz and the Puerto Rican Legislature were asked "to provide the safeguards necessary to assure to the workers of Puerto Rico their just participation in the fruits of the island's industrialization program."

VIRGIN ISLANDS: The CIO urged that "pending the grant to the Virgin Islands of the right to elect its own governor, the practice of appointing as governor a native of those islands be continued." Interior Sec. McKay has announced his intention of replacing the present governor in the near future.

150 Foreign Unionists At Convention

APPROXIMATELY 150 trade unionists from a dozen foreign countries gave convention sessions an international flavor.

The visitors are in this country as members of teams sponsored by Foreign Operations Administration and the Dept. of Labor. Most of them are spending only a few weeks here, but some are in the United States for a year's stay under FOA's work-study training program.

Their hosts for the convention visit were the members of the CIO Committee on International Affairs. Associate Dir. Harry H. Pollak arranged their convention program.

Countries represented in the group included Italy, Germany, Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Austria, Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Haiti, Great Britain, Greece and the Philippines.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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Resolutions In Summary—

'The People Won't Be Pulled Back To Past'

THE EISENHOWER Administration's failure to act either in the field of international or domestic affairs was scored as "a hazard to the welfare of our country" by the CIO Convention in a political action resolution.

"We are not alone in this belief," the resolution said. "It has been clearly indicated by the results of special elections and municipal elections held this year. The resentment of the people in all walks of life toward the cynical campaign promises of a year ago has become manifest.

"The election returns indicate that people still search for leadership to move our country forward, and they will reject any attempts to pull them back into the past."

Criticizing Pres. Eisenhower's "vacillating resistance to domination by the extreme right wing of the Republican Party," the PAC resolution reminded that "the 1952 Republican victory was not a mandate for reaction.

"Yet, to an unparalleled degree, the direction of the Administration has been turned over by the President to certain reactionary congressional leaders and cabinet members."

Looking to the future, the resolution pointed out that "only an Administration conscious of the future of America and dedicated to the achievement of an ever-expanding economy, based upon the full utilization of our productive resources, can cope with problems that lie ahead."

CIO's Political Action Committee was directed to "continue its traditionally non-partisan" support of progressive forces in the two major parties. Support for CIO-PAC's voluntary dollar drive was reaffirmed for 1954.

U. S. Employes

An end to harassment of federal employes by the Eisenhower Administration and guarantees of the bargaining rights of all federal, state and local government workers were demanded in a series of CIO resolutions.

"The CIO calls upon the Administration to put an end to the attacks on the civil service career system," one resolution stated. "We call on the Administration to strengthen the civil service system and to give assurance to government employes that they will not be subjected to harassment and indiscriminate firing.

"We call upon the Administration to assist career employes already fired from government service to find other jobs either in private or public employment."

Another resolution said that the firing and harassment of federal employes and appropriation cuts has weakened government services.

Union Labels

"Unremitting activity is necessary to maintain and increase the effectiveness" of CIO union label campaigns, the convention said.

The delegates endorsed all CIO union label campaigns and urged the Committee on Union Labels to step up CIO activities in support of such drives.

"The cooperation of union members and of the general public in union label campaigns not only strengthens the labor movement in organized plants, but aids in securing recognition from employers otherwise disposed to deny recognition to their workers' unions," the resolution said.

It specifically mentioned the label campaigns of the Clothing Workers, Paperworkers, Brewery Workers and Lithographers.

Histadrut

The CIO convention pledged "continued aid, moral and material" to Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

A resolution also pledged the CIO's "fullest cooperation to the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel."

The resolution listed outstanding accomplishments of Histadrut during its 33 years. It hailed the growth of the movement which now has more than a half million members. It declared, "With dependents, Histadrut represents one-half of the entire population of Israel, while its social and health services embrace two-thirds of the people, Jew and Arab alike."

The U. S. and the United Nations were urged to pursue a policy leading toward permanent peace between Israel and the surrounding Arab states without impairing the rights of these countries.

Shipbuilding

A 19-point program to strengthen the U. S. merchant marine and shipbuilding industries was urged by a CIO convention resolution.

The first plank called for CIO action to attempt to stop the Administration's efforts to eliminate the U. S. Public Health Service hospitals which care for merchant seamen.

Also urged were a proper subsidy program for the merchant marine, a long-range ship replacement program for U. S. private shipyards, and legislation to halt transfer of American ships to foreign registry and to bring back under the American flag ships owned by U. S. companies flying foreign flags.

"The shipbuilding and repair industry is still depressed with unemployment in shipbuilding centers," the resolution said. "Despite this fact, American shipowners and the U. S. Government continue to place orders with foreign shipyards which are rapidly expanding and already have a backlog of orders which will take years to fill."

"UNION STANDARDS are American standards," said banners at the CIO Clothing Workers union label booth at the CIO convention. In group (from left), are Sol Spivak, manager of the ACWA Toronto Joint Board, Gladys Dickason, an ACWA vice president; Richard Brazier, manager of the St. Louis Joint Board; and Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the late Sidney Hillman, ACWA president and CIO leader.

Cooperatives

A CIO convention resolution reaffirmed support for credit unions and all other legitimate cooperatives. It called them "vital agencies which serve to advance the interest of all consumers in our national economy."

It pointed out that "several hundred CIO-inspired credit unions have saved million of dollars which otherwise would have been paid out (by CIO members) to small loan companies" charging excessively high interest rates.

The cooperative movement was hailed as "an effective agency in the effort to increase the purchasing power of workers' wages" and "a growing force in the battle against monopolies."

War Memorials

The CIO convention called for the passage of three bills to establish a National War Memorial Arts Commission. The three measures are H.R. 5397, H.R. 5136 and S. 1109.

"These bills would correct a glaring deficiency in the composition of the present Fine Arts Commission, which in the past has not included representation by many of the groups which possess and cherish a definite, direct and leading interest in the arts and the culture of our great nation," the resolution declared.

Handicapped

"Rehabilitation services and employment opportunities . . . to restore America's handicapped to useful citizenship" were urged in a resolution adopted by the CIO convention.

The resolution commended CIO affiliates for activities in behalf of the handicapped and called for expansion of efforts "to meet this tragic and growing need."

City Of Hope

The CIO convention joined in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the City of Hope National Medical Center, near Los Angeles. In these four decades, a resolution said, thousands of members of the labor movement have been restored to health through the services of the City of Hope.

The CIO reaffirmed its support of the City of Hope, and urged all its affiliates "to give moral and material support to this important work."

Women's Status Bill Again Gains Convention Support

A CONVENTION resolution reaffirmed CIO support for the Women's Status Bill and its opposition to the miscalled Equal Rights Amendment or similar measures that would endanger protective labor and social legislation affecting women workers.

Freedom from political interference was urged for the Women's Bureau in the Labor Dept. Despite the handicap of a small budget, the resolution said, the bureau has furthered understanding of protective legislation, equal pay laws and women's rights. At present it is threatened with further staff reductions and harmful political pressure.

The CIO pledged to continue its fight for passage of effective federal and state laws to safeguard the principle of equal pay for equal work, while recognizing that effective administration of such laws requires not only proper government machinery but strong unions.

CIO affiliates were called upon to cooperate with the Committee on Civil Rights to intensify efforts to overcome discrimination against women through clauses in union contracts against discrimination in pay, hiring, up-grading, training, layoff or similar procedures.

STEELWORKER James H. Jones from Philadelphia (left) and CIO-PAC Rep. Philip Weightman on way to convention hall.

Women And The 'Family Voter' To Get Special PAC Attention

A PROGRAM for "integrating the family voter into the CIO political action program" was adopted by the convention in recognition of the growing importance of women voters in all phases of the nation's political life.

Citing the fact that there are now 1.5 million more women than men of voting age and the "increasingly active role in politics" taken by women in the 1952 presidential election and in local contests, the convention warned:

"Anti-labor groups have conducted in the past, and at present are conducting, well-organized and effective campaigns to mobilize the growing political effectiveness of women as voters and as campaign workers.

"In many instances these campaigns are attempting to reach into industrial communities and affect the wives of CIO members and women members of our organizations."

To help counteract this campaign, the CIO-PAC was authorized to conduct a series of regional conferences on women voters, with all affiliated unions and councils urged to participate.

All CIO councils and unions also were urged, where practicable, to assign PAC staff members to responsibility "for integrating the family voter program into the over-all political action program."

Economic Outlook Says—

Guaranteed Annual Wage 'Basic Unsolved Problem Of Democracy'

THE GUARANTEED annual wage, bargaining goal of many CIO unions, is the "basic unsolved problem of democracy," the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook declares.

It is a problem that must be overcome, the publication of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research says, "not only for the welfare of our own people, but so that we may help develop and strengthen the free world."

In asking for the GAW, the CIO is challenging the most powerful business interests to tackle the evils of mass unemployment seriously, the Outlook states, but instead of joining in a quest for practical solutions, industry spokesmen maintain that "we are asking the impossible."

"THE SPOKESMEN for business are again looking at cost, not human welfare," it says. "They forget or never knew the dreadful anxiety and the suffering that result from lay-offs and inability to find a job. To them, the measures of success are sales and profit figures.

"This is an old story . . . From the start of the industrial revolution the workers have had to battle against the inhuman nature of modern industry, its callous unconcern with the people who serve its machines and buy its products. Stunted lives, maimed bodies and ruined hopes have never appeared on corporate balance sheets."

The CIO and earlier unions, the Outlook recalled, have fought against such things as child labor, unsafe machines, the speedup, unhealthy working conditions "and the entire approach of driving a man to the utmost and then dropping him on the scrap heap when his strength or usefulness was gone."

"AS WE HAVE protested each abuse," it continues, "we have been told that we were asking for the impossible, that we were going to ruin business, that we were interfering with the rights of management . . .

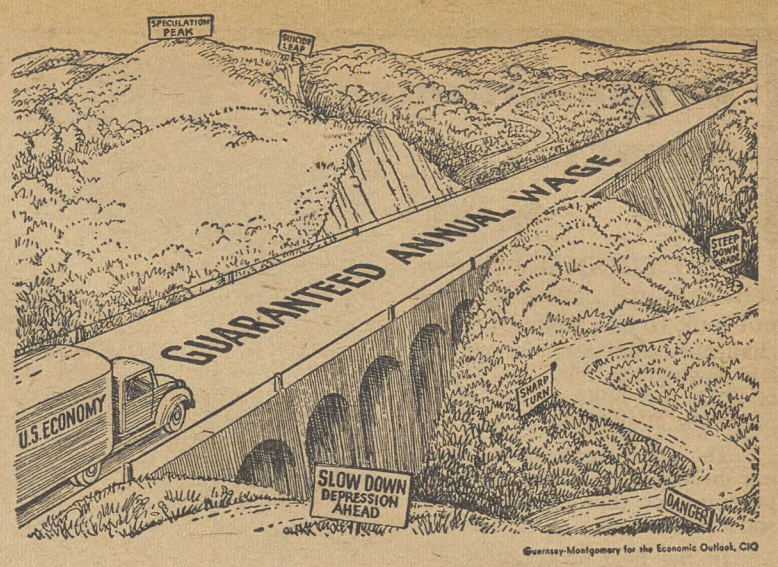
"All the arguments now used against guaranteed wages were being used only five years ago against our demands for pension clauses in union contracts."

The Outlook points out that CIO unions are "flexible and practical" in formulating their proposals, and recognize that individual plans must be tailored to specific industries.

Chrysler Sounds Off Against Wage Plan

Pres. L. L. Colbert of the Chrysler Corp. had the CIO Auto Workers wondering last week—wondering how he could condemn the guaranteed annual wage as "impractical" because of the industry's "instability," before the union even has a plan.

"How does Mr. Colbert know that what we will propose is not feasible before he knows what we will propose?" asked Dir. Norman Matthews of the union's Chrysler Dept. "We are still studying it . . . When the Chrysler Corp. rather than its workers bears the major cost of instability, there will be less of it."



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO

CIO, Major Unions Join With West Virginia Council In Planning For '54 Election Drive

NATIONAL CIO and several international unions have pledged cooperation with the West Virginia CIO Council in the 1954 congressional campaign.

The pledges were given at a meeting called during the Cleveland convention by the new president of the council, Paul Rusen, who is also director of CIO Steelworkers Dist. 23 which includes West Virginia and parts of Ohio and Kentucky.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther called for recapturing the spirit of early days of CIO when all unions pitched in together in meeting a common problem.

Reuther, who is a native of Wheeling, W. Va., praised the PAC job already under way in the State.

ANOTHER West Virginia native, John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president, recalled that he and another Mine Workers organizer were beaten up, thrown in a river and given up for dead when they entered the State many years ago.

He said that CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Van A. Bittner, former director of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, who were then Mine Workers organizers, kept going back to West Virginia until the miners were organized. Later through organized labor's efforts officials favorable to unions were elected, he pointed out.

RIFFE URGED the Council to coordinate its political action with that of the Mine Workers and the AFL.

"The political situation can be improved," he said. "You'll have to sacrifice a little. If you don't do that you'll have to sacrifice a great deal."

Rusen said the council faces a tough fight in 1954 to help retain the present Democratic representatives and to re-elect Sen. Neely, and to defeat the one Republican congressman who was elected in 1952.

He praised the PAC work of the Textile Workers at Parkersburg and the Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers local at Glendale, which already has collected $460 for PAC.

THE NATIONAL CIO also was represented by Robert Oliver, assistant to Reuther; Carl McPeak, assistant to Riffe in charge of councils, and George DeNucci, CIO regional director. DeNucci said that his new assistant, Robert Edwards, would work in West Virginia to aid the PAC program.

National PAC was represented by Darrell Smith, assistant to PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

International union officers present included Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Pres. Burl Phares and Vice Pres. Leland Beard, Glass Workers; Pres. Elwood Swisher, Chemical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Government & Civic Workers; PJ&NW Pres. Alex Bail; Glen Watts, Communications Workers board member, and Harry Block, Electrical Workers board member.

Other unions represented included Brewery, Furniture and Textile.

'Good Government Begins At Home,' CIO Reminds

CIO COUNCILS and local unions were urged to participate in city, county and state elections "in order to insure good government at all levels."

In a resolution on state legislative and political action, the convention noted that "important areas in the lives of our citizens are governed by the actions of state legislative bodies."

The resolution pointed out that "too often states which have been quick to raise the 'states rights' issue have been slow to take the steps necessary to improve state legislative practices."

Workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation were stressed as major factors in the lives of working people. "The amount of payment received by an unemployed worker or a worker injured on the job is determined by the state legislature.

"INADEQUATE remuneration to state legislators is unfair to public-spirited citizens who wish to serve their states, and frequently places legislators in debt to special interest groups."

State and local CIO organizations got a pat on the back for effective political action work because "in only one instance was the nation-wide effort to achieve passage of harsh, state anti-labor laws successful."

Delegates Rap 'Callous Men' Who Cut Funds For Safety

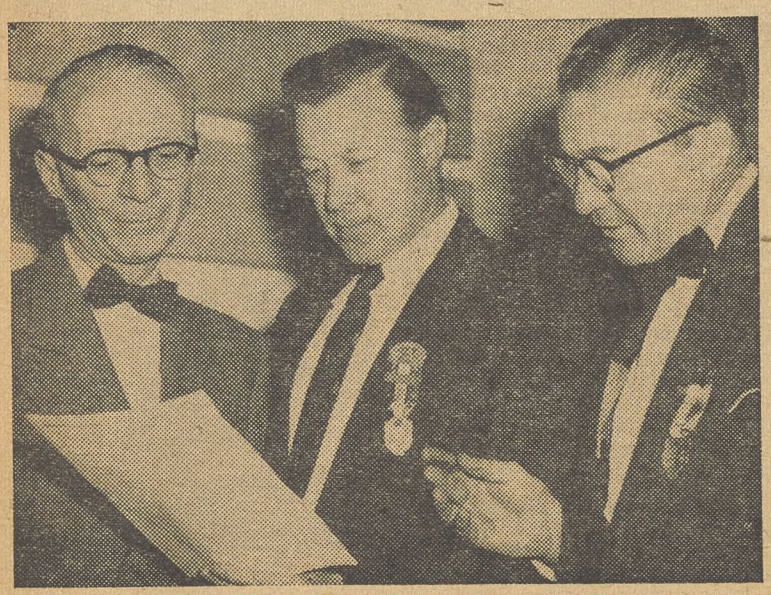
"CALLOUS MEN" who in the name of economy are reducing federal and state appropriations for safety and health regulations were scored by the CIO convention.

A resolution cited the high toll of industrial accidents, which last year were estimated to have killed 15,000 workers and injured an additional 1.9 million.

"We refuse to be content any longer with the mere devising of programs calling for improved state legislation," it said.

"We therefore look to our national government to enact legislation necessary to impose decent and reasonable standards of safety and occupational health in all the work places of the nation, producing the goods and commodities that move in interstate and foreign commerce."

National CIO officers and the CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health were directed to do all within their power "to bring about broader public knowledge and understanding of the human and economic costs of industrial accidents and diseases."


TWO OIL WORKERS, Pres. O. A. Knight (left) and Dist. 2 Dir. B. J. Rickey (right) check report with CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Knight was chairman of officers report committee at the CIO convention.

Stewart Named Economic Adviser

Pres. Eisenhower last week named Walter W. Stewart as the third member of his Council of Economic Advisers.

Stewart, 68, is a retired professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. He formerly was chairman of Case Pomeroy Co., a New York investment firm, and once was an economics adviser to the Bank of England.

GET SET FOR '54.—John V. Riffe (left), CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, speaks at a meeting called by the West Virginia CIO Council during national CIO convention to plan political action. With him are Council Sec.-Treas. Al Viller (center), and Council Pres. Paul Rusen.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

I DON'T THINK it would be right to say that the 15th CIO constitutional convention is behind us. Our conventions do not look to the past; they look to the future. The future is a challenge. Our international unions, through their delegates, have laid down guideposts along the road ahead. We, the national officers of CIO, are obligated to move forward as is demanded by the mandates of the convention.

The constitution of CIO places two major departments under my direction, Organization and Councils. I believe I can pledge a program for those departments that is in keeping with the high spirit and resolve of our union.

In the field of organization:

1. We shall never tire in our efforts to organize the unorganized.
2. We will assist in material and manpower those international unions which need and desire help.
3. We will assist in coordinating the organizational efforts of our various international unions so that the maximum good is achieved from our joint action.
4. We will do all that is possible to mobilize the total spiritual and material resources of CIO to create an atmosphere of good will in which we can not only achieve the organization of the unorganized, but in which our established organizations can continue to prosper.

In the field of councils:

1. We will do all in our power to assist the councils in undertaking the grave responsibilities which they now must face.
2. We will support the councils in their efforts to achieve the leadership in their communities which is their proper function.
3. We will increase and improve our services to the councils through national programs created in the best spirit of the trade union movement.
4. Through our regional directors, we will place at the disposal of the councils the opportunity to coordinate their efforts in solving our national problems, while still maintaining their ability to deal with local matters at an effective grass-roots level.

MY PERSONAL PLEDGE to you is that I will give all of my heart and mind to the achievement of our purposes. What can be done, will be done. And maybe we'll take on a few of the things that some folks call impossible.

We do not fool ourselves by saying these times are easy. But it would be even more foolish if we were to let ourselves forget, for one moment, the ability we have to meet and conquer the greatest of hardships. We were born in depression, and nursed on struggle. Now that we are grown strong and healthy, we can meet the call to leadership as was never before possible.

The eyes of millions of American men and women are fixed on us. Countless other men and women across the world are looking to us. *We will not let them down.*

I also want to take the opportunity to thank the delegates to the convention, and the national officers of CIO, from the bottom of my heart for the trust and confidence they have placed in me by electing me to this important office.

TWU Calls $2 Award Floor In N. Y. City System Talks

THE CIO Transport Workers last week hailed the $2 hourly wage awarded by the arbitration panel in a dispute with nine New York City privately-owned bus lines as they opened negotiations for 44,000 workers on the city's own transit system.

TWU-CIO Pres. Michael J. Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan, TWU-CIO Local 100, said the $2 rate is "the highest in the country" but warned "we bargain upwards."

TWU last week sent a letter to the State-created Transit Authority which operates the city's system, stating the union's demands and requesting an immediate meeting.

"We will use the $2 rate won in the award," the TWU leaders said, "as a floor, not a ceiling in our negotiations with the Transit Authority and transit managements all over the country." They declared TWU is demanding "a 40c-an-hour package."

QUILL and Guinan also hailed as a victory the decision of Judge Walter Hart, impartial adviser in the schedules dispute between TWU and the authority.

"The position of the TWU has been vindicated. The arbitrary attitude of the Transit Authority has succeeded only in delaying a decision on schedules, demoralizing its employes and adding to the anxiety of the harassed straphangers."

2 New Stations Carry Vandercock

CIO has added two new stations to the more than 150 now carrying the John W. Vandercook commentary over the ABC network each week night.

The two new stations are WKBZ, 850 on the dial, in Muskegon, Mich., where the program is heard at 7:15 p.m., and, WHBC, 1480 on the dial, in Canton, O., where the time is 10 p.m.

There is also a time change in Raleigh, N. C., where WNAO, 850 on the dial, will now carry the broadcast at 7:30 p.m.

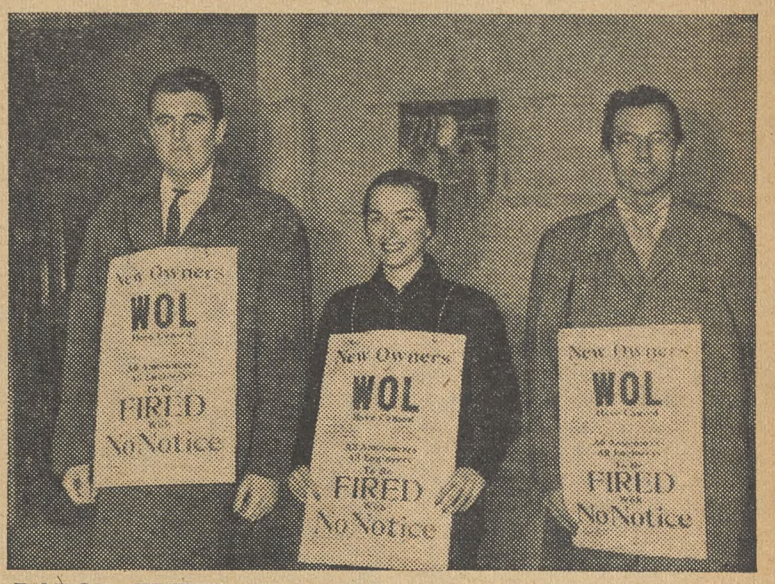
CWA Starts Preparing For '54 Wage Talks With Bell System

WITH the past year's negotiations having brought nearly $50 million in wage increases, the CIO Telephone Workers have already started reviewing existing contracts with a view toward 1954 bargaining.

The first Bell System contract expiration date is Apr. 18. CWA's contract section and the Research Dept. at the international headquarters are seeking to determine what changes are needed to bring these contracts into line with convention-set bargaining objectives.

THESE "NATIONAL items" are included in all sets of demands where the specific clause is applicable. They cover such matters as company-paid hospital and surgical benefits, establishment and improvement of pension plans, a general wage increase, a shortened progression schedule, reclassification of clerical wage rates, elimination of area differentials and elimination of the merit wage system in Western Electric and the Bell Laboratories.

Basic wage goals will not be set until some time early next spring, closer to the first bargaining session, "when the general economic situation can be better evaluated." Preliminary studies of bargaining goals will be studied at a week long executive board meeting to be held in December.



LABOR UNITY—Frank Harden (right) announcer for CIO-sponsored John W. Vandercook news broadcasts and shop steward of his own AFL American Federation of Radio and TV Artists local, helps Peter O'Reilly and Jinx Caldemeyer picket Washington independent station WOL after new owners fired old staff.

3500 Out In Drug Strike

ALMOST 3500 CIO Chemical Workers at five plants of the Sharp & Dohme Div. of Merck & Co. struck last week after the company refused to meet contract demands.

Plants in Philadelphia, Glenolden and West Point, Pa., were closed down first by 1800 members of Local 86. Their action was followed by more than 500 members of Local 580 in Danville, Pa., and later by Local 575 in Rahway, N. J.

AF Ruling Rejected In Loyalty Case

AIR FORCE Lt. Milo J. Radulovich last week was cleared of charges that he was a security risk because members of his family reportedly had Communist sympathies.

Air Force Sec. Harold E. Talbot overruled a military trial board ruling that recommended Radulovich's discharge for too close and continuing a relationship with his family. Radulovich, a World War II veteran, never had his own loyalty questioned.

Emil Mazey, CIO Auto Workers secretary-treasurer and Veterans Dept. director, protested to Talbott several weeks ago when the case attracted national attention.

1500 More Join IUE In 4 Elections

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers won a 3.5% hourly wage increase in one plant and added 1500 additional members through election victories in four others from coast to coast.

The increase was negotiated for employes of Sylvania Electric Co. and is retroactive to Aug. 31. Workers will average $25-$45 in back pay. Sylvania will also pay workers make-up pay for jury duty. The contract is for one year.

Largest of the four election victories was scored at the General Electric lamp works in Newark, N. J. Day shift workers voted 302-48 to drop membership in the Communist-led UE and join IUE-CIO. Several days later the plant's night shift followed by unanimous vote. Approximately 1000 are employed in the plant.

SALARIED workers at Westinghouse Meter Div. in Newark gave IUE-CIO its second victory, voting 264-54, after the Communist-dominated UE failed to win a place on the ballot. The election completed IUE-CIO's victory at this plant. Approximately 3000 production workers voted CIO affiliation in September.

Two more victories were registered on the West Coast. At Huntington Park, Calif., Westinghouse workers voted 58-32 to switch from UE to IUE-CIO. An unorganized group of General Electric tube workers in Los Angeles chose IUE-CIO.

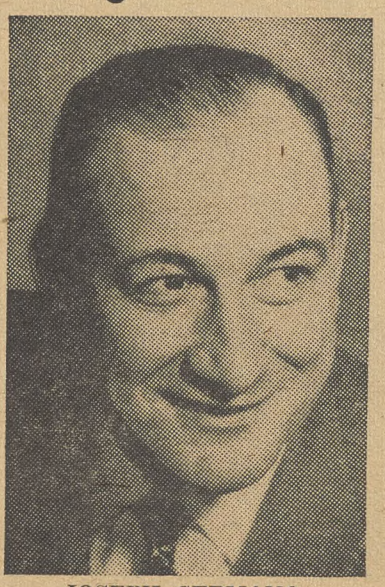
USA's Joe Germano To Get Award For Civil Rights Work

JOSEPH GERMANO, president of the Illinois CIO Council and director of the CIO Steelworkers Dist. 31, will be honored at a testimonial dinner in Chicago on Dec. 11 for his leadership in upholding civil rights.

Guest speaker will be USA-CIO Pres. David J. McDonald, it was announced by Chairman Jacob Siegel of the Jewish Labor Committee, which is sponsoring the dinner at the Morrison Hotel. Abraham Brussell, chief counsel of the State CIO Council, will be the toastmaster.

Siegel will present Germano with a scroll enumerating his many accomplishments in serving the labor movement and community.

"In his position as director of the CIO Steelworkers and president of the State CIO Council," Siegel said, "Germano has been an outspoken enemy of prejudice and intolerance. He has waged a steady and constant fight for better understanding among all peoples regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."



JOSEPH GERMANO

Talks Set Dec. 16 On Labor Unity

Next joint meeting of the CIO and AFL committees on labor unity will be held Dec. 16 in Washington, it was announced last week. It will be the first session since ratification of the no-raiding agreement by recent CIO and AFL national conventions.

The Story Of A Strike—

Government-By-Injunction In Cane Fields

(Last of two articles)

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE FAMILIAR pattern of government - by - injunction has crippled but not smashed the hopes of Louisiana's sugar cane workers to form unions and win their economic freedom.

The courts of Louisiana, echoing the statements of the big plantation owners, struck down the month-long strike of the National Agricultural Workers, AFL, with injunctions more restrictive than any issued in many years elsewhere in the nation.

CIO unions have promised help in taking the legal battle to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary to assert the workers' right to organize and to convince the plantation aristocracy that America long ago moved into the Twentieth Century without them.

Within a week after the strike was called, plantation owners told 2000 families they faced loss of their homes and jobs. Fighting the evictions took valuable time from lawyers who handled the union's cases.

Picket lines were ordered withdrawn almost as soon as they were formed. Highly restrictive injunctions halted concerted action by the strikers.

Louisiana has a "Little Norris-LaGuardia Act" which is supposed to prevent capricious injunctions against labor. All unions in the state now are watching with apprehension the new interpretations of this statute.

'Haphazard' Justice

Typical of judicial attitude in the cane belt is the restraining order issued in Terrebonne Parish. Southdown Sugars, Inc., one of the Big Four companies, applied for a ban on picketing.

The judge regretted that the plaintiffs made a "haphazard" case. This, he said, placed him in the "awkward" position of "attempting to draw a line . . . between the testimony in the record and our own personal knowledge." That knowledge, he admitted, was gained by 25 years residence on a plantation, most of the time that of the plaintiff, as an employe's son and an employe himself.

What Judge Ruled

This judge was more liberal than most. He conceded the workers' right to organize—but not at harvest time. He ruled that the harvest season is an "annual emergency" and that any act intended to disrupt or deter it was "wrongful."

Most judges and the American Sugar Cane League, which speaks for the planters, deny completely the workers' right to organize.

They contend that federal and state legislation excludes agricultural workers from the right to form unions. A long legal battle lies ahead, one that probably will be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court before this issue is decided.

The league in large newspaper ads hurled a barrage of charges at the union and its leaders. The union was accused of "seeking to pit race against race, class against class."

In far more temperate language the union answered the charges. It was the moderation of the reply that enlisted powerful allies for the strikers.

The Catholic Committee of the South, through its New Orleans unit, issued a statement far stronger than was expected.

The big issue, the committee said, on which it could not remain silent was "the basic, moral right of workers, industrial or agricultural, to organize."

The plantation owners were reminded that "in addition to the right to organize, every man has the obligation where necessary, to protect the security of his economic interests, not only for his own welfare, but also for the welfare of his family."

"In the formation of a union," the statement continued, "the agricultural workers are exercising their God-given right and seeking better to secure the economic and social welfare of their families."

Blight On Nation

The economic welfare of the workers is a serious problem and a blight on a nation with the highest living standard in the world. Jim Mitchell works at Oak Forest plantation in Terrebonne Parish. Married and the father of seven, he made $700 last year.

Harry Johnson, Jr., was luckier. He earned $875.95 to support his wife and five youngsters.

The average wage for laborers is between $600 and $700 a year. Skilled labor, like tractor operators, can earn $1100 annually.

Their homes on plantations usually consist of two rooms and a front and back porch. Many owners in figuring wages set a value of $20 a month rental on homes scarcely fit for habitation.

'Old American' Homes

A lot of the homes were built 70 years ago and have had few repairs since. Workers furnish their own light and heat.

A union lawyer pointed out that the only source of water for workers on one plantation was the trough from which mules drank. The plantation owner admitted this was so.

"But it's good water," he added blandly.

Maybe the water is good. But other conditions against which the field workers struck are far from good.

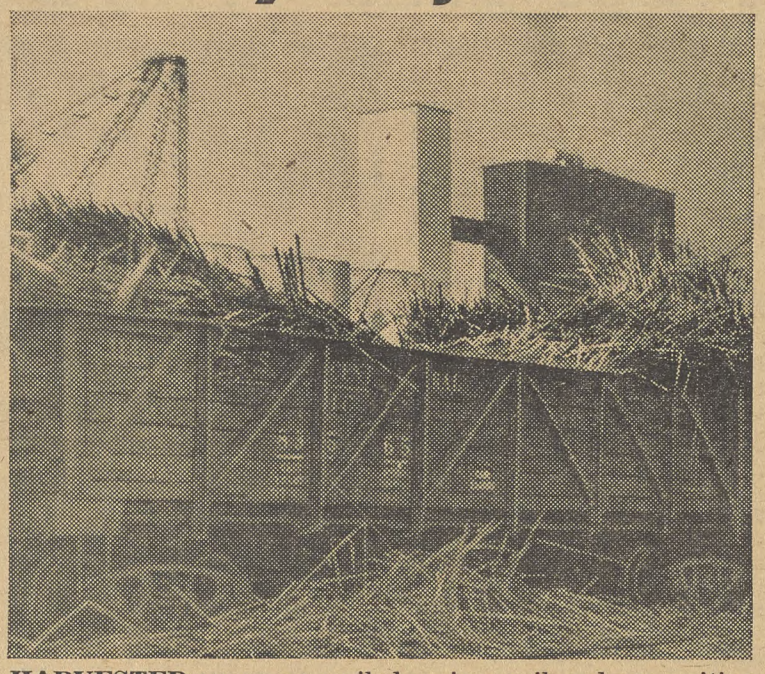
Their strike was not lost. They made gains. Most important, they focused the attention of the nation on their plight. Buoyed by the knowledge that they have found friends and spokesmen, the field workers are determined to hold their union.

Just as determined are the unions that these workers will attain the dignity of which they have been robbed.

Busy Signal

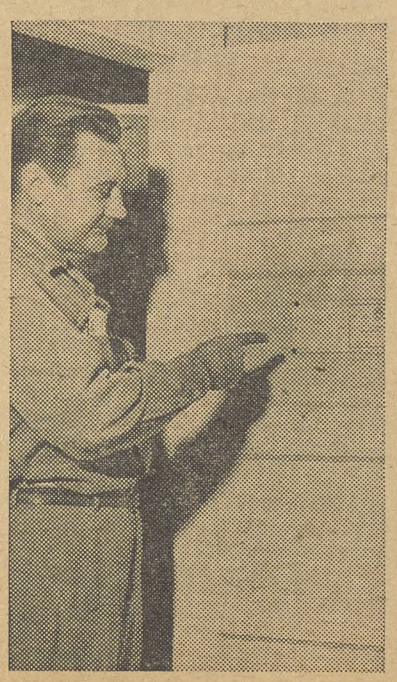
Communications are always a problem in a strike. In Reserve, La., the AFL Farm Workers Union had a real roadblock when it came to discussing strike strategy on the telephone.

The union office and the headquarters for a big plantation fighting the strike shared the same phone party line. Company officials boasted they knew when union representatives were arriving in town and the purpose of their visit, presumably through listening in on the union's calls.



HARVESTED sugar cane piled up in a railroad car waiting to be ground and refined at Godchaux' plantation.

WHEN YOU'RE paid 39c an hour this kind of scene spells "home" to a typical Louisiana sugar cane field worker.



STRIKE SCENES—AFL Farm Workers field stewards at lunch (left) during a day-long strategy meeting. Center, NAU Vice Pres. Henry Hasiwar points to photostat of CIO Auto Workers' $5000 strike relief check. Right, Hasiwar, extreme right, outlines strike problems to friends from CIO unions in the New Orleans area who brought a truckload of food for distribution from Reserve strike headquarters.

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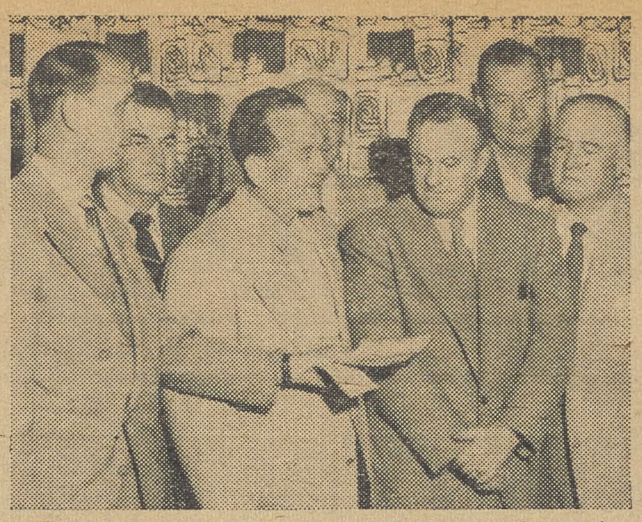
'Pocketbook Issues . . .'

The bread-and-butter question of bringing America's social security program up to date is a top issue coming before Congress. The CIO supports constructive proposals of the Lehman Bill to improve benefits for the 47 million now covered and to extend social security to the millions now exempt. But the basis of old age insurance was under fire from GOP lawmakers as a House inquiry concluded. *(See Page 3.)*



HELP WHEN IT COUNTS—In the sixth week of tough strike against North American Aviation, some 33,000 CIO members are getting help from all sections of the labor movement. At left, CIO Auto Workers from GM Local 645 and CIO Steelworkers from Local 1414 join members of UAW-CIO Local 887 on picket line at the main Los Angeles plant. Plants in Columbus, O., and Fresno, Calif., also are down. The USA-CIO has given some $3000 in strike donations, while the AFL Machinists (center) present checks for $4500. At left are IAM Lodge 727 Pres. John Snider and Regional Vice Pres. Roy Brown; center are UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston and Region 6 Dir. C. V. O'Halloran. At right, a North American company photographer and two industrial relations staff people outnumber a lone UAW picket at a Los Angeles plant gate.

CIO Joins Challenge As School Bias Is Argued In High Court

THE LONG struggle to make the public schools truly democratic comes to a head this week when the U. S. Supreme Court hears oral rearguments in five cases growing out of the determination of Negro parents to get their children the same kind of education the white kids have.

Already briefs have been filed by the five communities in which the cases originated—Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina, Delaware and the District of Columbia—by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has spearheaded the long legal battle, and by other interested groups, including the CIO.

After studying the briefs and weighing the arguments, the country's highest court will decide whether or not racial segregation in the public schools is compatible with the 14th Amendment. This is the amendment that prohibits the states from enacting or enforcing legislation that denies "the equal protection of the laws" to "any person."

THE IMPLICATIONS of the ruling will carry far beyond the immediate cases, as the CIO and Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, have pointed out.

"At ultimate stake," wrote Tobias in stating a belief with which the CIO agrees, "is the future of the anachronistic system of segregation not only in education but also in all other phases of the public life of the nation.

"We of the NAACP have long maintained that segregation is a divisive and anti-democratic device designed to perpetuate an obsolete caste system which flatly contravenes the basic ethical concepts of our Judaeo-Christian tradition. We have held that segregation per se is unconstitutional.

"Should the court uphold this point of view it could mean that all laws requiring or permitting racial segregation in schools, transportation, recreation, shelter and public accommodation, generally, would ultimately be invalid."

THE APPEALS made on behalf of Negro school children in Virginia, Kansas, South Carolina and the District are from lower court decisions that state laws or constitutional provisions do not violate the 14th Amendment. In the Delaware case, the State is appealing a decision ordering Negro children admitted to white schools in one county.

Legal arguments center around two major points: whether it was understood that the 14th Amendment would abolish school segregation when Congress submitted it and the states ratified it; and whether the Supreme Court has the authority to order such segregation abolished.

The CIO brief was filed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Thomas E. Harris and David E. Feller, assistant general counsels. It is devoted to one issue the court cited in ordering re-argument and asking for briefs last June—whether the court should order segregation abolished "forthwith" if it is found unconstitutional, or permit "gradual readjustment."

THE BRIEF takes the same position the CIO has maintained in the past—that non-segregation could be effectuated with less disturbance by a "forthwith" decree. This is a conclusion, it points out, which rests "on a very considerable body of experience" growing out of the traditional CIO stand against racial prejudices where they exist.

It cited experiences of the CIO Auto Workers, CIO Steelworkers and the CIO itself in dealing with racial tensions in support of the belief that if a community practice is changed unequivocally, the new practice is accepted and "attitudes come to reflect it."

CIO Brief Says—

School Segregation Harms Negro, White Kids Alike

The CIO "friend of the court" brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in the school segregation case sets forth the following CIO principles:

THE CIO IS DEDICATED to the protection of our democratic system of government, and, hence of the civil rights of all Americans. *Therefore, it supports the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination from every phase of American life.*

The CIO's interest in the specific issues before the court in this case is two-fold.

First, racial segregation in the public schools directly affects the millions of CIO members whose children attend these schools. *The CIO is convinced that school segregation is harmful to the Negro children who are thus treated as inferior, to the white children in whom attitudes of racial hostility and discrimination are thus engendered and encouraged at an early age, and to the community as a whole.*

School segregation is a weakening and divisive force in American life. At the CIO's convention in November of this year, the delegates unanimously declared their opposition to school segregation, and their support for the position taken by the plaintiffs in these cases.

Secondly, the outcome of these cases will have indirect effects of great importance to the CIO. The CIO is endeavoring to practice non-segregation and non-discrimination in the everyday conduct of its union business. This effect has repeatedly been obstructed by statutes, ordinances and regulations which require segregation in public meeting halls, public dining places, toilet facilities, etc.

These laws seek to require CIO unions to maintain "equal but separate" facilities even in their own buildings, despite our membership's repudiation of segregation in any form. *Since the constitutionality of these laws rests on basically the same line of reasoning which is put forward to justify school segregation, the decision of this court in these cases will, in all probability, have far-reaching implications as to the validity of these other segregation laws.*

1000 Attend Rally To Combat Job Layoffs

SOME 1000 CIO Auto Workers this week were expected to attend a Washington conference to act on a program for full employment in the auto, aircraft, and farm implement industries.

The conference was considering a program, adopted by the UAW Executive Board in September. The program aimed at:

1. Exerting pressure on government at national, state and local levels to carry out its responsibilities for full employment.

2. Bargaining for a program that will expand purchasing power and increase employment to the highest possible level.

In a letter to UAW leaders detailing the program, Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the union "is determined in this situation to do everything in its power to combat the current recession."

BECAUSE FARM income is falling, he said, "farmers are buying less equipment, and agricultural implement workers are being laid off." Unemployment in the auto industry resulted from scheduling too much production in the first half of the year, despite the union's warnings, he said.

"Cutbacks in defense industry are affecting employment in aircraft and aircraft engine plants, tank and truck production have been curtailed, and civilian production is now being expanded to take up the slack left by decreases in defense output," Reuther said.

MEANWHILE, citing the new BLS price index climb, Reuther said last week the "continued eating away at consumer purchasing power becomes an even greater threat than in the past."

"The present need," he continued, "is for lower prices to expand markets instead of higher prices designed to maintain profit totals in the face of shrinking sales.

"There is no justifiable basis for continued inflation. The still upward spiraling prices point to a failure on the part of the national Administration to live up to promises made during the presidential campaign.

"Among the major victims of the failure are the farmers, who are caught in the squeeze between falling prices for farm products and high and rising prices for manufactured goods."

Reuther On TV Program Dec. 18

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be interviewed by Edward R. Murrow, one of the nation's leading radio-television newsmen, on his CBS-TV program "Person to Person." The program will be aired at 10:30 p.m. EST, Friday, Dec. 18, on CBS television stations.

Signs On The Economic Horizon . . .

PRICES: The wholesale price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics climbed .2%, first gain in two months, indicating another climb in the consumer price index which has set records for each of the past five months.

FARM PRICES: However, crop and livestock prices received by farmers dropped .4% in the month ending on Nov. 15, according to the Agriculture Dept. It was the fourth straight monthly decline, to a level 16.8% below a year ago. Farmers' costs, however, are going up. And the farm parity index is at the lowest point since 1941.

EMPLOYMENT: The latest Labor Dept. employment report lists "small to moderate employment declines" in the past two months at a time when there is a normal seasonal expansion of employment. "Key centers" such as Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Milwaukee topped the list.

PRODUCTION: Basic steel operation has been at 86.8% of capacity for the last two weeks, the lowest level in 15 months.

PROFITS: The Commerce Dept. reported that dividend payments for the first 10 months of the year were $6.6 billion, up 4% over 1952. Total corporate profits are running about 10% above last year, Labor Press Associated estimated, and dividend payments for the full year may total about $9.5 billion.

Labor Has Big Stake In Social Security Fight

By GERVASE N. LOVE

PRELIMINARY skirmishes have been fought in what promises to be one of the major battles of the coming session of Congress—a "pocketbook issue" battle in which every member of the CIO has a direct personal stake.

The big embroglio will be fought around the old age pension and survivors' provisions of social security, the system set up by the New Deal to assure most Americans of a measure of protection against want and penury when they are too old to work, or when the family breadwinner dies.

The CIO and a lot of other organizations and individuals who have their feet on the ground want to improve the present law by bringing it up to date. A lot of Republicans—in Congress and out—the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association and other devotees of an outmoded past want to weaken it.

A Rigged Inquiry

The CIO is supporting the bill introduced by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and other liberals, highlights of which are given below.

The feeling-out test of strength ended a few days ago when the House Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), who thinks social security is "immoral," completed two weeks' of public hearings as part of its so-called study of the system.

As the curtain went down, Curtis and the staff he assembled were in confused retreat before a barrage of charges that the study was rigged.

The charges came from Arthur J. Altmeyer, the "father of social security," whom the Eisenhower Administration kicked out as head of the agency five weeks before he would have been eligible for full pension rights; Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.), a member of the full Ways & Means Committee who had been attending the hearings; and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), a subcommittee member.

STUDY of social security by House Ways & Means subcommittee was branded biased by former Social Security Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer (right) at recent hearings. Shown with him during recess are (l. to r.) Reps. Eberharter (D. Pa.), Dingell (D. Mich.), and Goodwin (R. Mass.) in back, and Chairman Curtis (R. Neb.).

"I think you are doing more to destroy the confidence of the American people in the social security system than anyone else except the chairman of this committee," Altmeyer bluntly told Robert H. Winn, subcommittee counsel.

Eberharter, in addition to backing Altmeyer's stand, issued a statement accusing Curtis of turning the study into "nothing but an attempt to discredit and smash the present social security system," and describing the hearings as "anything but objective."

"Every question has been carefully prepared and formed so as to elicit an answer which criticizes, ridicules and assails the system," he said.

". . . The printed hearings will be a monumental compendium of all possible objections which can be voiced against the present Social Security Act. The inevitable result can be only to put fear in the minds of the millions of persons who have built up rights in the present system."

What A Record

What kind of a voting record does Chairman Curtis (R. Neb.) of the House Social Security subcommittee have in Congress?

This question, put to the CIO Legislative Dept. brought a tally of Curtis' votes on 80 key issues from 1947 to date.

He was credited with having voted right only six times—an average of 7%.

Dingell bitterly assailed Curtis for subpoenaing Altmeyer and declared the chairman "should be ashamed of himself." He also stepped in frequently when questioning of Altmeyer degenerated into browbeating.

Curtis offered Altmeyer a job last June as a consultant to the subcommittee. The former social security official turned down the bid in a letter he read into the record charging Curtis with conducting a "biased investigation," and declaring the chairman's views put social security in "grave danger." To serve as a subcommittee aide, the letter continued, would only "confuse and mislead the friends of social security."

Questioning of Altmeyer followed the same discredited line first used by former Gov. Alf. Landon of Kansas, when he was Republican candidate for president in 1936.

Landon then declared the people were being deluded into thinking they had definite protection against the hazards of old age and death, and that actual benefits depended on the whim of whoever was running the country at the time they became due.

No "insurance contracts" cover the 90 million people protected by social security, Curtis claimed, and Congress can alter the system whenever it wishes.

Altmeyer conceded that there is no "contract." He declared, however, that there is a protection stronger than a contract—a "statutory right" with the "full faith and credit of the United States behind it."

"I have more faith in Congress than you," he told Curtis and Winn.

New Coat Of Paint

The campaign to jigger social security around would give it a nice new coat of glossy paint while undermining its foundation.

The gloss comes from a "pay as you go" theory preached by the U. S. C. of C. and picked up by Pres. Eisenhower. It has a fine, business-like sound, but it could ruin social security in its present stage of development.

It must be remembered that social security is an insurance system. Those covered by it pay a portion of their earnings as a tax which is matched by the employer. These taxes go into the Old Age & Survivors Insurance trust fund, giving those covered protection — based on earnings — which has been bought and paid for.

During the 18 years social security has been in operation, the fund has grown to about $18 billion. This is an impressive figure.

Figure Juggling

The benefits paid out have been less than the taxes paid in, just as was anticipated when the plan was set up. But the amount paid out is growing each year as workers who have been covered since 1935 grow older and retire. If the original plan is left unchanged, the tax receipts will just about balance the benefits paid out by 1970. Then everybody covered will have assured protection.

This is the simple, solid insurance plan some Republicans and many business leaders want to junk. They want to jerk the tax rate around so it yields only the amount paid out in benefits. What they don't face up to is the fact that when estimated peak demands for benefits are made in another 20 years or less—there may not be enough money to go around.

CIO Urges 'Constructive' Pension Hikes

Support of the "constructive program" to improve social security in a bill (S. 2260) sponsored by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and other liberals was voted unanimously at the recent CIO convention.

The measure would provide benefit improvements, add temporary and permanent disability insurance, increase funds for rehabilitation, liberalize the retirement test, and extend coverage.

On benefits, for instance, it would boost the maximum for an individual from the present $85 a month to $135, and increase the limit for a family to $200 from the present $168.50. It would liberalize the method of calculating benefits, and authorize raises of $5 to $14 for those now entitled to them.

Coverage would be extended broadly, with the main occupation groups to be added including more farm and domestic workers, some self-employed professional workers, and clergymen on a voluntary basis. The bill would allow beneficiaries to earn $100 a month instead of the present $75.

Improved Social Insurance Urged To Strengthen Nation

THE WORN-OUT cry of some business interests that security legislation is turning American workers into an aimless bunch who'd rather collect than work took a good, round thumping at the recent American Assembly in Harriman, N. Y.

Sixty conferees, representing labor, business, government and other groups, took a long look at the whole social insurance system and didn't like what they saw.

They called for revisions to coordinate responsibilities now divided between different segments of government, pointed out that unemployment insurance has not kept up with the times, and urged that every working person in the country be covered by old age and survivors' insurance.

"We believe that there is no inescapable conflict," it bluntly noted, "between security, on the one hand, and individual initiative and freedom, on the other . . .

"We believe that we are a stronger people—not a 'softer' people—because of the economic security developments of the past half-century.

"We see no reason for fear that the attainment of a reasonable standard of protection against the security exigencies will threaten any of the traditional American virtues — the will to work, the will to save, the disposition to deal generously with a needy neighbor."

Behind Those Tears, There's A Mighty Pecuniary Interest

That loud wail from many sections of business about the worker whose social security tax is going from 1.5% to 2% on Jan. 1 has all the deep humanitarianism of the dollar sign behind it.

It's strictly a cash-on-the barrel-head operation. The strain on gold-plated tonsils reflects no concern for the workers, despite the piousness of the protests. The fact of the matter is that when the workers' tax goes up, so does the employers'—and the bosses are anxious, but anxious, to save themselves several million dollars a year.

There's another motive behind it, too. That's to disguise, however thinly, the phony across-the-board 10% income tax reduction also due the first of the year, and to gloss over the fact that while the worker will get a cut of a few pennies, the wealthy will save thousands of dollars they don't need for the necessities of life.

The increase in the social security tax likewise means but a few cents a week for the worker. But it buys him additional security for his old age he can get in no other way. It assures the solvency of the trust fund from which his benefits will come when he retires. Without it, his old age may be spent in want and penury.

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress during the last session to head off the coming increase. The CIO and others interested in a stable, solvent social security system protested, and Congress did not act. Now the same device to hamstring the system is floating around in a sea of business' crocodile tears.

The CIO, at the Cleveland convention, reiterated its stand against postponement of the tax boost and reaffirmed its previous claim that "labor is willing to bear its fair share of the cost of an adequate program."

The Texas Story

Texas is more than fables, wide-open spaces, 10-gallon hats, booming industry, and free-spending millionaires ("primitives in oil," they've been called) moving rapidly on to the national political scene.

Texas also is men and women who work hard for a living. Sometimes, thanks to unions like the CIO Oil Workers, it's a good living. Often—as in the case of dime store clerks working 48 hours a week for $18—it's pretty meager.

That's the case of the retail workers in Port Arthur, on the Texas Gulf Coast, whose fight is for better wages.

For that reason, a malicious attack in the pattern of Martin Dies has been unleashed by such Texas officials as Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd (see Page 12).

The retail workers in Port Arthur, newly chartered as CIO Local Industrial Union 1814, are standing up to this attack, demonstrating the union spirit of the Thirties. They're getting the effective aid of the National CIO Organization Dept. and of CIO and other unions in Texas. They're writing a better chapter to the Texas story.

Keep Your Guard High

When an expert like Arthur J. Altmeyer flatly tells the Curtis subcommittee that its study of social security is biased, it is time for Americans who enjoy the law's protection to be on guard.

The former social security commissioner knows what he's talking about. The line Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.), committee chairman, and his staff followed in questioning him bears this out. It's a line first used by former Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas when he ran for President in 1936, and it has been eagerly seized by other reactionaries every time anybody has talked about improving the law since then.

Social security must be strengthened, not weakened. The CIO convention endorsed the Lehman Bill because it embodies the improvements needed. It's up to all of us to make sure our senators and congressmen know about the Lehman Bill—and to keep an eye on them when they get back to Washington after the first of the year.

The School Case

The kind of democracy that a lot of Americans appear to believe in isn't good enough for most of us.

Those of us who believe in genuine democracy refuse to hedge it in with ifs, ands or buts. Those who believe in a lesser kind—if it can be called "democracy" at all—apply a variety of restrictions which reflect their prejudices.

All of these restrictions weaken democracy. None is more weakening than racial discrimination. And no phase of racial discrimination is more weakening — or more shameful—than a policy of segregation which condemns little children to ghetto schools simply because of color.

This week the U. S. Supreme Court again takes up its task of attempting to decide if it is legal for a state or local community to set up separate school systems for young citizens of different colors.

But the real issue is even more fundamental than the U. S. Constitution. It's a matter of justice, simple justice, to several million kids whose path through this somewhat less than perfect world will be tough enough as it is without the added starting handicap of an irrational public school caste system based on pigment.

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Outgrown

In Other Words—

All Perched On The American Bough

This defense of the United States by a European, printed in part below, was written by Fritz Marbach, professor of economics at Berne (Switzerland) Univ., and was published as "We Are All Perched On The American Bough" in the official weekly of the Swiss Metal Workers Federation.

By FRITZ MARBACH

THERE SEEMS to be an urgent need for attention to be drawn to the serious danger Europe runs if it continues to indulge in the "anti-American mood"—particularly marked in leftist circles in some countries.

When such trustworthy correspondents as Werner Imhoff, of the New Zeitung of Zurich, report that Americans feel betrayed by the Allies and are becoming bitter about Europe's attitude toward their country, that should suffice to cause people everywhere in Europe to ponder what each can do to promote better mutual understanding. *For if America were to turn isolationist again, then God have mercy on us!*

This is not a question of high politics. Of much more immediate concern to us is to combat the evil mockery and suspicion of everything American so skillfully disseminated from Moscow.

Growth Of American Labor

In no country in the world have radical, leftist ideologies gaining so little footing as in the U.S.A. Those doctrinaire non-Communists who consider this a failing should be reminded that it is possible for an impressive trade union movement of some 16 million members to flourish in the U.S.

Of course, this trade union movement, like all powers in the world, has its abuses. We in Europe are fully informed as to the nature of those abuses in contrast to our lack of knowledge of Russian "trade unions." But should one forget the value of the wood because of a few dried-up firs?

There are many people in Europe in whose eyes social change is less important than the manner in which it comes about. They cannot admit such a transformation if they do not bring it about themselves in accordance with their politics.

Thus the U. S. comes to be constantly denounced as the stronghold of capitalist exploitation, though nowhere else has the working class, with the possible exception of Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium, attained a standard of living in any way comparable with that of the American worker.

All too many Europeans appear to be completely ignorant of the general evolution of the social picture in America, its progressive collective contracts, the not inconsiderable taxation paid by its citizens (including employers), and the restrictive effect on the growth of the power of capital exercised by anti-trust laws.

They even forget that mothers in Ohio, Wyoming, California and Texas had to send their sons to Korea not to guarantee Wall Street dividends, as simpletons everywhere, the unwitting agents of Communist policy, go around saying, but to guard the freedom of the whole western world, including our own.

Some Examples In Europe

Certainly the methods of a McCarthy do not fit in with our conception of state policy and humanism. But McCarthy does not suit many others, either, nor indeed the majority of Americans.

I think there are more interesting and important things to criticize in Europe than those aspects of the American way of life that do not suit us.

We could, for instance, criticize the reluctance of French citizens to give to the state what is the state's, the truly shameful unprogressive attitude on social questions of French employers, or the greed for pensions that has seized, so to speak, all circles in this countrry.

Whatever one's private opinion of the U.S. may be, no one can fail to recognize that the old, precious, and it is to be hoped, eternal Europe is alive today thanks only to the States, and hence—in spite of geography—owes a far greater duty to the transatlantic community of nations than to the Eurasian hinterland.

We are perched on the bough of the American trunk and should therefore be glad at the growing strength of this freely growing trunk in free earth, instead of missing no opportunity to saw at it and whisper to our brother how much we value his dollars and how little value he himself has in our eyes.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CONSUMERS don't have many friends in Washington these days but they won an astounding victory when the Supreme Court in effect told the Federal Power Commission to start regulating the rates charged to interstate pipelines by the Phillips Petroleum Co.

This is a famous case, involving the authority of the FPC over hundreds of so-called "independent" gas producers, a veto of a congressional bill by former Pres. Truman, and the financial welfare of gas consumers.

It includes the fact that the Senate kicked out of office one FPC member who believed that Phillips' prices should be regulated and that another member was denied Senate confirmation long enough to let Pres. Eisenhower come in and replace him with a new nominee.

Retort

Washington merchants report the appearance of cards saying: "Don't tell me your troubles. I voted for Stevenson."

The FPC has been thoroughly "packed" with pro-producer and anti-consumer members. Its recent tendency has been to allow gas pipeline companies to raise their rates, and electric power rates are certain to follow them upward. **Bills are pending in Congress to curtail the regulatory authority of the FPC and make it subservient to state commissions. The FPC—now headed by Mr. Eisenhower's appointee, Jerome Kuykendall—offers no objection.**

The Supreme Court in the Phillips case temporarily checked this trend.

Smear Job Recalled

The FPC several years ago started an investigation to determine whether it had authority to regulate the rates charged by Phillips—an "independent" but also a vast corporation complex owning gas wells and pipelines.

The Senate suspected that Leland E. Olds, then FPC chairman, was in sympathy with this action, so Southwestern senators waged a smear campaign to blow him out of office.

Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) sponsored a bill specifically designed to save Phillips and other "independents" from regulation. Truman vetoed the bill, but Truman's own appointee as Olds' successor in the FPC "vetoed the veto" by writing a final decision under which the FPC voluntarily abdicated responsibility.

At this point consumers of gas in Wisconsin, Michigan and other states got angry. Their state officials appealed to the courts, saying that the FPC wasn't doing what the law commanded—its job of rate regulation.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia handed down a clear-cut decision favoring the states and overruling the fainthearted FPC. It directed the FPC to regulate Phillips.

An Extraordinary Ruling

The Supreme Court affirmed the appellate court, in effect, by refusing to hear an appeal. *This is extraordinary for two reasons:*

First, the high court is always zealous in checking bureaucratic agencies that attempt to stretch their legislative grants of power. It is unusual for the courts to tell any agency that it hasn't gone far enough, that it isn't doing enough to effect what Congress intended.

Second, the Supreme Court's refusal to hear an appeal indicates that not even four justices out of nine felt that the case was worth discussing. Not a single justice took the trouble to issue a sentence saying that he disagreed.

There will be huffing and puffing about all this in the next session of Congress. Bills are pending to re-enact the Kerr bill. The FPC is frankly shocked, and Kuykendall's cohorts will have to do some hard thinking to invent a way out.

It is barely possible that they won't find a way out. Southwestern producers will do their best but their chances of getting legislation next year are slim.

It's an election year and there are more voters in the gas-consuming states than in the gas-producing areas. Even in 1950 the majority of Senate Republicans voted against the Kerr bill.

The N. Y. Press Blackout

A word should be said about the New York publishers who allowed a total blackout of newspapers in America's largest city because of a quarrel with their unionized photo-engravers.

A newspaper is a private property. It may be sold, closed out, or otherwise halted in publication by the owner's decision. A publisher has no legal obligation to publish.

The suggestion may be made, however, that a whole city's established newspapers have a moral obligation to print the news.

New York's publishers, like newspaper owners elsewhere, resist censorship indignantly. They argue, as they resist it, that freedom of the press is not just a privilege for publishers but a vital matter of public interest, involving the people's right to know what goes on in their government and in the world.

What about the "people's right to know" when publishers mismanage their labor relations so as to stumble into a strike? What about the "people's right" to buy the New York Herald Tribune, which was NOT struck, but voluntarily ceased publishing so that the newspaper proprietors could present a common front against their unionized employes?

A newspaper isn't a public utility, required to furnish service, but publishers should think of their institutions as verging on the field of quasi-utilities.

The "people's right to know" is an absolute, and it should not be limited either by censorship or clumsy handling of labor relations.

Death Of The Salesman?—

Ad Agencies Ride For A Fall As '52 Political Hoopla Turns Sour

"DEATH OF THE SALESMAN" in American politics—the era in which advertising agencies and public relations counsellors were in full bloom—may have been signalled a few weeks ago when the voters went to the polls in Wisconsin, New Jersey and other states around the nation.

For the American voters, in handing a series of local election defeats to the Republicans, appear to have invoked their own popular "Pure Food & Drug Act" in politics, blowing the whistle on the ad men just as the government has had to do for many years in the case of numerous cure-all ad claims.

From riding high a year ago, the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn brigade appears to be heading for a fall.

Republican leaders—despite all the resources of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and advertising and publicity agencies at their command—complained they had not been "doing a good selling job." And Democrats suggested that the exaggerated claims of autumn 1952 boomeranged in the GOP's face 12 months later.

Twin Patterns In Politics

The complex situation resulting from the emergence of big advertising men as a big factor in American politics is examined in detail by William Lee Miller, a Smith College assistant professor writing in The Reporter magazine.

There are twin patterns: One is the use of high-pressure advertising and publicity to defeat ideas and policies.

The best example is the effort, so far successful, by the American Medical Association to prevent the American people from getting decent medical care and reasonable cost. That has been accomplished by the Whitaker & Baxter political publicity firm, which learned its lessons in California (where ad firms long have had a field day in politics) and then expanded nationally to shout against "socialized medicine."

The other pattern was the application of ad writer's tinsel to a specific candidate—Tom Dewey in New York's 1950 gubernatorial campaign.

Last year the twin patterns merged. The advertising trade press boasted that the GOP national convention was "almost a convention of advertising and publicity men." There emerged the Eisenhower-Nixon Research Service (which still is functioning), the sadly climatic four-network broadcast of Richard Nixon about the little dog Checkers plus a few words on his political trust fund, the Eisenhower "I shall go to Korea speech," and the GOP saturation campaign.

The ad men, Miller points out, "have now come to include the planning of entire campaigns and even, most recently, the conduct of government."

Case History Of One Of Ike's Whoppers

Number One example of the use of advertising techniques for selling sugar-coated corn flakes in the 1952 campaign for selling sugar-coated candidates was the series of spot announcements with which the Republicans saturated radio and TV listeners in key areas of the country.

An example of exaggeration by Candidate Eisenhower, which Pres. Eisenhower since has had cause to regret:

Voice: "Mr. Eisenhower, can you bring taxes down?"

Eisenhower: "Yes, we will work to cut billions in Washington spending, and bring your taxes down."

Months later, after some of the facts of government had begun to sink in, Pres. Eisenhower at a press conference blandly denied he had ever promised to cut taxes.

All of which recalls the Democratic spot announcement: "They'll promise you the sky. They'll promise you the earth! But what's a Republican promise worth?"

Since Inauguration Day, he recalls, the psychological warriors talked about "liberation" of Communist satellites, but that fizzled out. There was the "merchandising" of Pres. Eisenhower in last June's TV report to the nation. ("One of our best shows," the ad men said.) And recently there has been talk about "Operation Candor," which so far hasn't got off the ground.

Engineering Public Opinion

The ad-publicity men are frank in saying what they're doing in "merchandising" GOP policies. *Their goal is "engineering of public consent." Implicit is the view that American people have no decisive role.*

Citing the example of the Eisenhower TV report last June, Miller says "this adman's 'show' did not insist that the public make the hard and controversial decisions about world policy. Instead the implied view of the public was that of a docile, harmonious family, waiting to be told a few fascinating facts about its government by Likeable Ike and his swell friends. Government appeared as a merely technical and administrative matter."

Summing it up, Miller tries his hand "at a little sloganizing and suggests *"to the Republican Party that what is needed is not a better selling job but a better doing job."*

The voters, in Wisconsin's 9th Congressional Dist., New Jersey's 6th Congressional Dist., and elsewhere, seem to agree.

Washington Window—

Who Will Control Atomic Power?

By Public Affairs Institute

MUCH OF AMERICA'S future electric power will be derived from atomic energy. An intensive battle is now under way between public and private power advocates over control of this vast new resource.

Private power companies have engaged in an extensive campaign to "take the government out of the power business." As one phase of this campaign they are seeking to open the doors to private atomic power development. They have the support of the Republican Administration.

What Dean Proposes

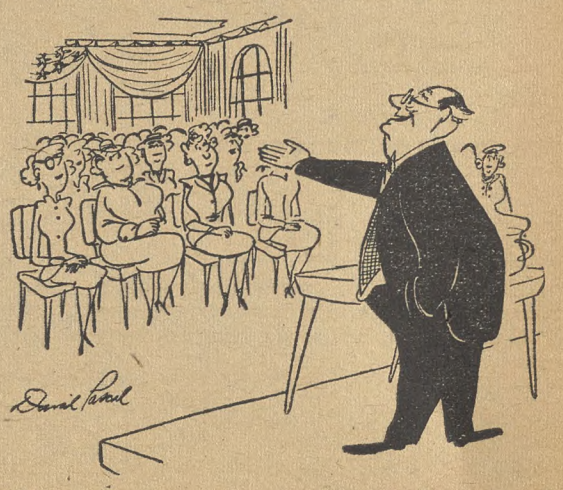
The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has completed hearings on whether the Atomic Energy Act should be revised to open the development of atomic power to private industry.

Former Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission, as opening witness, proposed interim legislation to permit:

Ownership and operation of nuclear (atomic) power facilities by groups other than the government; lease and sale of atomic fuel to private sources under security safeguards; and non-government owners of reactors (atomic power stations) to sell and transfer atomic fuel and its by-products subject to regulation of the Atomic Energy Commission in the interest of security and public safety. This represents substantially the program advocated by private industry.

The country's municipally-owned electric systems, the rural electric cooperatives, and organized labor have taken a strong stand against hasty amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to put this great resource in private hands.

Consumer and labor spokesmen have questioned whether this new resource could ever be recovered if turned over to private industry.



"Before I continue my analysis of the political situation, let me say it's a pleasure talking to people who know as little about politics as I do."

Looking To 1954—

Murray Fears Full Employment Act Shelved

(Third in a series about outstanding senators and their views on next year's campaigns.)

By MILTON PLUMB

THE MAN who fathered the Full Employment Act to prevent this country from being plunged into another period of misery and economic chaos like the early 1930's is gravely troubled because his law "just isn't being applied."

James E. Murray, respected humanitarian and the only original "New Dealer" still in the Senate, warned that dire economic consequences may result from this failure on the part of the present Republican Administration.

"The President's Council of Economic Advisers," the Montana Democrat pointed out, "has been allowed to lapse and the Administration has made clear it doesn't want the advice of the council we had."

Danger Signals

Murray said that there are many danger signs in the current economic picture which make the need for a functioning economic council, with an adequate staff assembling and interpreting economic data, greater than ever before.

"If we'd had such a council in the 1920's we wouldn't have had the great depression," he said. "The council would have been able to warn the country in time so that necessary counter-measures could have been taken when they were needed."

What's happening now, Murray believes, is similar to what happened under the earlier Republican rule which led to economic collapse. The council his act created was intended to prevent a repetition of that needless social and economic disaster.

"The Wall Street contingent," he says, "is working to get its hands on as much money as it can without regard to the welfare of the country."

RECENT PHOTOS of Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) at Labor Committee hearings reveal the thoughtful attention which the great humanitarian legislator pays to matters of human welfare. Murray led the fight against enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, has since worked steadily for its repeal. With him is Sen. Hill (D. Ala.).

When Murray speaks about banking and financial interests, he does so with first-hand knowledge. One of the handful of millionaires in the Senate, Murray for over a quarter of a century served as attorney for his uncle, James A. Murray, pioneer Montana banker and businessman.

Refutes The Charge

In fact, Murray's wealth, inherited from his uncle, originally proved to be a political handicap. His opponents dubbed him "Millionaire Moses" and campaigned against him on the grounds that "the richest man in the Senate" couldn't possibly represent the people's interests.

Murray's outstanding record, maintained throughout 19 years in the Senate, quickly refuted this charge. And so, the same enemies now fight him through such epithets as "darling of the CIO" or "professional do-gooder."

Understood in their right sense, there is truth to both of these assertions. The CIO made clear its high esteem for Murray last year by bestowing upon him the Philip Murray Award for his outstanding service on behalf of human rights. And throughout his career as a professional politician, Montana's senior Senator has worked tirelessly to aid humanity.

But the implications his opponents seek to draw from these facts—that, somehow, he is a "captive" of labor and the multitude of beneficial laws which he authored were really only the calculated acts of a power-hungry demagogue—are clearly shown to be lies by the record of the man himself.

The General Welfare

Even his most bitter political opponents in the Senate have never questioned Murray's deeply religious integrity, or his deep-seated convictions as a reformed capitalist who has given his life to eliminating evils in our economic system. No man in the Senate has taken more to heart the Constitution's declaration that the purpose of our government is "to promote the general welfare."

And Murray, whose parents had none of the wealth he inherited, is, after all, truly a man of the people. When he first went to Montana in 1900, he worked as a "mucker" in the Ticon Mine, shoveling, wheeling and dumping a dozen cars a day, then the standard of "a man's work."

While doing this, Murray was proud to hold a card in the Butte Miners' Union. This was the time of bitter anti-union activity among the Rockefeller, Anaconda and Marcus Daly interests, who also were fighting each other for monopolistic control of the region's great metallic wealth.

Murray never forgot the lessons learned in the mines. He left them to practice law for the next 25 years in Butte and refused to identify himself with any of the great corporations. He was almost the only attorney who fought for the little, independent operators against the great mining interests.

As county attorney of Silver Bow County from 1906 to 1908, he distinguished himself by enforcing the State's generally unused eight-hour day law against one of the major railroads. In 1930 he became chairman of the county's Democratic Committee and actively campaigned for Roosevelt in 1932.

Roosevelt named Murray chairman of the Montana Public Works Advisory Board and he began his campaign for reclamation and development of the State's natural resources, including Hungry Horse Dam. He has continued this fight ever since being elected to the Senate in 1934.

Of the 16 original New Deal Senators, Murray is the only one still in office. He attributes his staying power to the fact that he has been "consistent," never compromising his liberal principles.

Fair Labor Fight

Besides the Full Employment Act, which Walter Lippmann characterized as "the most important piece of legislation enacted during the last half century," Murray has authored many other laws protecting the rights and dignity of labor, small business and family sized farms.

He led the fight for the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, was the author of the resolution setting up the first Senate Small Business Committee in 1940, and as a member of the Interior Committee has fought for reclamation of natural resources and public power development. He has also worked for legislation to aid farmers and for federal assistance in the fields of public health and education.

As Murray comes up for re-election next year, he is likely to run into the same out-of-state big business opposition which has fought him in the past.

In the 1952 race, the reactionary organization Americans for America, with headquarters in Chicago, gave active support to Sen. Ecton (R. Mont.), indicating that it's not above meddling in Montana politics.

Voters Scoffed

Should AFA and similar groups get into the fight against Murray, the campaign against him would probably degenerate into one of pure McCarthyism, with no consideration of issues, since Murray's constituents have repeatedly supported his views.

Murray, however, ran into such a campaign in his last bid for re-election in 1948 and was re-elected overwhelmingly.

One of the charges levelled at him then was that he had taken the idea of the Full Employment Act from the constitution of the U.S.S.R. Montana voters scoffed that one down when Murray pointed out that at least 30 other countries guaranteed work to their citizens.

"Actually," Murray told this reporter, *"I got the idea of the Act from the Bible."*

Action Doubted On Taft-Hartley

There won't be any amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act next year, in the opinion of Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

The former chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, now the ranking Democrat, led the unsuccessful fight to get the Administration to act on Taft-Hartley in the last session.

He's still solidly behind efforts to bring justice and fairness to labor-management relations but doubts that the GOP dares to let a bill amending Taft-Hartley reach the floor.

"Pressures from big business for an even stiffer law," he believes, "will prevent the GOP from acting. Any bill reported would be subject to a drive to enact these anti-labor amendments, and the Republicans will seek to avoid such an issue in an election year."

Whee! Moscow Radio Gives Word On CIO Convention

THE RUSSIANS are so hard up for comfort these days they managed to find some—the cold kind—in the recent CIO convention in Cleveland, according to a Moscow Radio broadcast by "our observer," Valentin Zorin.

Valentin, whose little homily was picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, first gave his audience the slanted sort of background material the Communists usually provide.

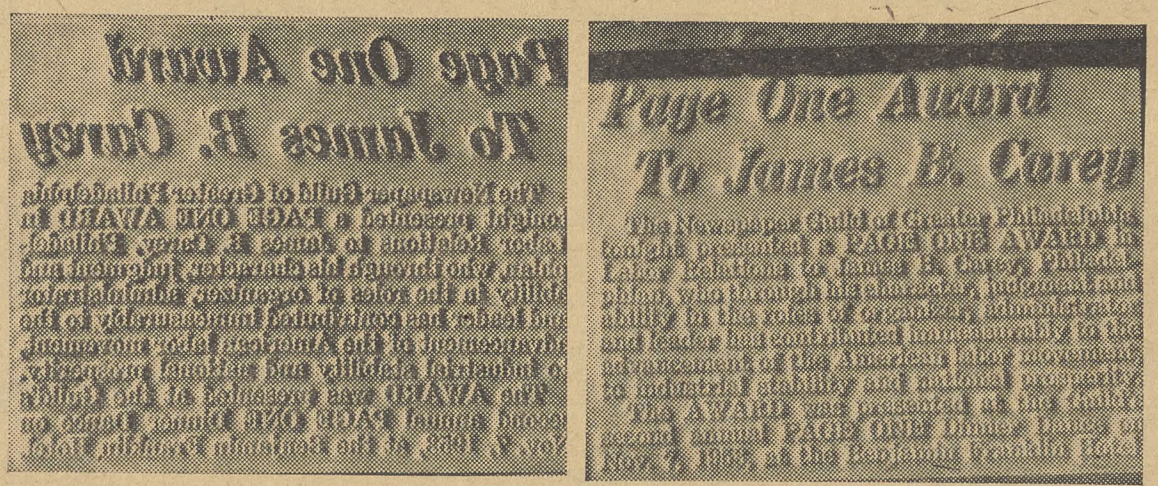
It is "known," he alleged, "that among the leaders of American trade unions, there are people renowned for their reactionary attitude who have broken away from the working class." This means, he went on, that "the annual CIO congresses are merely show gatherings at which little is said about the workers' needs."

"But this time, things were slightly different," he reported with a note of exultation.

"True to themselves, the reactionary leaders of the congress pushed through a resolution supporting the present aggressive foreign policy of Washington.

"However, in the sphere of home policy, despite the carefully selected composition of the congress, resolutions were adopted sharply condemning Pres. Eisenhower's policy."

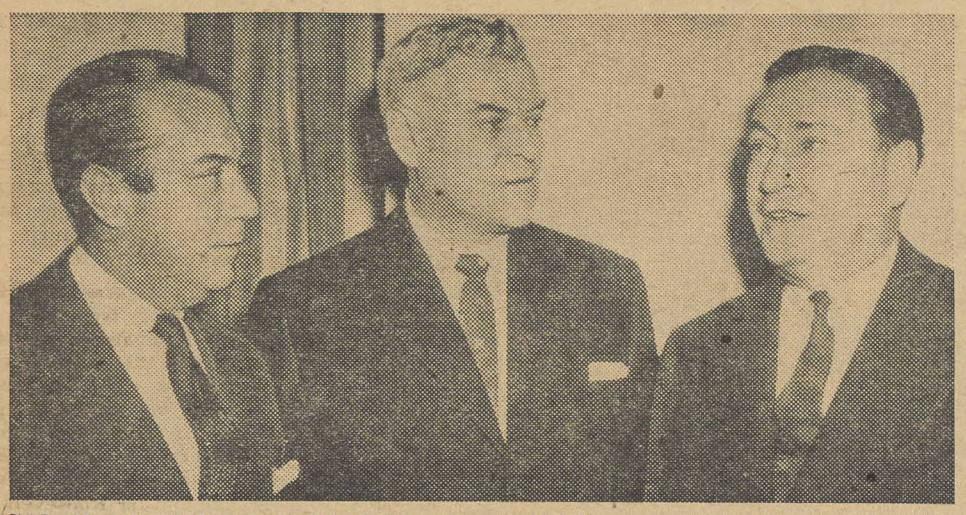
Whee!

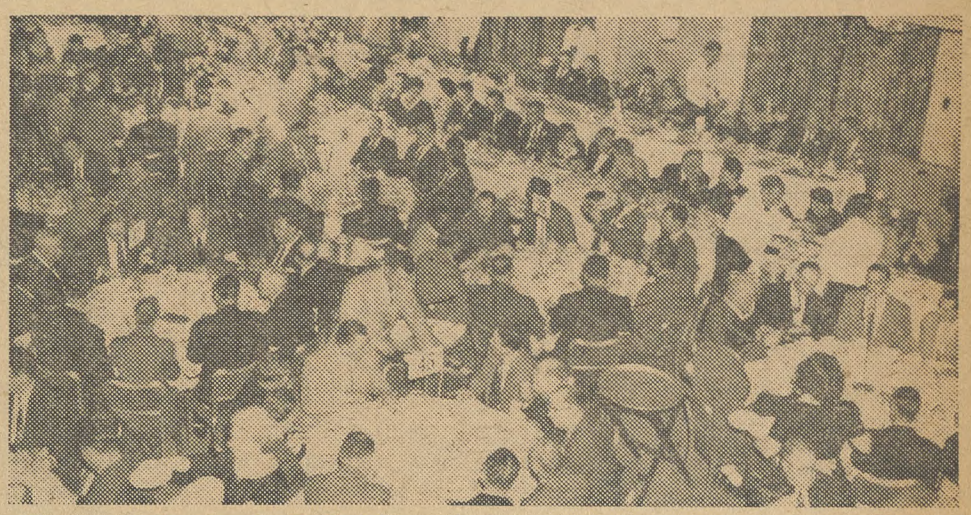


TYPE-HIGH—Page One Award of Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild in labor relations went to James B. Carey, native Philadelphian, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE president. At left, the award—a few lines of type, engraved. At right, a photo, in a mirror, of the award (as it would appear in print), citing Carey for having "contributed immeasurably to the advancement of the American labor movement, to industrial stability and national prosperity." Citation was made at Page One Dinner.

Steel Union President Honored—

McDonald Warns Of Peril To Civil Liberties





STEEL PRESIDENT HONORED—Some 3300 guests attended Pittsburgh dinner on "David J. McDonald Day." The CIO Steelworkers president (center) chats with Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York City, and Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of the U. S. Steel Corp. At right, part of the crowd which overflowed three hotel banquet rooms. In address, McDonald warned of "police state" danger.

By AL ZACK

PRES. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers last week delivered a blistering attack on those threatening America's basic civil liberties as Pittsburgh celebrated "David J. McDonald Day."

Warning that the U. S. is witnessing "the possible decline of our own American democracy," McDonald blasted those who "are negating" the fundamental rule of American justice "that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty."

Those attacking this ideal, McDonald told 3300 persons attending a banquet in his honor, are *"practicing the philosophy of the Nazis and the Communists and the Fascists. They are of the same breed, the same stripe."*

While the crowd applauded warmly, McDonald grimly continued: "They prate that they are great Americans. They say you are either for me and believe in me or you are guilty. We must be alert to this danger. We must never establish a police state in America."

The FBI, he continued, is "a wonderful agency, but it is just another bunch of policemen. And because a policeman says such and such is true does not make it true, whether the policeman is a member of the Pittsburgh Police Dept. or the FBI."

McDonald's remarks came during a brief speech in which he thanked the guests who overcrowded banquet rooms in three Pittsburgh hotels to pay him tribute. "I'm a pretty lucky fellow," he said, his voice displaying deep emotion.

The banquet climaxed "David J. McDonald Day," proclaimed by Pittsburgh's Mayor David Lawrence "in honor of one of Pittsburgh's leading citizens whose service to his community and to his fellow steel workers has earned him the esteem, respect, and deep admiration of the people of Pittsburgh and of the entire United States."

The celebration was arranged by Dist. 19 of the USA-CIO and Dist. Dir. William J. Hart was chairman. McDonald was presented with a check which he accepted on behalf of his favorite charity, a Pittsburgh foundling home on whose board he has served for many years.

Speakers at the banquet included Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, who said labor and management "are inseparably bound together in a state of economic matrimony" with interests that are identical and not conflicting.

Other speakers included Mayor Lawrence, Brother Justin of Manhattan College, N. Y., Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Bishop Austin Pardue of the Episcopal Church, Sir Archibald MacDonald Gordon, Labor Counsellor at the British Embassy in the United States, and Robert F. Wagner, Mayor-elect of New York City.

Pres. Eisenhower sent a special message of greetings and dispatched Maxwell Rabb, his special assistant, to represent the White House at the celebration.

USA-CIO Worth $13 Million

The CIO Steelworkers have assets of more than $13 million, according to the union's latest semi-annual audit. USA-CIO's worth increased $2,983,096 during the audit period.

CIO Reports On Israel, A Land Of Hope And Glory

ISRAEL in 1953 proved just as impressive to a CIO delegation as it did to another CIO group which visited that "bastion of democracy in the Middle East" four years earlier, according to a report made public at a CIO International Committee luncheon in New York.

This year's delegation consisted of CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is president of the Electrical Workers; CIO Vice Pres. Michael Quill, also president of the Transport Workers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the Steelworkers.

The earlier delegation, which consisted of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the Maritime Union, and Maxwell Brandwen, their adviser, said on its return in 1949 that it was impressed with the "vigor, intelligence and democratic spirit . . . by the sober, earnest determination of the people."

"The second CIO delegation to Israel reached the same conclusions," Carey, Quill and Goldberg reported.

"We asked searching questions. We sought information in every corner of that little land: we inspected industrial development projects, cooperative farms, irrigation projects and the stormy border between Israel and the Arab world.

"In every corner of Israel, we found that same spirit of determination to build the industrial and agricultural basis of the country; and a firm intention both to maintain friendly relations with the entire democratic world and to seek the means of developing peaceful relations with the neighboring countries."

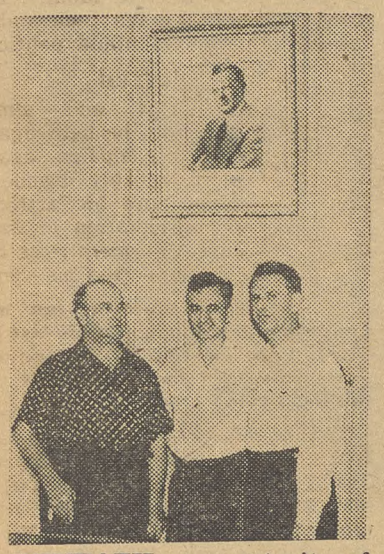
The report, which carries a brief foreword by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, discusses the country generally, her economy, the labor movement, agriculture, industry, the immigrants, Arabs and Jews, and international relations.

The role of Histadrut, the Israel federation of labor, in each of these phases of life is impressive by any standards. It continued to grow as 700,000 immigrants piled in since 1949. Its membership is more than 500,000; members and dependents make up more than half the country's 1.6 million people.

Besides performing the standard functions of a labor union, it plays a major role in integrating immigrants into the life of the country, and controls producer and consumer cooperatives, hospitals and clinics, cooperative farms, newspapers and schools. The dominant political party—Mapei—gets its strength from Histadrut; members and former members hold many high government offices.

Through its Arab Dept. it has done much to ease racial and religious tensions, the major problem of the area, and to introduce Arab workers to economic and trade union democracy, the CIO visitors said.

Copies of "1953 Report on Israel" may be obtained from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, 15c each; 50 for $6.75; 100 for $12; 500 for $50.



BENEATH a portrait of Sidney Hillman in Israel trade school are Michael Quill, James B. Carey and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Carey Criticizes Dulles, UN For Censure Of Israel

STRONG criticism of the United Nations and the State Dept. for their censure of Israel over recent border incidents was voiced last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Speaking at the 30th anniversary of the National Committee for Labor Israel in New York City, Carey charged the Arab League with following the Communist line in denouncing the growth of democratic Israel.

"There is a large element of justice missing from the UN's censure of Israel, just as there was a large element of justice missing in the action of Sec. of State Dulles last month when he suddenly suspended the American grant of $60 million in aid to Israel," he said.

He quoted propaganda broadcasts from Arab radio stations which constantly attempt to provoke incidents and aggression against Israel.

Discussing the border incidents between Israel and the Arab countries, Carey said that Israel's relationship with her neighbors "is one of armed truce." He said the Israeli government "has listed 5000 incidents of murder, robbery and sabotage over the past three years" while the UN peace plan was in effect.

"We do not contend that two wrongs can make a right—if indeed two wrongs were involved here—but we do contend that justice can and should be fair and equal," Carey said.

ISRAEL REPORT—Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO International Committee chairman and Clothing Workers president, addresses New York luncheon announcing new CIO "Report on Israel."

33,000 Out As Can Chains Struck

A MAJOR STRIKE in the steel fabricating industry began last week, as some 32,000 CIO Steelworkers shut down plants of American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. throughout the nation.

Sixty-three can manufacturing plants in the U. S., and five more in Canada, were closed by the walkout which came only after extended but unsuccessful negotiations.

Contract parleys had been under way since mid-October, with the union extending the Continental pact for 30 days to the expiration of the American Can agreement. The USA-CIO has nation-wide agreements with both firms.

Negotiations were held in New York City, with last-minute sessions in Pittsburgh.

The basic contract issues, as described by a union aide, were:

1. **Wages:** While the union had agreed to a general wage increase on the pattern of the 8.5c hourly gain in basic steel, it is seeking correction of a number of wage differentials. These include sizable geographical wage differentials in several sections of the nation and a 5c hourly differential against women workers.

2. **Job differentials:** The USA-CIO also is seeking adjustment of the wage rates for different groups, particularly for higher skilled workers.

3. **Fringe benefits:** The union seeks several contract improvements in this field, including vacation benefits, holidays and shift premium pay

"Light picket lines," the union reported, were effective in closing all struck plants.

The Steelworkers negotiating committees were headed by James Robb, Dist. 30 director in Indianapolis, for the Continental Can talks, and Al Whitehouse, Dist. 5 director in Cincinnati, at American Can.

Wage Gap In Texas Steel Eliminated

THE DRIVE of CIO Steelworkers to eliminate the southern wage differential has made new progress in an agreement recently concluded with the Lone Star Steel Co., basic producer in Texas.

Paralleling terms of the latest basic steel contracts, the USA-CIO eliminated the differential in the new Texas contract.

Wage increases for various job classifications range from 29c to 57c an hour, according to Dist. 37 Dir. Martin Burns.

Total annual cost of the new agreement, he estimated, is some $1.2 million.

The new contract also provides other standard terms of basic steel pacts.

Indicative of the USA-CIO's record in improving southern wages and conditions was the report that the common labor rate at Lone Star has been boosted from 80c an hour in 1948 to $1.47 hourly now, with another 10c boost due next year.

5 Million Get Public Assistance

Five million persons received $207.8 million in public assistance aid during September, the Social Security Administration reported last week. The average grant was $47.59 for the month.

Newspaper Union Solidarity Gains As Engravers Strike N.Y. Dailies

SOLID SUPPORT of some 20,000 members of CIO Newspaper Guild and AFL printing craft unions aided AFL Photo-Engravers union in strike which shut down six major New York City daily papers. Here engravers picket plant of the Daily News.

THE UNITY of union members in the New York newspaper field, born on the bricks during the CIO Newspaper Guild strike of the World-Telegram in 1950, was solidified last week by 100% support of an AFL Photo-Engravers' walkout against six major dailies.

Guild members, recalling the solid support they got from the AFL during the World-Telegram strike, honored the Engravers' 24-hour picket line. So did the other AFL unions. The result was suspension of publication by the six dailies—Times, Post, World-Telegram, Journal-American, News and Mirror.

The Herald-Tribune, not affected by the strike because its engraving is done in a commercial plant, voluntarily closed two days after the walkout started but kept its employes on duty.

Some 4500 ANG-CIO members were affected. A scale of benefits similar to that in effect during the World-Telegram strike, averaging roughly $40 a week, was ordered into effect. First payments were made on Dec. 4, when the walkout was one week old.

The ANG-CIO local announced that CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has promised CIO assistance if it is needed.

Publishers of the six struck newspapers have maintained an adamant front against the Engravers.

ON THE OTHER hand, the union has bent over backwards in seeking a solution to six differences with the employers. The members originally had demanded a $15 a week wage increase, plus collateral benefits, and before the contract expired had rejected a $3.75 package which included a pay boost, an additional holiday and an improved welfare program.

Other craft unions negotiating with the same publishers and the Herald-Tribune have turned down the same offer. The ANG-CIO, negotiating under a wage reopener, hasn't received any offer.

Three days after walking out, the Engravers at a membership meeting overwhelmingly refused an employer bid to arbitrate under conditions that could have resulted in a poorer contract than the one that expired Nov. 1.

However, they voted to cut their demands by more than half, offering to settle for a $7.50 a week package retroactive to Nov. 1 and return to work immediately, or to continue negotiations around the $7.50 figure.

THAT OFFER was summarily rejected by the publishers at a night session arranged by Federal Conciliator Bernard J. Forman. Negotiations were continuing late last week.

Dir. Whitley P. McCoy, of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, named a three-man panel to help settle the dispute in what he described as "a further effort to render every possible assistance."

Sons Of Auto, Textile Workers Gain Under Exeter's Scholarship Program

THE SON of a weaver in a textile mill goes to class with the son of an auto plant assembly line worker along with a boy whose mother is a waitress and one whose father is an employe of the National Park Service at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N. H.

These boys are representative of the 158 scholarship students out of the 750 pupils at the New England secondary boarding school for boys.

They are beneficiaries of more than $173,000 in scholarship aid awarded to boys of outstanding character, ability and need in accordance with their individual circumstances. The scholarships range from $1500, the full rate for one year, to $100.

IN ADDITION to the $173,000 now awarded to boys in the four high school grades at Exeter, an additional $35,000 is granted in prize scholarships, aid funds for travel and personal needs, and scholarships to Exeter boys now in college.

Leo Perlis, national director of the CIO Community Services Committee, is one of several men in the labor movement who are helping spread the information about the scholarship program.

On a recent visit to 173-year-old Exeter to attend a three-day meeting with professional educators from schools and colleges and other leading public citizens, Perlis said "a school such as Exeter is perhaps misunderstood by a lot of people as something beyond their reach.

"I'll bet if I was hurrying to a Chamber of Commerce meeting instead of a Union meeting, you'd be clearing a path for me!"

"It seems to me that most of the people consider Exeter as a school for the rich man's boy. I don't think they are quite aware of the scholarship fund you have here," he added.

Scholarships at Exeter are awarded on the basis of character, scholastic ability as represented by the boy's record, and family financial need.

BOYS may enter the academy in any of the four top high school grades and attend for all or any part of the four years. The scholarships are renewed annually on the basis of a review of the student's scholastic performance.

H. Hamilton Bissell, director of scholarship boys at Exeter, travels extensively seeking the aid of men and women who work daily with boys of school age. Persons in both labor and industry, agricultural work and government assist him in the discovery of talented boys who, because of circumstances in their homes or community, might not attain the degree of preparation for college and later professional schools which they desire.

CIO Protests Bias, Ends Inter-Faith Group Backing

BECAUSE of "basic differences" over discrimination, the CIO regretfully has withdrawn support of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Announcement of the action was made by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, as chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee.

In a letter to Lewis W. Douglas, chairman of Brotherhood Week activities of the inter-faith conference, Carey said the action was taken because some of the affiliated bodies of the conference **"especially in the South openly engaged in discriminatory practices, such as excluding Negroes from their deliberations or according them only limited participation."**

CIO discussed this situation for some two years with the conference, emphasizing "that we could not affiliate ourselves with organizations that permit racial discrimination in their constituent bodies."

In writing to Douglas with the authorization of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Carey said in part:

"Our differences are basic ones relating to the implementation of organizational policies.

"Our organization is fully committed to the abolition of racial segregation and discrimination. Our procedures do not permit us to indulge in partial application of this principle. Therefore, we find it impossible to successfully cooperate with organizations who deal with this subject on a varying basis. The entire situation is very much to be regretted."

Carey said that "in the absence of a forthright policy statement . . . against race discrimination," CIO affiliates will be advised not to participate in the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

ICFTU Board Meeting Opens

The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Brussels last week with an examination of the economic and social program of the Intl. Labor Organization high on the agenda.

Michael Ross, director of the CIO International Affairs Dept., attended as a substitute for CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

CIO Councils In Action

THE EVANSVILLE (Ind.) CIO Council has challenged Evansville employers to clean out "the lunatic fringe in their midst."

In a letter to the Manufacturers Association, the Committee of 100 and the Chamber of Commerce, the Council said it was referring to employers who were clamoring against proposed Taft-Hartley Act changes that even the late Sen. Taft accepted.

The Council's ire was aroused by a newspaper story which said that certain Evansville industrialists were opposed to 19 changes in the Taft-Hartley Law that Pres. Eisenhower sent to Congress but later withdrew.

The letter quoted Fortune magazine which said: "Of all the proposed amendments, only two mentioned violated Sen. Taft's frequently expressed opinions of the Act."

"If Evansville industrialists are not even willing to go as far as the late Sen. Taft in correcting inequities that hardly anyone will defend, that does not bode well for future labor-management relations," the letter said.

Modern Greek

The Greeks have a word, philo, which means loving, fond of, or favorably disposed to.

And the little town of Philo, O., with a population of 881 in 1951, apparently means philo-CIO — fond of CIO, favorably disposed toward CIO, a lover of CIO.

The evidence: In the last municipal election the town elected seven members of CIO unions. They are: Mayor Joseph Hartman, Councilmen Joseph Hendershott, Paul Henderson, Roger Luman, Harry Hill, Wayne Fitz and William Crumbaker.

• Some 36,000 **Columbus CIO** members set a new record by contributing $308,000 to the United Appeal campaign. Harry Mayfield, Columbus CIO Council president, was among those praised by UA General Chairman Livingston L. Taylor.

• **The Minnesota CIO Council** improved farm-labor relations by conducting an essay contest at 14 county fairs. Three prizes were awarded, the first going to Sharon Pappa, 16-year-old 4-H member of near Hibbing, who won a Guernsey heifer. The contest provides that all animals awarded prizes in the contest must be entered in the winners' counties next year.

• **Iowa CIO Council** is holding union counselling courses in Newton, and others were scheduled to start in Ottumwa, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids. Some 70 Community Service Committee members from locals and councils and union officers recently attended an institute sponsored by the Iowa Council and CIO Region 8 at Iowa Univ., Ames.

• The Georgia General Assembly should know by now that the State's workmen's compensation law should be improved. **The Georgia CIO Council** sent all Assembly members a joint CIO-AFL study, "What's Wrong With the Georgia Workmen's Compensation Law." The law was discussed at local union meetings, the Council compiled more data on recent compensation cases, and local union delegations called on Assembly members to improve the act.

• Here and there: The **Virginia CIO Council** planned to move its office into the building of Local 88, CIO Clothing Workers, at 102 North Belvidere St., Richmond, and to put up a big sign outside its new home . . . Aldric Revell, former **Wisconsin CIO Council** executive board member and an official of the Madison Newspaper Guild, was elected PAC coordinator of the 2nd Congressional Dist. . . . The **Greater Cincinnati CIO Council** urged affiliated locals to aid the Hamilton County Council for Retarded Children, Inc., as a Christmas project.

Union Wife Leads Alabama Drive To Cut Poll Tax

A WOMAN whose husband and father are CIO union leaders is sparking a campaign to modify Alabama's poll tax law.

She is Mrs. Alberta Boartfield, wife of Douglas Boartfield, Huntsville, Ala., joint board manager of the Textile Workers and daughter of William Crawford, regional director of the Steelworkers.

MRS. BOARTFIELD is state chairman of the Voters Service Committee of the Alabama League of Women Voters. She is playing a leading part in efforts to get an affirmative vote Dec. 15 on the referendum to cut the maximum payment for back poll taxes from $36 to $3.

After many years of fruitless struggle to repeal the poll tax, labor and liberal forces in Alabama this year were able to get the Legislature to pass the compromise amendment. A cut in the tax is expected to increase greatly the number of voters participating in the 1954 elections, when a governor will be chosen and Sen. Sparkman (D.) will be up for re-election.

A joint committee consisting of practically all the women's organizations in the State and all the labor groups is pressing for passage of the referendum. It claims that a tax cut would double the number of qualified women voters.

Passage of the referendum faces bitter and tough opposition, although the Birmingham News reported that every daily newspaper favors the $3 back tax limitation.

End Of Voting Time-Off Asked

Repeal of a law giving two hours off with pay on election day is sought by the Associated Industries of New York State.

Veterans Hit Hardest—

Mortgage Moratorium To Aid Laid-Off Workers

A MORATORIUM on home mortgage payments for jobless workers and establishment of a public works program have been asked by Elmer J. Holland, who is both a CIO field staff member and a Pennsylvania State Senator.

Holland wrote to U. S. Sen. James Duff and several Pennsylvania congressmen pointing out that the returned veteran stands to lose his home and savings through layoffs now becoming widespread. With possible months of unemployment stretching before them, Holland said, these men are becoming desperate.

Cutbacks in defense orders, Holland wrote, "will bring hardship and sorrow to many homes in our industrial areas."

The veteran, he said, "used the money he saved while in the Army to make a down payment on a house and then settled down —just like any other good citizen—to make a happy home for his wife and family-to-be."

NOW UNEMPLOYED, these veterans and their families "are feeling the hand of eviction with their homes taken away because, through no fault of their own, they cannot secure work and maintain a sufficient income to meet this monthly payment on their homes," Holland wrote.

He pointed out that during the war the government called in the "master minds of production" to plan top productivity. Veterans are asking now why the same master minds cannot be recalled to develop productivity "to make the things that are so badly needed in America to make life worth living."

Communists in Europe "are gleefully waiting and watching our unemployment lines grow. The time to stop any signs of depression or recession is before it gets a big start," he said.

HOLLAND CALLED for his moratorium on mortgage payments when workers are laid off and cannot be placed in another position at equal pay by the State Employment Office.

Unless such legislation is adopted, Holland warned, "the men who made the big money during the war, through huge profits, will become even richer, for they will be able to buy foreclosed homes at 50% of their value and later sell at a big profit."

Providing jobs by planning a public works program was also advocated by the State Senator.

"Hospitals, schools, homes and roads are badly needed. It is a disgrace to our government that mental patients have to be placed in jail instead of in hospitals," Holland said.

Holland urged the legislators not to wait—"as we did in 1929" —until the Great Depression was at its height before anything was done. He urged that steps be taken at once to "stop it before it begins."

3 Midwest CIO Councils Act To Ease Job Layoff Problem

THREE STATE and county CIO councils have taken steps to meet the unemployment problem.

They are the Illinois and the Four County Councils, with headquarters in Moline, Ill., and the Milwaukee (Wis.) County Council.

The Illinois Council reported that unemployment is particularly heavy in the Rock Island-Moline-Davenport area, where farm equipment plants are centered.

Dir. Roy Cummins of the Illinois Labor Dept. told a State Council committee that the department would help the CIO to remedy the situation and would try to arrange meeting of Council representatives with Rep. Chiperfield (R.), and Sens. Douglas (D.) and Dirksen (R.).

It was hoped that the congressmen might help bring some defense contracts to the area. The meeting with the State official was arranged at the request of the Four County Council.

THE MILWAUKEE CIO Council reported the unemployment in the county has reached "a new high." To meet the situation a list of area plants where jobs are available was being compiled. A committee of CIO international union representatives will aid the council in making job referrals and helping meet the needs of the unemployed.

Jersey CIO Urges 8 Major Gains In Unemployment Pay

EIGHT MAJOR changes in the New Jersey unemployment compensation law have been urged by the State CIO Council.

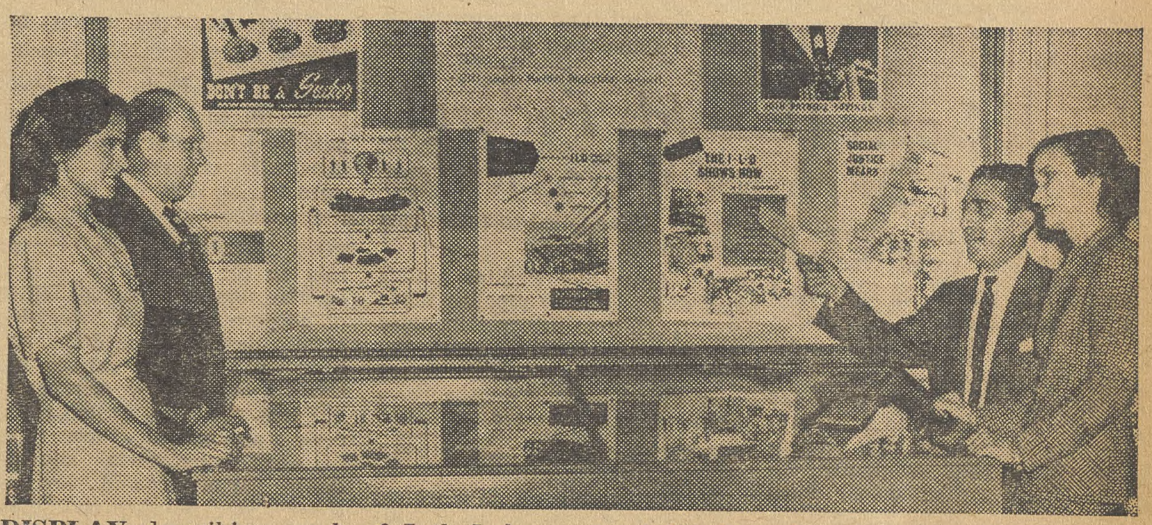
Testimony was presented to the employment security advisory group by Council Pres. Carl Holderman, Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz and Sol D. Kapelsohn, attorney for the Council. The CIO officials asked that their recommendations be presented to Gov.-elect Robert B. Meyner and next year's Legislature.

An increase in the maximum weekly benefit was sought, from the present $30 to $45 for those with no dependents, and $5 additional per week per dependent up to $65 for a claimant with four dependents. Actual benefits including dependent allowances would still be limited to two-thirds of the normal weekly wage.

Coverage would be extended to an additional 98,000 workers by bringing in employers with one or more employes instead of the present requirement of four or more employes.

THE CIO seeks elimination of the present worker tax for unemployment compensation in line with policy adopted in all but one other state.

The "active search for work" proof requirement would also be dropped and benefit payments would begin immediately when unemployment is caused by an employer lockout and after a four-week disqualification in strikes.



DISPLAY describing work of Intl. Labor Organization was sponsored by Greater Hartford (Conn.) Industrial Union Council at exhibition of Hartford Foreign Policy Association. Shown admiring it are (left to right) Mrs. Jane Wright, FPA director; Chairman William Lawlor, of the council's Community Services Committee; Council Sec.-Treas. Frank Cocheo and Mrs. Barbara Talcott of FPA.

For The Ladies—

A Blonde Swedish Unionist Of 22 Now Is Working For IUE

INGEGERD SCHOLANDER of Stockholm, Sweden—blond, pretty and 22—is in this country on an 18 months' training program in the labor movement.

On leave from the office staff of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions in Stockholm, she arrived in the United States last month, and went at once to headquarters of the CIO Electrical Workers in Washington, to work and observe how the union runs its affairs.

When the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was meeting in Stockholm last summer, Ingegerd met the American delegates and plans for the trip she'd been longing to take to the United States began to take shape. CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, who also is IUE's president, arranged for her to start her training in the IUE-CIO offices.

After finishing high school, Ingegerd went to night school to study shorthand and typewriting, and worked four years for Sweden's largest union, the Metal Workers, which has 270,000 members. Then she went to work for the confederation. Her father is a union member employed in the food industry, and she has three brothers.

During her stay in the U. S., Ingegerd hopes to learn all she can about American unions and see as much of the country as possible, while working and paying her own way. —H. R.

EXCHANGE UNIONIST.—Ingegerd Scholander of Stockholm, who is now working in IUE-CIO Washington headquarters, visits the CIO convention with Marguerite Eddins (left), and Eve Rubin (right), of IUE office staff.

How to Buy

By Sidney Margolius

For Labor Press Associated

MRS. PAUL HAWKINS of Kansas City, Mo., asks a question of vital interest to all parents. She writes:

"Last year we followed your advice—bought the plastic building blocks and a musical instrument (toy) along with other small items. A year later, these toys are still in favor. That's never happened before!

"Our son is six. My husband thinks he should have an erector set. I believe he is too young. He likes and uses small-size actual hammers, saws and screw drivers. I think more tools and possibly a carpenter's bench or work table would be best."

That's the smart approach—to seek toys of enduring play value, not the costly Christmas novelties children soon tire of. As Walter Peters, toy consultant for "The 2-to-5 World" newsletter has written, play-things should be capable of being used in a variety of ways for a long time.

He points out that a strong, adjustable easel, employed by a two-year-old child for purely sensory pleasure, will become a valuable tool at age eight. Similarly, a standard, well-made set of floor blocks can be used from babyhood, when they are merely pushed around, to the school years "when they can be built into little masterpieces of architecture."

Erector sets of course are another bread-and-butter plaything that will provide enduring play value, but most educators feel that few children under eight can handle the intricate metal sets. The set Mrs. Hawkins bought last year, which worked out well, is a simpler type made of colored plastic pieces which are easier to handle because the pieces fit together over knobs rather than with nuts and bolts. It costs about $4.

Another type of building set suitable for children six and up has small hollow bricks made of plastic that interlock so the child can build walls. The sets are $3 and $5, and include doorways, windows and other architectural features for constructing buildings.

On The Right Track

In buying a child tools, Mrs. Hawkins is again on the right track in selecting real ones in small sizes rather than the over-priced toy sets. The tools in such sets are often frustrating to a child because he really can't do anything with them.

In hammers, the cobbler type with a wide head makes it easier to strike a nail. Also, supply the child with nails that have a wide head, like plasterboard nails. The workbench, too, ought to be big and sturdy.

Similarly, for girls, housekeeping toys need to be a good size. For example, one toy expert advises buying smaller-size real plastic dishes in the five-and-tens, rather than the toy dish sets.

Among new items suggested by the Arts Cooperative Service, the nursery teachers' co-op with headquarters at 340 Amsterdam Ave., New York 24, N. Y., are stilts especially designed for smaller children. They are set eight inches from the floor, so even a 4½- or 5-year-old can use them without fear, let alone danger. These cost $2.

'Miracle' Ads Are Deflated

The current crop of "miracle" ad claims by toothpaste makers again has been condemned by the American Dental Association.

A conference of dental research scientists said claims for decay-preventing dentifrices are misleading and based upon incomplete research reports.

Dr. Harold Hillenbrand, ADA secretary, said the dental group "as yet knows of no satisfactory evidence that any dentifrice now on the market will actually prevent tooth decay."

Doctor Backs Labor's Health Stand

A NOTED doctor backs the stand taken by the nation's labor unions and has assailed the American Medical Association for its frantic opposition to comprehensive medical care.

He is Dr. James Howard Means, for 28 years professor of medicine at the Harvard Medical School and chief of the medical service at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He says the American people are not getting adequate medical care at a price they can afford, and blames the "standpattism" of the AMA.

"It is naive to suppose that what is good for the American Medical Association is also necessarily good for the nation," he declares in an interesting book called "Doctors, People and Government" (Little, Brown; $3.50).

The book is the story of the fight for better medical care, and the undying opposition of the AMA to anything that threatens its members' pocketbooks.

DR. MEANS favors comprehensive medical service and group medical practice in health insurance plans—which is what labor unions are seeking, and some have achieved.

Commercial insurance and Blue Shield plans, says Dr. Means, do not offer what the American people need most—services that will prevent disease as well as cure it. Such preventive services would cut wage losses due to illness and the high cost of hospitalized illness, which can wreck a family budget.

He declares that "the affairs of medicine are the affairs of the people no less than of the medical profession." Dr. Means calls organized medicine "a guild of doctors which seeks to preserve at all costs the privileged position of the medical profession" and is "too little interested in cooperation with the government to attain a national health program."

"The doctors seemingly are all for organization when it comes to politics, but they are often against it when it comes to integrating the patient's care," he says. **(LPA)**

ACWA Record On Housing Praised

THE CIO Clothing Workers is among the unions that have sponsored close to 7000 cooperative apartment dwellings in the New York City area.

These units have 28,000 rooms and represent a $100 million investment.

These are some of the facts set forth in "What Every Co-operator Should Know," which is published by the United Housing Foundation, to which the ACWA-CIO belongs.

Other unions that have taken part in the cooperative housing development and are members of the foundation are the AFL Meat Cutters, the AFL Electrical Workers and the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers.

Several photos of the ACWA-CIO projects are included among the illustrations used in the booklet and attest to the outstanding role the union has played in cooperative housing.

Louis H. Fink, foundation president, said the booklet was published because persons interested in cooperative housing were having difficulty in getting the answers to their questions.

THE GUIDE provides information on the advantages as well as the financial responsibilities of cooperative home ownership. It also describes the differences between true cooperatives and those sponsored by commercial builders. It also explains federal, state and city laws relating to cooperatives, analyzes down payments and carrying charges, and touches on the social aspects of cooperative housing.

Copies of the booklet are available at 25 cents each at the foundation's offices, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.

High Court Upholds Federal Control Of Natural Gas Rates

FEDERAL regulation of natural gas rates was sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court last week.

The Federal Power Commission must now decide whether rates charged by some 2300 gas producers who sell to interstate pipeline companies are reasonable. The FPC originally declined jurisdiction over such rates.

In a brief order, the court rejected the appeal of the Phillips Petroleum Co. from a ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. That ruling held that the Natural Gas Act of 1938 applied to such firms as Phillips.

Oil firms like Phillips gather gas and sell it to pipeline firms which sell it to utility companies all over the country. Thus, the price charged by the gatherers has a real bearing on the price charged to consumers.

EX-PRES. Truman once vetoed a measure sponsored by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.), an oil millionaire, which would have specifically exempted firms like Phillips from regulation by FPC. Later, the FPC came around to the Phillips viewpoint which exempted "production or gathering of natural gas" from regulation.

U. S. Sales Tax Would Hit Poor Hardest, Says Notre Dame Prof

THE PROPOSED national sales tax "puts the tax burden squarely on the shoulders of those least able to pay and it does so in direct proportion to their inability to pay."

So says Dr. Paul A. Montavon, economics professor at Notre Dame Univ., writing in The Grail, national Catholic magazine.

HIS ARTICLE says "the proponents of the sales tax are trying to undermine the principle of taxation based on ability to pay," and warns consumers not to be "fooled by high-pressure advertising" in favor of the tax.

"Present indications are," the professor says, "that the tax would be euphemistically called a 'manufacturer's uniform excise.' Nevertheless, the fact is that it is designed to be and would be paid by consumers."

Labeling the tax "regressive," the article points out that "those whose incomes are fully exhausted in purchasing the necessities of life would be paying a tax equal to a high proportion of their incomes, while those whose needs can be amply satisfied by the expenditure of only a small part of their incomes would be taxed at a much lower rate."

Montavon notes especially that imposing the tax at the manufacturer's level leads "most likely" to the probability that "the price of goods to the consumer will be higher by two or three times the amount of the tax."

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

REGIONAL DIR. Michael Mann and New Jersey CIO Council Pres. Carl Holderman gathered some of the top officers of various international unions and staff people at an informal dinner just before the 13th constitutional convention of the Council began.

Brother Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, attended. Carl McPeak, my assistant in charge of councils, and I were grateful for the opportunity to sit down and talk out Council problems with the outstanding leaders in New Jersey. Certainly Holdeman and Victor Leonardis, secretary-treasurer of the Council, have earned the deep respect of all those who have come in contact with them.

I have said many times that the role of the councils is one of the keys to CIO progress and it was particularly gratifying to see the way the leadership in New Jersey was preparing to meet the challenge of the tough days ahead.

AFTER THE WONDERFUL JOB that was done in the recent Jersey elections the Council might well have sat back and rested a bit. But not so. As Brother Holderman outlined their basic program to us, they are seeking to strengthen their organization and their county organizations by laying down firm policies that will enable the smaller groups to achieve financial and organizational stability. That's a healthy way to approach the problem.

It would not matter how great a program the National CIO set for its membership, it would not matter at all how fine the resolutions of our national convention sounded if there were not well organized councils to make these programs and resolutions come to life. I believe the Jersey leadership has the answers and we of National CIO are going to back them to the hilt.

As this column is written I am heading for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island State CIO Council conventions. I'll be able to report to you on these meetings next week.

WHILE THE WORK of the national convention went on, and even as Pres. Reuther was making his dramatic report of organizational gains in the past year, more than 450,000 new members in CIO, your field staff and the international unions were piling up more election victories.

On the West Coast, CIO's Irwin de Shetler reported victories at Somis Lemon, Seaboard Lemon and Oxnard Citrus Associations. CIO Field Rep. Syd Rose was in charge, assisted by Gilbert Garcia. De Shetler also reported a victory at the carrot shed in Tracy, Calif., with credit to CIO Rep. James Spangler and Local Org. Glen McGraw.

CIO Rubber Workers on the West Coast reported a victory at Rubber Corp. of California. The report came through URWA Reg. Dir. Floyd Gartrell. CIO's Chemical Workers won a victory at the Protane Gas Corp., Buechel, Ky. CIO Woodworkers won an election at Timber, Inc., in California. Intl. Org. Frank Gordon worked on this campaign.

Woodworkers' Intl. Org. Malcolm Trach worked on a victorious campaign at Atlas Plywood Corp., Grayling, Mich.

CIO's Paperworkers reported victories at Quality Paper Box, East Boston, Mass., with UPA Reps. Henry Carroll and Ed Moore, and CIO Rep. Frank Avallone working on the campaign, and another victory at Crowell Carton Co., Marshall, Mich., with credit due UPA Reps. Elzie Bush, Darrell King and UPA Reg. Dir. Nicholas Vrataric.

CIO Furniture Workers reported victory at the Oak Flooring Co., West Jefferson, N. C. CIO Shipbuilders reported victory at Simms Yacht Builders, Dorchester, Mass.

State Quits Court War On Alabama Anti-Union Law

FACED with a court test by the CIO Government & Civic Employees, the State of Alabama caved in and decided not to enforce the Solomon Act, which provides that any public employe who joins a union or retains his membership in one forfeits his rights to his job.

The law, passed in the last legislative session, was challenged by E. J. Habshey, member of the GCEOC-CIO local in Birmingham for State liquor store employes. Habshey was threatened with loss of his job and all his civil service merit system rights if he maintained his union membership.

THE SUIT, filed by the Birmingham firm of Cooper, Mitch and Black, acting under the direction of CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, asked for a temporary injunction restraining the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board from enforcing the law pending a test of its constitutionality.

GCEOC contends the law is unconstitutional for two reasons: First, it discriminates against membership in a labor union as against membership in a variety of other organizations ranging from the Ku Klux Klan to the Chamber of Commerce.

Second, it discriminates against only certain labor unions, since it specifically exempts teachers and employes of the Alabama State Docks Board, many of whom are members of of AFL unions.

No injunction was issued because of the board's action. The GCEOC is considering further action to have the statute removed from the books even though it is now inoperative.

Adlai On TV

Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic candidate for President, will deliver a "major address" at a Philadelphia Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner this week. His address will be aired at 11 p.m. EST, Dec. 12, over the CBS Television and ABC Radio networks.

Victory At Quad Cities—

UAW Wins Test Harvester Election

A UNANIMOUS vote for the CIO Auto Workers has been scored in the first representation election in the Quad Cities farm equipment center since workers turned against the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

With UE withdrawing from the ballot—as it has done many times in the past when faced with defeat by CIO unions—the UAW won unanimous designation by cafeteria workers in the East Moline Works of International Harvester.

The National Labor Relations Board election was preliminary to pending votes covering Harvester production and maintenance workers and the skilled trades unit. These workers, formerly members of UE Farm Equipment Div. Locals 104 and 106, have voted in local union referendums to quit UE and join UAW-CIO.

PAT GREATHOUSE, UAW Agricultural Implement Dept. director, hailed the vote of cafeteria workers, who said they "want the same union" as Harvester production workers.

In the Moline-Davenport-Rock Island area, the Labor Board now is conducting hearings on UAW election petitions covering workers in the Farmall and John Deere planter works as well as the Harvester plant.

The stalling tactics of Harvester management in the case of the East Moline election petition have been protested by the UAW local paper at the Melrose Park, Ill., I-H plant.

The Union Voice, official paper of Local 6, UAW-CIO, said that management and the UE-FE have combined to block certification of Local 104 as bargaining agent.

Members of Local 104 voted to disaffiliate from UE, which was ousted by CIO in 1949 for Communist leadership, and 85% of the members have signed UAW authorization cards.

THE LOCAL 6 publication said that UE and I-H are preventing an election "by stalling and prolonging the hearings with endless cross-examination of UAW-CIO witnesses and introduction of endless exhibits."

When UE lawyers make a statement, the company's attorneys agree and vice versa," the paper continued, "and the hearings are four weeks old with no end in sight."

Explaining the situation, the local said that the company has claimed that it dealt with UE only because of the law. In this case, however, the plant workers voted overwhelmingly to leave UE.

"In contradiction to its publicity, the company does not want an immediate election. The truth is that the company wants to prevent an election and keep UE. They would rather deal with a weak union, regardless of politics, than deal with a strong militant non-Communist union," the union paper said.

HOLLYWOOD-bound is 18-year-old Pat Clark, winner of Kansas CIO Council's talent contest. Sponsored by CIO Communications Workers Local 6405, she'll get two weeks in movieland.

Carey Challenges UE To Winner-Take-All Vote

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week challenged the United Electrical Workers to participate in "winner-take-all" elections in the General Electric and Westinghouse chains.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey announced that the union has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to hold elections in all plants of the two chains where IUE-CIO and UE represent the workers.

"We challenge the UE's leaders to consent to this winner-take-all election," declared Carey, who also is CIO secretary-treasurer.

"We challenge them to agree to a once-and-for-all determination of whether the workers in the world's largest electrical manufacturing chain (GE) want to be represented by the IUE-CIO or by men who are part of a worldwide conspiracy to undermine America's defenses and destroy democracy itself."

Carey said he was referring to James J. Matles and Julius Emspak, director of organization and secretary-treasurer respectively of UE.

Carey said that if all Westinghouse workers were in IUE they would have "complete unity" with all other workers in their companies — "something they could never achieve in UE."

"Our NLRB petition," he said, "offers the prospect of genuine unity to all GE workers, and even to all workers in the electrical manufacturing industry."

Randall Unit Urged To Aid U. S. Shipping

"WRITE A maritime report that will encourage the achievement and maintenance of an adequate U. S. Merchant Marine."

That was the advice of the CIO Maritime Committee to the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.

Hoyt Haddock, the committee's executive secretary, told the commission that trying to close the dollar gap by diverting more American trade to foreign ships is a failure. He said "such foreign revenues are greatly offset by the high port expenditures of foreign ships in U. S. ports."

A dollar spent on foreign ships closes the gap by only 8c, he said.

IUE Wins 3 In 3 Days

THREE election victories in as many days were scored recently by the CIO Electrical Workers.

At the Kings Electronics plants in Tuckahoe and New Rochelle, N. Y., IUE-CIO defeated an AFL federal local to win bargaining rights.

Two formerly unorganized plants, Western Hardware & Specialty in Milwaukee, Wisc., and Globe Industries, Dayton, O., voted on successive days to affiliate with IUE-CIO.

Packing Union Wins 8c Raise

A few hours before a strike deadline, the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week won an 8c hourly general wage increase from the Union Stockyards Co. at Fargo, N. D. The union also gained an additional 1c for night work, sick pay, and improvement in seniority rights.

TWU Gains In 2-Day Tieup

PHILADELPHIA parking lot workers, members of Local 700, CIO Transport Workers, won a two-day strike and a 12c increase last week. Approximately 350 men who daily park nearly 30,000 cars gained three paid holidays and other fringe benefits.

The workers are employed by the Sley Co., owners of more than 50 parking lots and garages in the Quaker City. Ten cents of the raise is payable immediately and the other 2c will be granted in six months.

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

UE Loses Right To Bargain At 2 Coast Firms

FAILURE OF three local officers to sign non-Communist affidavits led the National Labor Relations Board to set aside two orders directing two California firms to bargain with the United Electrical Workers.

The concerns are the Square D Co., Los Angeles, and Pryne & Co., Inc., Pomona.

The officers involved are trustees. The board found that the national union's constitution designated the trustees of local unions as officers. The Taft-Hartley Act requires that all officers of the union must file non-Communist affidavits before bringing any case before the NLRB.

The Spirit Of 1937—

Little People Put Up A Fight In Port Arthur

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

"There hasn't been anything like it since 1937."

Veteran CIO staff members, their memories going back 15 or more years to the robust days of mass organizing, so commented last week on the situation in Port Arthur, Tex.

The waters of Sabine Lake, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, lap at Port Arthur's front doors. Seagoing tankers poke their sharp bows within a short distance of the city's main street to gulp in thousand-gallon swallows the products of her refineries.

At night, the burning exhaust gases of those refineries light eerie fires against the black skies.

A Union Town

Nearly half of the city's 60,000 population are union members or the families of union members. The CIO Oil Workers saw to that years ago. They fought often, long and always bitterly to win standards that are the envy of the industry.

This is the story not of oil workers but of little people that too often are forgotten once the major industry of their area is organized. This is the story of Port Arthur and its hotel workers, restaurant help, the carhops in drive-ins and the clerks who stand behind the counters of the stores along Procter St., Port Arthur's "main stem."

They couldn't help being envious, these people, of the scale of wages that oil workers commanded. They had sense, too, these people, and knew that those wages came with organization.

Suddenly, spontaneously, without the prompting or prodding of a union organizer, these people demanded organization by the CIO.

They Got Help

They got it—until their numbers swamped the facilities of the OWIU office staff. A call for help went out and a representative of the CIO Distributive Workers was sent to Port Arthur to set up a union for the service industry workers.

The storm broke. Reaction against the attempt by these workers to organize erupted with all the swiftness and violence of a hurricane racing in over the Gulf. It was 1937 all over again.

Back in those days, when the Oil Workrs were getting their first unsure footing in the industry, the cry of communism was raised.

Martin Dies of the House un-American Committee fame saw a link between the CIO and the efforts of the Soviet to dominate the oil fields of Texas. A newspaper headline told the world, "Red query in Sabine sector is promised."

Almost the identical headline appeared last week.

There's a new set of players on today's stage, a new crowd of headline-hunters sees an old menace in Port Arthur's organizing effort.

Low Wages, Long Hours

The long arm of the Kremlin, according to Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, was behind DPO's *efforts to raise the wages of a hotel porter who was working 14 hours a day, seven days a week, for $22 a week . . . or behind the dime store clerk working 48 hours for $18 . . . or of kitchen help in Port Arthur's restaurants who got $12-$15 a week for as many as 63 hours work.*

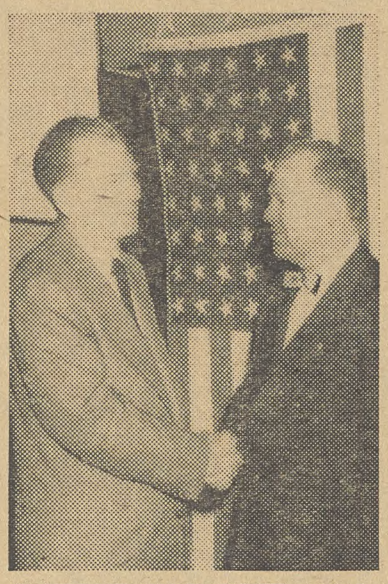
The 1937 furor against communism was revived and Port Arthur's name was on the front pages of every Texas paper recently when several hundred workers struck in protest against such wages and conditions.

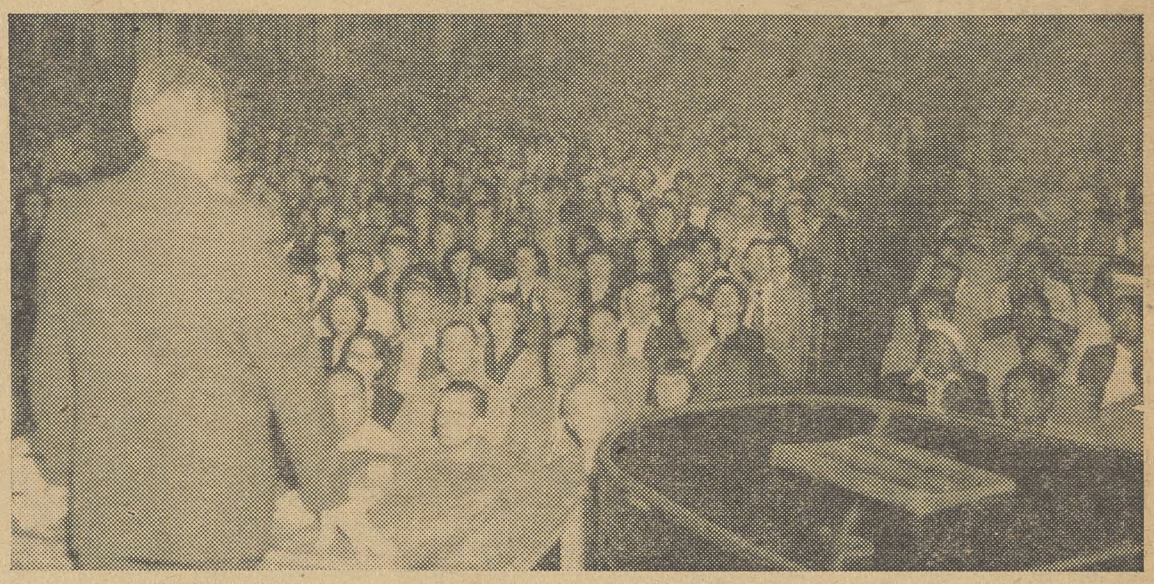
There were political ramifications behind the attack on the strikers. Texas power politics was being played and some newspapers were brave enough to say so.

They saw Sheppered's move as a bid for the governorship as a red-fighter. They knew that Port Arthur was in Gov. Allan Shiver's home county and the only county he did not carry when he won his seat in Austin, the State capital. They recalled that Shivers led the Texas-for-Eisenhower campaign in 1952.

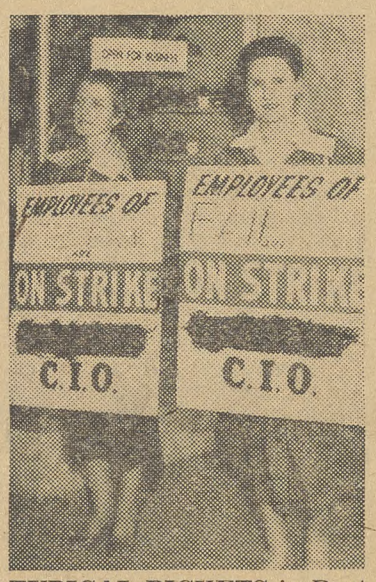
Communism became the big issue in Port Arthur and all over Texas. A "Little McCarthy" committee was called into session to probe the DPO as well as other unions tried and expelled years ago from CIO because of Communist-domination.

Port Arthur's employers, beset by nearly 30 strikes, pleaded that they had the highest respect for CIO—that the Oil Workers long ago proved their "respectability." But it was a Communist union they feared, they said.





A FIGHT FOR LIFE—Under bitter attack from business groups and Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, some 3000 CIO retail workers are fighting for their union rights in Port Arthur, Gulf Coast oil center. At right, a mass meeting of the workers, newly-chartered as CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814. At left, CIO National Rep. Fred C. Peiper and State CIO Council Sec.-Treas. J. Roy Harrington pledge backing to Port Arthur strikers, who also have been aided by CIO Oil Workers and local AFL unions in battle for decent contracts.



TYPICAL PICKETS in Port Arthur were Pearl Conner (left) and Georgia Aiken.

To ally this fear and form a basis for honest bargaining to end the strike, CIO recalled the DPO and the strikers voted to become the CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814, chartered directly to CIO.

A Catholic priest, a Protestant minister and an American Legion official agreed to serve on a committee to check on any ties between the old DPO and the new LIU. To date, they have found none, nor will they find any.

Unhappily, this story can't report that the employers sat down to negotiate and everybody lived happily ever after. Resistance continued as strong as ever and it became clear to the strikers that unionism, not communism, was what the employers had been fighting all along.

Along Procter St., though, the store clerks continue to picket undaunted. Business should be booming as Christmas nears but store managers gaze up and down empty aisles as barren to customers as though the front doors were locked.

Business Lags

The dime stores have installed carts and checkout stands like supermarkets to meet the needs of a trickle of customers that cross picket lines in a good union town.

Clothing stores advertise for help and tell customers to serve themselves and save.

Some of Port Arthur's biggest, best and busiest restaurants closed their doors rather than continue the futile fight.

The city's major hotels have effective picket lines at their doors.

Last week, a mass meeting of CIO and AFL leaders from all over Jefferson County—where there are 15,000 OWIU members—pledged support to the strike and together planned new methods to make it even more effective.

It's too soon to write the end of the story but not too early to make a prediction. With the spirit evident along Procter St., in the old CIO Maritime Union hall to which strike headquarters has just moved, and on the faces of the strikers themselves, the answer is plain.

It's victory—and 1937 all over again.

Joe Sinks His Teeth Into Real Juicy Case Of Spies—And That's For Sure

JOE McCARTHY, who has been known to bite off more than he can chew, has got his teeth into a real juicy spy case—*and this time there's not a doubt in the world about it.*

The facts about this spy case are all there for anyone to digest, including Wisconsin's Republican Senator, and they don't need any television, subpenas, allegations, innuendos, closed hearings or big headlines to liven up the story. *And they're all red, to boot.*

The crimson-hued case of spies was tracked down near Oshawa, the Ontario industrial city where CIO-CCL Auto Workers and Steelworkers are strongly organized. And the spies, as reported by the Oshawa Times-Gazette, were arraigned, put into custody, imprisoned in a wicker basket, and sent off by express to Sen. McCarthy for his fullest investigation.

What's this case of northern spies all about? Just precisely that. A group of McCarthy's sardonic admirers on the Toronto Globe & Mail rounded up a carton of "Northern Spies," the pride of Canada's apple orchards. For good measure, they tossed in a McIntosh "Red." *And the whole package came from the "Red Wing" orchards, natch.*

Boss Tosses The Book—It's A Boomerang

THE HINDE & Dauch Co. in Detroit "threw the book" at Local 998, CIO Paperworkers, but it proved to be a boomerang.

The firm tried to force some 20 changes in the contract in an effort to eliminate the local as an effective representative of the 140 workers. It penalized seven employes 30 days.

It moved dies out of the plant —thus attempting to eliminate a number of jobs—while the local was holding its annual picnic.

That touched off a 71-day strike. The walkout ended when H&D agreed to an 8c hourly general increase, a 5c hourly adjustment for maintenance workers and boiler operators, and a general improvement of the pact.

Shoe Workers Sign Brown Pact

The CIO Shoe Workers and the Brown Shoe Co. have reached a new agreement, retroactive to Nov. 1, containing a wage escalator clause, the modified union shop, and improved health, welfare and hospitalization provisions. The contract covers nearly 5000 union members, and will run for two years.

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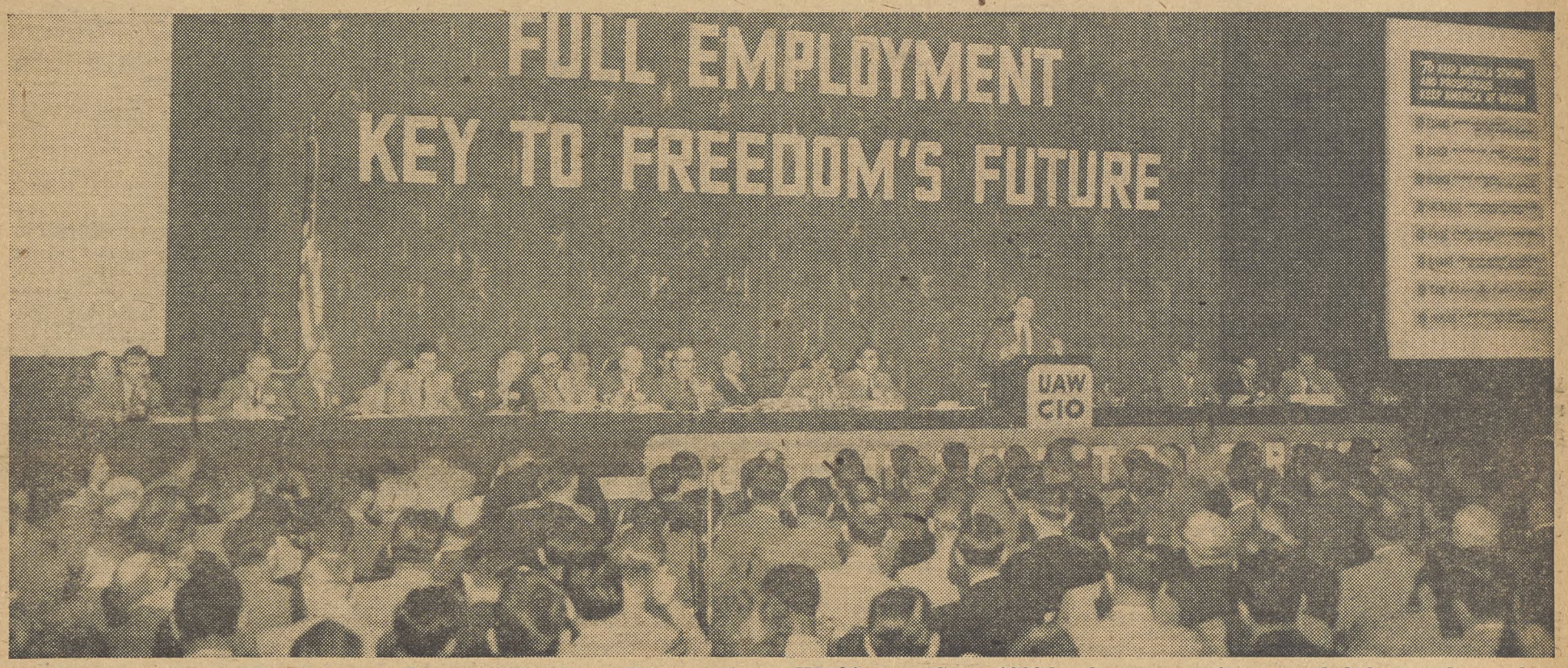
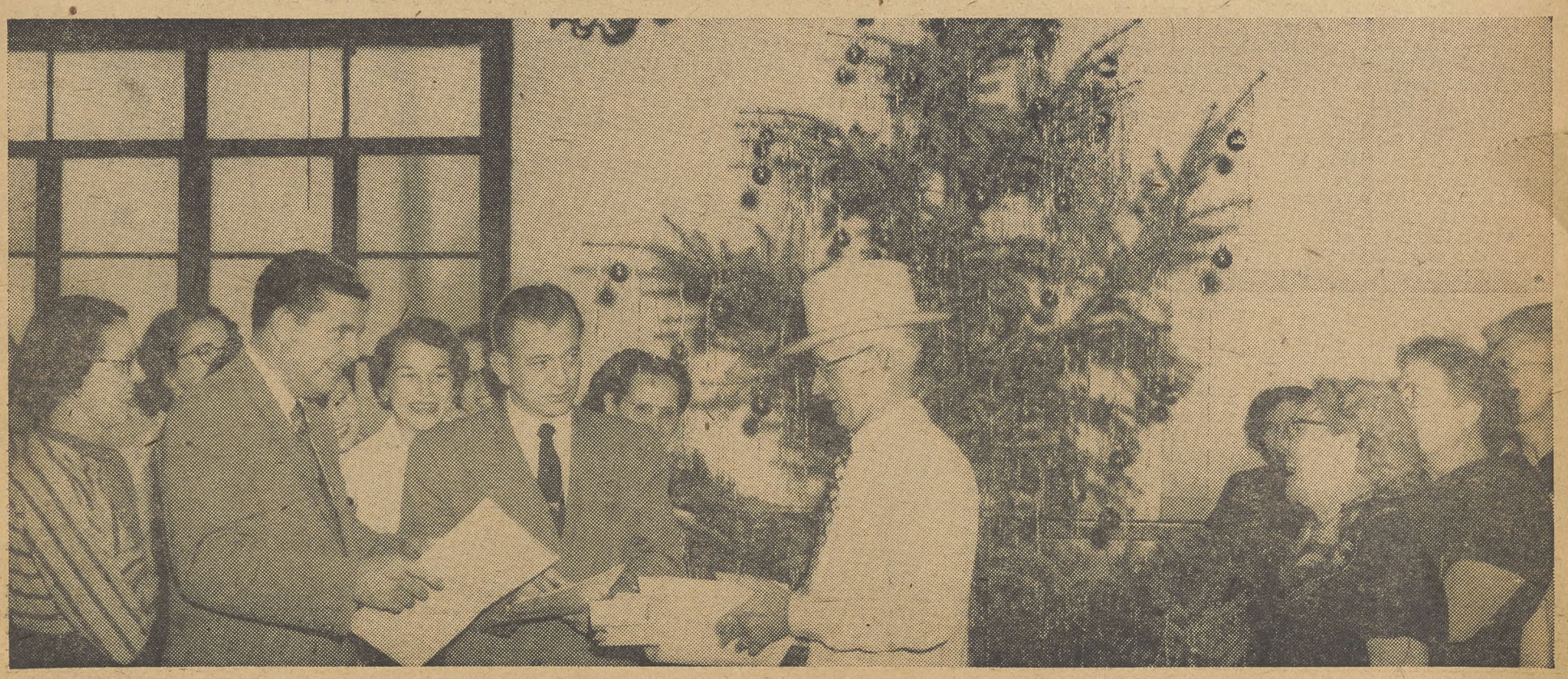
'Keep America On The Job'

UAW Begins Drive To Stop Mass Layoffs

—See Pages 6-7



'Little Men' of big business who anticipate "a small, corrective depression" as "very possible and perhaps even desirable" were vigorously condemned by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther (above), addressing national full employment conference in Washington. Some 1000 local representatives attended the two-day parley, adopted a wide-range "Keep America At Work" program, and urged Pres. Eisenhower to implement the Full Employment Act to curb the fast developing layoff trend. (For a full report of the conference, see Pages 6 & 7).



'White Christmas' came early in Christmas-tree decorated hall of CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814, on strike in Port Arthur, Tex., when Deputy Sheriff Newt Reese (center) showed up with an armful of citations. He's serving them on CIO National Rep. Fred Pieper and Knox Walker, CIO representative (at left), while striking CIO retail workers find situation amusing. Legal papers were served in anti-picketing suit brought by 12 of the struck Port Arthur firms. But the latest employers' move failed. (See Page 12.)

'Bull Of The Woods' Learns The Hard Way

THE FOREMEN at General Motors don't have much trouble preaching safety, but they sure have a tough time practicing it.

At least that's the story reported in The Transmitter, publication of the CIO Auto Workers local in the GM factory at Saginaw, Mich., which makes transmissions for Chevrolets. Here's the story:

Attempting to speed up production in Dept. 54, one foreman, Jim Withrow, suffered the loss of his finger.

Harry Pritchard couldn't keep his fingers out of trouble. Frank Shulaw darn near lost his whole hand. Harold Johnson is walking around with a stub, and now Jim "Speedup" Withrow has joined the elite circle.

Cheating a man out of a job, or sending him to an early grave by a speedup is a crime. Crime doesn't pay. Just ask Harry, Harold, Frank or Jim.

It certainly is no chore to separate the sheep from the goats, or members of supervision from members of stupidvision. They separate themselves.

Fortunately this mad speedup scheme of foreman Withrow's backfired on him.

A new hire had been operating this job. Withrow insisted that the new worker operate the job Withrow's way. *The new worker evidently recognized the folly and danger. He refused to run the job as foreman Withrow insisted it be run.*

One argument led to another. One threat led to another. Finally, unable to stand the badgering, the worker quit and went home.

Withrow then eagerly took the worker's place at the machine. It looked like a premeditated plan. With the worker out of the way, foreman Withrow started to speed up the job as he tried to force the new employe to do.

The net result is now known. *The worker who quit still has 10 fingers. Jim has nine.*

Isn't it hitting below the belt when a member of management has to badger a worker to quit his job, and then move in on the job and speed up production?

"It is not the policy of your editor to say anything bad about anyone," The Transmitter noted. "Therefore, in the case of foreman Jim Withrow we say . . . *good.*"

IUE Wins At Lynn, Sets GE Pay Goals

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week defeated the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in National Labor Relations Board elections at the General Electric plants at Lynn and Everett, Mass., as IUE-CIO drew up contract demands for the entire GE chain.

There were two elections, one for the production and maintenance workers, and the other for the office workers.

The results in the first election were: IUE 5546, UE 4806, no union 66, and challenged 533. Votes cast by the office workers tallied: IUE 852, UE 276, AFL Office Employees 306, no union 25, and challenged 434.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, accused GE of playing "footsie" with both the UE and AFL.

EARIER, the union's GE Conference Board at a meeting at Boston mapped contract proposals for 78,000 UE members in GE plants. Demands for a "substantial" pay increase and the guaranteed annual wage highlighted the program.

The exact amount of the general wage increase will be determined by conditions when negotiations open in about four months.

The union in addition wants a companywide minimum rate of $1.25 an hour; reinstatement of the profit sharing plan, cancelled with UE connivance in 1947; equal pay for equal work for women, and a better pension plan under which GE cannot cut payments.

IN DISCUSSING the guaranteed annual wage, IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey told the conference.

"We intend to press in our next negotiations for a guaranteed annual wage in order to provide hourly and weekly paid workers the same assurance of income that is given to corporation officials and supervisors. We have to live by the year just as they do, our bills go on whether we are laid off or not.

"With such a guaranteed annual wage program widely extended, American workers will have a secure income, the nation will have secure purchasing power, and our economy will be freer than ever before from fear of recession or depression."

★ Carey Raps GE's Order On Firings

DEFENSE against Communist industrial espionage and sabotage is not served by "picking on" rank and file workers and letting ringleaders go free, Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers declared last week.

Commenting on the General Electric Co.'s new "security" plan, Carey noted that it took three years of evasion and double-talk by the firm before IUE-CIO warnings about the danger of having Communist-dominated unions like the United Electrical Workers associated with its plants sank in.

"GE would, by its procedure, fire or suspend some rank and file workers who were dupes of Communist leaders," he said.

"But GE proposes to do nothing to interfere with the national ringleaders of the UE who direct all UE members. I refer to James Matles, UE organizational director, and Julius Emspak, UE secretary-treasurer, who have consistently refused to testify on their Communist connections."

The company announced it will discharge any employe who admits being a Communist, a spy or a saboteur. It will suspend without pay an employe, accused of being a Communist in sworn testimony before a government agency, who declines to give rebuttal testimony under oath, or who invokes the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify concerning Communist affiliations.

Carey also challenged GE to agree to the IUE-CIO's petition for a chain-wide representation election so as "to eliminate once and for all and at one blow the Communist control in its plants where UE has bargaining rights."

Give A Buck To PAC

U. S. Reports Sharp Climb In Jobless

A SHARP monthly increase in unemployment figures was reported last week by federal agencies, but Commerce Sec. Weeks nevertheless claimed that the job situation "continues to be favorable."

The Census Bureau reported the number of unemployed climbed by 266,000 in the period from Oct. 10 to Nov. 14. It was the biggest monthly climb this year. The total is 1,428,000.

And the Labor Dept. Bureau of Employment Security reported new claims for jobless compensation benefits are at the highest point of the year, while continued claims are above one million.

LAYOFFS in manufacturing industry are the chief cause of the unemployment increase. Three per cent of the nation's factory workers, it was estimated, now are unemployed, compared with 2% a year ago.

Another federal report said that the factory hiring rate dropped by 15% in October, while the layoff rate has doubled in the past four months.

In Michigan, unemployment totals 125,000—the highest in 16 months. **(See Pages 6 and 7 for story on CIO Auto Workers full employment conference.)**

CIO Hits Court Curb On Union Free Speech

STRIKERS who say things that aren't "nice" about their employers during a walkout are fair game for firings, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled last week in a 6-3 decision strongly protested by the CIO.

The case grew out of a strike by the AFL Electrical Workers against television station WBTV, Charlotte, N. C., in 1949. The station discharged nine strikers for distributing handbills critical of the quality of its broadcasts and hinting it considered the community a "second class city." There was no mention of the strike on the handbills.

As a result of the firings, the union lost its majority and the company refused to bargain. The union appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, which upheld the firings. The District of Columbia U. S. Circuit Court reversed the ruling.

THE SUPREME COURT majority, in reversing the Circuit Court, agreed with the opinion of Justice Harold Burton that "there is no more elemental cause for discharge of an employe that disloyalty to his employer."

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers, attacked that stand as a "dangerous concept" which sharply restrict's labor's right of free speech in a strike.

The high court took an unrealistic view of strikes, he said, disregarding the fact that quite often "nice things aren't said by the participants on one side or the other." The ruling apparently was based on the fact that the court considered the handbill "not nice," he added.

SORRY VESTIGE OF SLAVERY—That's what racial segregation in public schools was called in arguments before the U. S. Supreme Court by attorneys for National Association for Advancement of Colored People. From left: Harold P. Boulware, Thurgood Marshall and Spottswood W. Robinson.

HST's School Brief Gets GOP Backing

THE LEGAL arguments of the Truman Administration against segregated schools received support of the Eisenhower Administration before the Supreme Court last week.

As the court heard three days of oral argument on five cases of school segregation, Assistant Atty. Gen. Lee Rankin—under close questioning by the justices—said flatly:

"It is the position of the Dept. of Justice that the 14th Amendment does not permit any discrimination based on race or color."

Rankin was questioned concerning a non-committal "friend of the court" brief filed earlier by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell. That brief said the court had authority to outlaw segregation but took no definite stand.

THEN RANKIN voiced his flat statement, and said the department is adopting the same anti-segregation stand taken by the Truman Administration. In a brief last year, former Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery said school bias should be outlawed as unconstitutional.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, led by Thurgood Marshall, earlier told the court that segregated education is a "sorry heritage from slavery."

The NAACP lawyers argued that civil rights legislation at the end of the Civil War was aimed at all racial caste legislation and sought "complete equality" for all Americans. They also struck at arguments for "separate but equal" schools.

Ohio CIO Fighting Mad Over GOP Failures

By AL ZACK

A FIGHTING MAD Ohio CIO Council last week detailed its grievances against the Administration, Congress and the Ohio Legislature, and planned to make its protest felt at the ballot box in 1954.

In three days of meetings at Cincinnati's Hotel Sheraton-Gibson, the 1250 delegates to the largest convention in Ohio CIO's history found one ray of hope.

"The public as a whole," it said, "is fed up with the new Administration's lack of leadership and its inclination to turn the country over to Big Business lock, stock and barrel."

But there was no inclination on the part of the delegates to sit back and wait prayerfully for a miraculous solution. *Rather, they decided upon an all-out PAC campaign to elect public servants "dedicated to the welfare of the people."*

The principal speakers, led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), bluntly attacked the Administration's failures and the giveaway tactics of Congress. By resolution, the delegates roundly condemned much of what they found on the national scene and the record of failure chalked up by the Ohio Legislature.

Lengthy Grievances

Pres. James P. Griffin, CIO Steelworkers district director from Youngstown, set the pitch in his hard-hitting keynote speech, and the officers' report to the convention spelled out the Ohio CIO's list of grievances.

Of Congress, the report said its record had been one of enactment to aid and enrich those least in need, while it failed to adopt measures for the most needy.

Of the Administration, the report observed that "the team is supposed to push in one direction" but "the direction of the Eisenhower 'team' is away from the people and toward entrenched, extreme conservatism."

Bitter Disappointment

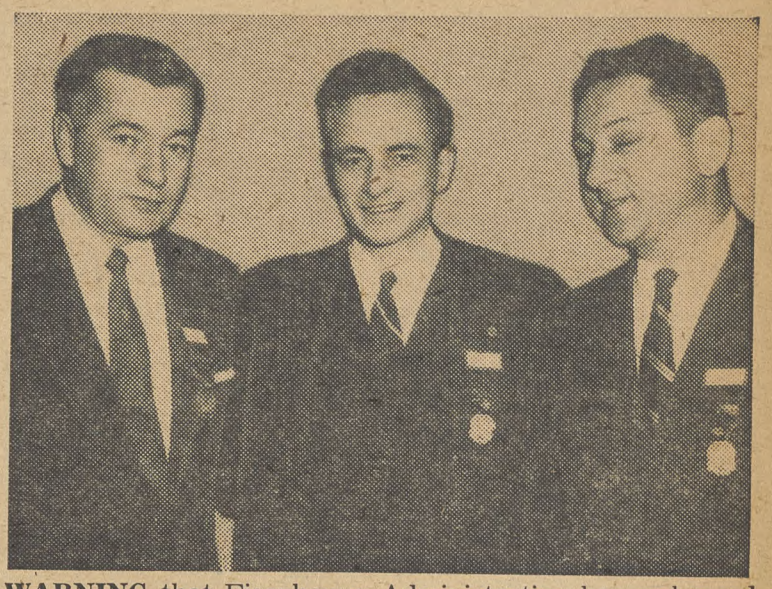
Of the Ohio Legislature, the report expressed "bitter disappointment" shared by "those who hopefully looked . . . for some sound progress in labor and social legislation."

"The 100th General Assembly," Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman told the convention, "did nothing in an era when all the facts pointed to an obvious need for modernizing social legislation."

Adopting a series of resolutions, the convention:

- Charged the Eisenhower Administration with "dismantling and weakening" important social welfare functions of government and demanded the Administration reverse its policy to "strengthen the economic and social fiber of the country."
- Called for a federal program to meet the threat of recession and depression "by strengthening and broadening the base of consumer purchasing power."
- Urged that present immigration laws be replaced by those "consistent with 20th century conditions and ideals."
- Pledged to fight with increased vigor "to realize the democratic rights promised by our Constitution regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."
- Pledged its full support to every CIO union fighting for the guaranteed annual wage.
- Offered support to legislative measures which would insure farmers maintaining a just income.
- Reaffirmed its demand for repeal of the unfair and unjust Taft-Hartley Law and condemned the return of "government by injunction" in Ohio.
- Condemned the federal sales tax, whether presented openly or in disguise as a manufacturers' excise tax.
- Pledged support for "the maintenance of the integrity of our school system."

HARD-HITTING attack on GOP policies by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn., at left) at Ohio Council convention brought congratulations from Jack Kroll, National CIO PAC director and Council president-emeritus.



WARNING that Eisenhower Administration has embraced McCarthyism was voiced by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (center), photographed with Pres. James Griffin (left) and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman at Ohio CIO parley.

Unity

Unity was the watchword of the Ohio CIO Council convention—and nowhere was it better demonstrated than in the election of officers.

Steelworker James P. Griffin was unanimously re-elected president for his second term. Steelworker Jacob Clayman was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer for his sixth term.

And 19 vice-presidents, comprising the state executive board, were unanimously elected from all sections of the state and from a variety of international unions—all without opposition.

Lausche Seeks Another Term

THE 1954 Ohio political prospect was clarified last week, when Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche announced he will seek reelection to his fifth term.

A short time later, Sen. Burke (D.)—named a few weeks ago by Gov. Lausche to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Taft (R.)—announced that he would seek election to a full Senate term.

Ohio Petition Drive Seeks Better Compensation Law

THREE MAJOR TASKS—all of them tough—will be on the Ohio CIO Council's schedule for the coming year. Rolling up its collective sleeves, the Ohio CIO voted to:

- Undertake the gigantic task of revamping the state workmen's compensation law by the initiative petition and referendum route.
- Drive to register 750,000 more voters for the important congressional elections of 1954.
- Seek to revamp state election laws which are "so rigged as to discourage voting."

Pres. James P. Griffin said the petition campaign was designed to "appeal to the people from the Legislature's failure to extend substantial justice to the 335,000 workers injured yearly in our shops and factories and the widows and children of the 1250 who are normally killed each year by the industrial machine."

THE STATE CIO will undertake a petition campaign demanding the Legislature adequately care for injured workers. It will, CIO leaders believe, become the major issue in state elections during 1954.

Under Ohio law, the people can force the Legislature to act on a specific issue by submitting signed petitions. If the Legislature fails to act favorably, they can force the issue onto the ballot in the next general election.

Complicated and surrounded by legislative red tape, the initiative petition and referendum issue is little used in Ohio, but CIO is tackling the job to gain a better compensation program.

The Ohio CIO-PAC reported its surveys showed more than a million potential voters in urban areas are not registered and thus are not eligible to vote.

"We are determined to cut that figure by 75% between now and Sept. 22, last date for registration," the PAC said.

Question

"People often ask me to discuss my views on the Eisenhower program," Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the Ohio CIO convention.

"I tell them it would be the shortest speech of my career. The only thing I could say in such a speech," the Senator said with a grin, "would be:

"What program?"

Carey Predicts GOP Will Keep On Using Smearcase

THE EISENHOWER Administration last week was branded as a convert to McCarthyism by a succession of major speakers at the Ohio CIO convention.

Top CIO spokesman and convention guests unanimously condemned the smear tactics of Sen. McCarthy. And CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in discussing the Harry Dexter White case, charged:

"The record shows that this Administration has deliberately embraced McCarthyism and intends to keep on using it wherever and whenever it is politically expedient."

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, president-emeritus of the big Ohio Council, joined in the attack, saying the Republicans were trying to remain in power by "waving the red flag in the American people's eye" and "using the FBI as a political instrument."

Kroll accused the GOP of following the pattern "set by dictators of Russia, Germany, Italy and Spain"—the scare technique and the secret police.

"McCarthyism," Carey explained, *"is a coldly calculated political device by which the reactionaries hope to maintain big business control of our government for an endless period."*

Carey declared the Administration's adoption of McCarthyism is "clearly the reason for the disgraceful and lieing attack" on the patriotism of former Pres. Truman by "a top Administration spokesman—Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr."

"It seems to me crystal clear," he added, "that we in the CIO — an organization which has always militantly fought the good fight for freedom of thought and expression—must be in the forefront of this battle."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) hit out at the "hindsight" of the Eisenhower Administration. Referring to the White case, the Senator said:

"I'm not in favor of combing the graveyards for those who betrayed us. It isn't going to do us any good now. If some of those who are now waving the bloody shirt had done one-tenth as much to fight the menace of Communism as have religious leaders and labor leaders, the world would have been rid of the Communist threat today."

Three secretary-treasurers of major CIO unions warned the delegates of a developing economic recession in America.

I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers and for many years a vice-president of the Ohio CIO, warned that unemployment is certain to rise during the coming year. Abel predicted that when the USA-CIO opens discussions with the steel industry next spring, the industry "may be ready to give serious consideration to the guaranteed annual wage."

Emil Mazey, Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, likewise discussed the serious unemployment picture and hit out at those who consider a "little depression" a good thing. Mazey said the UAW had asked Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams to call a special legislative session to deal with the problem of mounting unemployment in that state and he urged the Ohio CIO to take similar action.

John Chupka, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers, told the convention that his organization had already felt the "storm of unemployment. He said "we've been hit and hit hard during the last six to nine months."

Murray Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau, told the delegates it was possible to have a healthy economy even without war or preparations for war. Our major objective, he said, should be to gear our economy "primarily to consumption rather than production."

Atoms For Peace

Pres. Eisenhower has proposed a unique, practical first step for transporting the almost unbelievable power of atomic energy from the negative, destructive field of war into the positive realm of peacetime humanitarianism.

True, the specifics of the President's proposals have yet to be unveiled. As yet, the Soviet Union has been demonstrating only its automatic reflex rejection of every Western proposal—stupidly contending that somehow this proposal for peace is a threat of war. Of course, some diehard isolationists on Capitol Hill are muttering that "it can't work."

Discussion and debate, which are so much a part of our democratic way of life, may well improve and strengthen this germ of a plan for universal use of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

Certainly, Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for such use of an international uranium stockpile is in line with the CIO's convention thinking. The convention strenously urged that this new force be harnessed for "good as well as evil"—that it be used "for power, medicine, biology and other civilian uses."

Implicit in the Eisenhower proposal for international control is the second thought the CIO convention expressed: that the government maintain ownership and control of fissionable material and atomic energy patents for the benefit of all the people who paid the cost of atomic development to date.

Prodded by an awareness of the horror of wartime use of atomic energy, guided by a desire to serve the interests of world peace and dedicated to the service of humanity, we can yet make atomic energy the servant—not the master—of mankind.

Nobel Prize Winner

Every American can share a bit in the pride that Gen. George C. Marshall has received the Nobel Prize for peace.

George Marshall has been the very model of a top-ranking general in a democratic society.

He was the architect of a mighty army that helped defeat the Axis. Then, at a time when retirement was in sight, he served Pres. Truman as Secretary of State—and presented the world with the Marshall Plan, which became the symbol of American democracy's will for peace and prosperity.

Little men from the isolationist camp have sniped at George Marshall, and in their fury at Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, have gone so far as to call him a "front man for traitors." The idealism of the Marshall Plan has been hacked down by short-sighted congressmen and administrators.

But the concept which George Marshall sponsored is remembered with gratitude by the peoples of the world. The Nobel Prize, awarded to the General in Oslo last week, will be remembered long after the petty attacks on a great American have been forgotten.

Action Will Tell

Two leading "balance the budget" Congressmen, Republican Curtis of Nebraska and Republican Reed of New York, staunchly deny they intend to cut out the insurance features of the Social Security program in favor of the disastrous "pay as you go" plan sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. Welcome words—but we'll make our final judgment on the basis of congressional action, not pre-Congress speeches.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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President

JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
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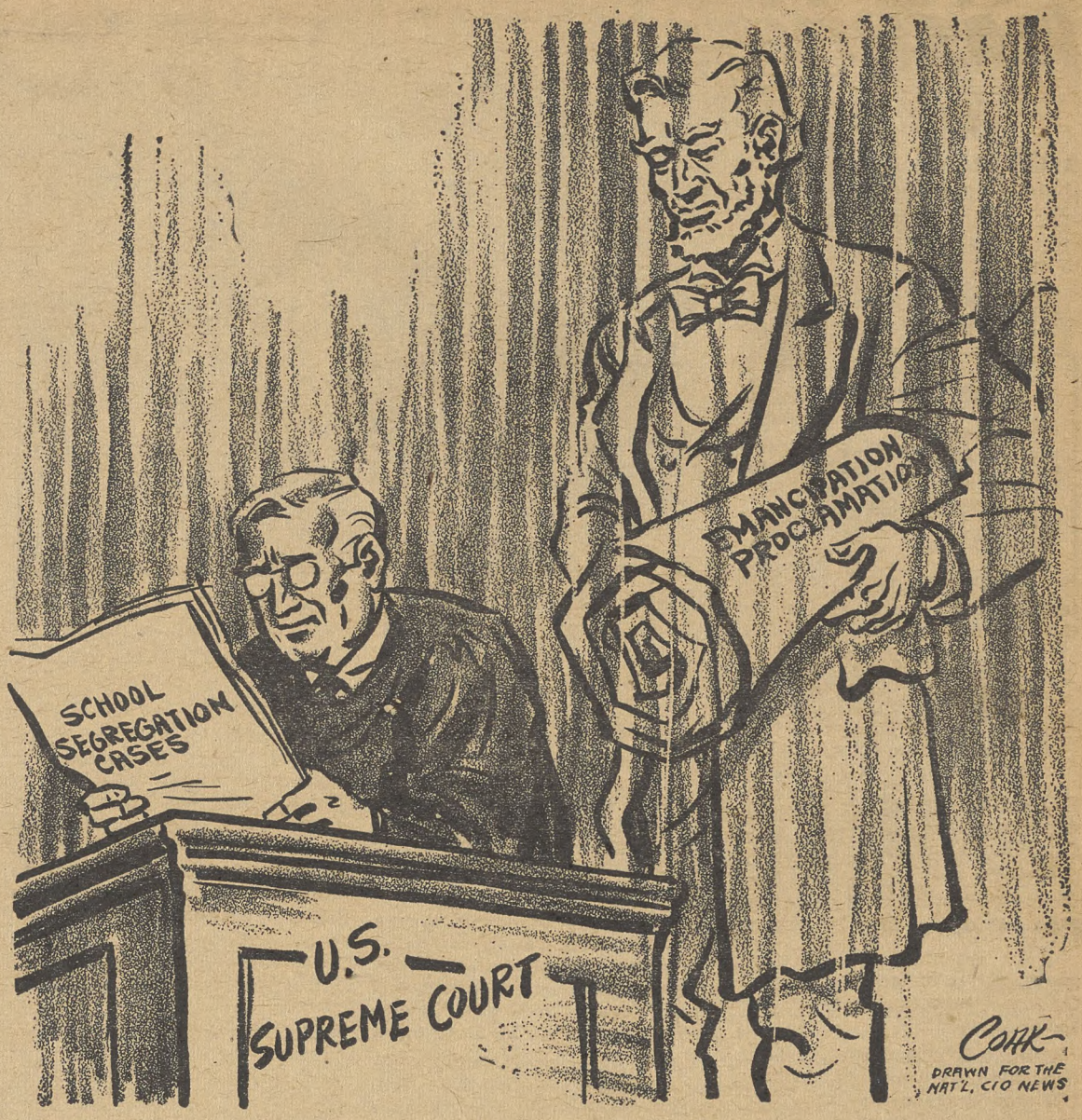
'Can I Be Of Any Help?'



In Other Words—

We Mean Business On Annual Wages

By REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

Joint labor-management studies of the guaranteed annual wage, the avowed goal of several CIO unions, are urged by Father Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Council, in his weekly column.

THE GUARANTEED annual wage is standing by in the wings ready to take the center of the collective bargaining stage as soon as contract negotiations are opened up again in the auto, steel and electrical manufacturing industries.

The CIO unions in these bellwether industries have publicly announced that the GAW is their next major objective. There is every reason to believe that they mean business and are not merely using the GAW as a talking point.

Their GAW (argument) up to this point has been couched in generalities, but it is well known that their research people are now putting the finishing touches on detailed proposals which will be publicly unveiled within the near future. The publication of these proposals, which are being worked out with the professional advice of some of the best economists in the United States, will mark the official opening of what promises to be one of the most important chapters in the history of collective bargaining in the United States.

C. of C. Counter-Attacks

The long-range importance and far-reaching implications of this concerted drive for the guaranteed wage are clearly recognized by the business community and are now being seriously discussed in business-sponsored publications. A counter-offensive against the CIO's forthcoming proposals has already been launched, with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce supplying much of the ammunition in a new booklet.

On second thought, "counter-offensive" is probably not the correct word to characterize the strategy of the Chamber of Commerce. The C. of C. is very much on the defensive. This is most unfortunate, in our opinion, for the guaranteed annual wage can never be achieved on a broad scale—without excessive governmental intervention—until American industry becomes enthusiastic about the idea.

Some employers, Prof. Joseph Snider pointed out in a book entitled "The Guarantee of Work and Wages," shy away from the guaranteed annual wage altogether. This, he says, is "an ostrich-like attitude." Employers cannot hide from something which is already here.

Prof. Snider concludes that a mental readjustment is required on the part of American industrialists. The average employer, he says, will have to develop a firm conviction that he must do everything possible to increase the stability of employment and the regularity of wages.

Followed—To A Point

Prof. Snider's advice is being followed by the Chamber of Commerce—up to a point. The C. of C., in its policy statement on the guaranteed annual wage ("The Economics of the Guaranteed Annual Wage"), goes out of its way to encourage individual American employers to increase the stability of employment and the regularity of wages.

"All such efforts," the C. of C.'s new booklet states, "are rich in reward to the workers, to the community and to the employer." This is sound advice as far as it goes . . . but it will have to be supplemented by industry-wide agreements arrived at jointly by labor and management.

"If one company or even one industry cannot act alone," the CIO concluded in a 1947 policy statement on the GAW, "labor-management councils on an industry-wide or inter-industry basis should tackle the problem."

To leave the impression—as the C. of C. booklet does—that there is something sinister about this proposal is very unfair. There's nothing sinister about it at all. It is just plain ordinary horse sense—and it is thoroughly in accord with Catholic social teaching.

The CIO does not have—and does not pretend to have—all the answers on the subject of the guaranteed annual wage. The subject is admittedly very complicated.

All the more reason, then, for management to study it jointly with the unions in labor-management councils at the industry as well as at the company level. Let us hope that the Chamber of Commerce and other employer organizations will throw their support behind this very logical and very sensible approach to the GAW before it is too late.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CHILLING denunciation was all the Soviets served in their first reaction to Pres. Eisenhower's United Nations speech on atomic energy. Americans are nevertheless entitled to pride that our President found the energy and initiative to attempt a new departure in our world relations.

In speaking before the UN, he chose the proper forum. He acknowledged for the record that Russia has certain fears and attitudes that we must take into account.

No Change

According to the Wall Street Journal, "a new tribe of 'influence men'—Republican now, of course—is beginning to show up in Washington."

One of them is that the Soviet rulers may have sound historical grounds for fear of invasion from the West. Within a generation Russia was twice invaded by Germany through the present Soviet satellites.

Another is that the Baruch-Acheson-Lilienthal plan for international control of the atom is dead, for the time being, because the Soviets simply will not accept the inspection system.

The President changed the context of past discussions by suggesting a substitute—a modest proposal that all powers possessing the "secret" of the atom contribute some fissionable material to a UN agency that would experiment toward peacetime exploitation of atomic power.

He did not—despite Russian early comments—"threaten" the Soviets by talking about our power. On the contrary, he told Americans that any "quantitative superiority" we might possess was not sufficient to justify a continuation of atomic threats. *He told Americans that no defenses, static or retaliatory, were enough for us to tolerate the existence of international tension.*

The Power Of Leadership

Mr. Eisenhower has frequently misused or failed to use the great powers of leadership inherent in the office of the Presidency. On many domestic issues he is tolerating the destruction of important social gains.

On this occasion he bluntly declared that if changes in our domestic laws were necessary to secure American participation in a UN atomic agency, he would ask Congress for the changes and felt confident that Congress would grant them.

A President who talks in these terms, and who is certain his course is right, can command overwhelming bipartisan support in the country and the Congress. He is acting as a Chief Executive ought to act in moments of great peril.

Mr. Eisenhower broke the stalemate of the dead past with a new, creative and constructive idea. He planted a seed. No matter what the immediate comment of others, a fruitful harvest may follow.

A Storm Over Power

There is precious little about it in the newspapers, but a storm in brewing for the Republicans among the rural electric co-operatives —the farmer-owned groups which in 20 years have electrified more than 90% of America's farms.

Interior Sec. McKay doesn't like public power. He doesn't like big multipurpose federal dams and federally built transmission lines to move electric power to places where customers can compete for it.

He has tried to alter the interpretation of the "preference" clauses that, in many statutes, have given co-ops and municipalities the privilege of first rights to cheap public power.

A Senate monopoly subcommittee recently began hauling McKay's assistants before it to explain these programs, and a full-fledged investigation of the entire anti-public power policy was threatened.

The Colorado co-ops are up in arms. So are the co-ops of the Southwestern area including Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Rural co-ops in the Southwest have created a "super-co-op" to "buy" any transmission lines, dams and generating facilities McKay and his colleagues decide to "sell."

Sen. Aiken, a Republican whose own state of Vermont is starved for lack of electricity, predicted months ago that power policy might be as dangerous an issue for the GOP next year as the issue of farm prices. His prediction is already vindicated.

Millions of farm families got the blessings of electricity through the public power and rural electrification programs of the New Deal. They will not tolerate a new federal policy that robs them of their advantages by "selling" federal dams, destroying the preference clause, turning them back to the mercies of private utilities and high rates.

A Question For Jenner

Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, although rejecting a subpena in the Harry Dexter White case, volunteered to give "careful consideration" to any questions asked him by an appropriate congressional committee.

Clark was Mr. Truman's Attorney General and he obviously has information of importance. But the Jenner committee that let Herbert Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover assail Truman has never submitted questions to Clark. Jenner dropped the issue and skipped to a new controversy with Canada about the onetime Soviet consular agent, Igor Gouzenko.

Is Jenner afraid to submit questions to Clark? Is he fearful that Clark's replies would sustain Mr. Truman loyalty and integrity and undercut the effect of Brownell's assault?

Heywood Broun's Famous Column—

'There Should Be A News Union... At 9 O'clock I'll Help Get One Up'

Fourteen years ago this week, on Dec. 18, 1939, Heywood Broun died. Distinguished newspaperman, fighting liberal, a man who learned from experience, Broun was the founding president of the CIO Newspaper Guild. Here is his famous column on how the Guild was formed at the depth of the depression:

By HEYWOOD BROUN

"YOU MAY HAVE HEARD," writes Reporter Unemployed, "that, although the newspapers are carrying the bulk of NRA publicity, a number of the publishers themselves are planning to cheat NRA re-employment aims.

"The newspaper publishers are toying with the idea of classifying their editorial staffs as 'professional men.' Since NRA regulations do not cover professionals, newspapermen, therefore, would continue in many instances to work all hours of the day and any number of hours of the week.

"The average newspaperman probably works on an eight-hour-day and six-day-week basis. Obviously the publishers, by patting their fathead employes on the head and calling them 'professionals,' hope to maintain this working week scale.

"And they'll succeed, for the men who make up the editorial staffs of the country are peculiarly susceptible to such soothing classifications as 'professionals,' 'journalists,' 'members of the fourth estate,' 'gentlemen of the press' and other terms which have completely entranced them by falsely dignifying and glorifying them and their work.

What They Really Are

"The men who make up the newspapers of this country would never look upon themselves as what they really are—hacks and white-collar slaves. Any attempt to unionize leg, re-write, desk or make-up men would be laughed to death by these editorial hacks themselves. *Union? Why, that's all right for dopes like printers, not for smart guys like newspapermen!*

"Yes, and those 'dopes,' the printers, because of their union, are getting an average of some 30% better than the smart fourth-estaters. And not only that, but the printers, because of their union and because they won't permit themselves to be called high-faluting names, will now benefit by the new NRA regulations and have a large number of their unemployed re-employed, while the 'smart' editorial department boys will continue to work 48 hours a week because they love to hear themselves referred to as 'professionals' and because they consider unionization as lowering their dignity."

I think Mr. Unemployed's point is well taken. I am not familiar with just what code newspaper publishers have adopted or may be about to adopt. But it will certainly be damaging to the whole NRA movement if the hoopla and the ballyhoo (both very necessary functions) are to be carried on by agencies which have not lived up to the full spirit of the Recovery Act. Any such condition would poison the movement at its very roots.

They Are Like The Weather

I am not saying this from the point of view of self-interest. No matter how short they make the working day, it will still be a good deal longer than the time required to complete this stint. As far as the minimum wage goes, I have been assured by everybody I know that in their opinion all columnists are grossly overpaid. They have almost persuaded me.

HEYWOUD BROUN
"I think I could die happy . . ."

After some four or five years of holding down the easiest job in the world I hate to see other newspapermen working too hard. It makes me feel self-conscious. It embarrasses me even to think of newspapermen who are not working at all.

Among this number are some of the best. I am disposed to talk myself right out of a job, but if my boss does not know that he could get any one of 40 or 50 men to pound out paragraphs at least as zippy and stimulating as these, then he is far less sagacious than I have occasionally assumed.

Fortunately columnists do not get fired very frequently. It has something to do with a certain inertia in most executives. They fall readily into the convenient conception that columnists are something like the weather. *They are these and nobody can do anything much about it.*

Not A Legree In Lot

All my very many bosses have been editors, and not a single Legree in the lot. Concerning every one of them it was possible to say, *"Oh, well, after all he used to be a newspaperman once himself."*

But the fact that newspaper editors and owners are genial folk should hardly stand in the way of the organization of a newspaper writers' union. There should be one. Beginning at 9 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1, I am going to do the best I can to help in getting one up.

I think I could die happy on the opening day of the general strike if I had the privilege of watching Walter Lippmann heave half a brick through a Tribune window at a non-union operative who had been called in to write the current Today and Tomorrow column on the gold standard.

Why Is It A Man Has To Die?

"Why is it that man has to die before an employer becomes interested in safety measures to prevent untoward accident and death on the job?"

That's the question asked by News and Views, Ohio CIO Council newsletter, which continues:

"This is the story of a small manufacturing firm in one of our smaller Ohio industrial communities. In one of the factory rooms were portable grinders, rotary files and hand files.

"All there were kicking up excess accumulations of magnesium, dust which clung to the clother of the workers.

"Yes, what strange irony . . . 1.5 hours after the local union complaint was registered with the division a fire commenced in the shop, presumably from a welding spark, and one of the men was quickly enveloped by flames and because of the presence of magnesium dust in heavy concentration on his clothes, he suffered desperate burns which soon resulted in death.

"Undoubtedly the company will now take preventive measures. But we raise the eternal question—why must men die before action can be obtained?

"Why isn't our Factory and Building Inspection Service given sufficient funds to adequately police Ohio's factories to minimize needless and heedless death and maiming? Why don't we become civilized and put the worth of human life above pennies and dollars?"

Steady Jobs And Steady Pay—UAW E

1000 Join In Big Capital Parley

By FRED ROSS

"THE HECK there's no depression. I'm in it. There are 700 to 800 people out of work at my plant alone."

These were the sentiments of Delno Cole, agricultural implement worker from Des Moines.

He was just one of a score of delegates at the CIO Auto Workers' full employment conference at Washington who called for passage and action on a Keep America at Work program.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by some 1000 delegates representing about 1.3 million UAW members—90% of the union's membership. It called for a comprehensive program of federal and state action to aid the unemployed and to guarantee full employment.

It also called for an international program of economic aid and trade. The resolution also supported a proposal made last April by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther that Pres. Eisenhower call a conference of industry, labor, agriculture, consumers and the government to make plans for full employment and full production.

Ike's Pledge Recalled

(In his letter to Reuther, the President wrote that "I firmly subscribe to the principles of the Full Employment Act," which, he added, "reflects a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits this land.")

"Let's take the resolution back home and wear it out," Cole continued. "Let's preach not only to our members but to all the people back home.

"I was in the other depression and was raising six kids. I'm just a stump jumper from Missouri and I don't want to eat boiled acorns again."

The UAW Executive Board reported to the conference that unemployment in industries in the union's jurisdiction had increased by 250,000 in the recent months.

Layoffs Going Up

A union survey showed that employment had dropped from a peak of 1,506,160 in civilian and defense work to 1,269,399 in October.

Reuther charged "the seriousness of the unemployment problem in the automobile, agricultural implement, aircraft and supplier industries is obscured by the government figures on overall national employment."

"The figures not only do not take into account the serious problem in specific industries, but, if properly interpreted, show a far more serious overall picture than appears on the surface," he said.

Reuther quoted the November estimate of the Bureau of Census which shows 1,428,000 unemployed, an increase of 266,000 over October.

"Furthermore, the civilian labor force—those employed plus those looking for work—was actually lower by 300,000 in November, 1953, than in November, 1952," he continued. "Had job opportunities been as plentiful this year as they were last November, the labor force would have been about 700,000 higher rather than 300,000 lower.

"In other words, there can be added to the 1,428,000 officially reported as unemployed, another one million who probably would be working or looking for work if the employment situation were better.

"If this 'hidden unemployment' is added to the officially reported unemployment, the total would not be far from 2.5 million."

A Michigan UAW conference will be held at Lansing to press for improved unemployment compensation.

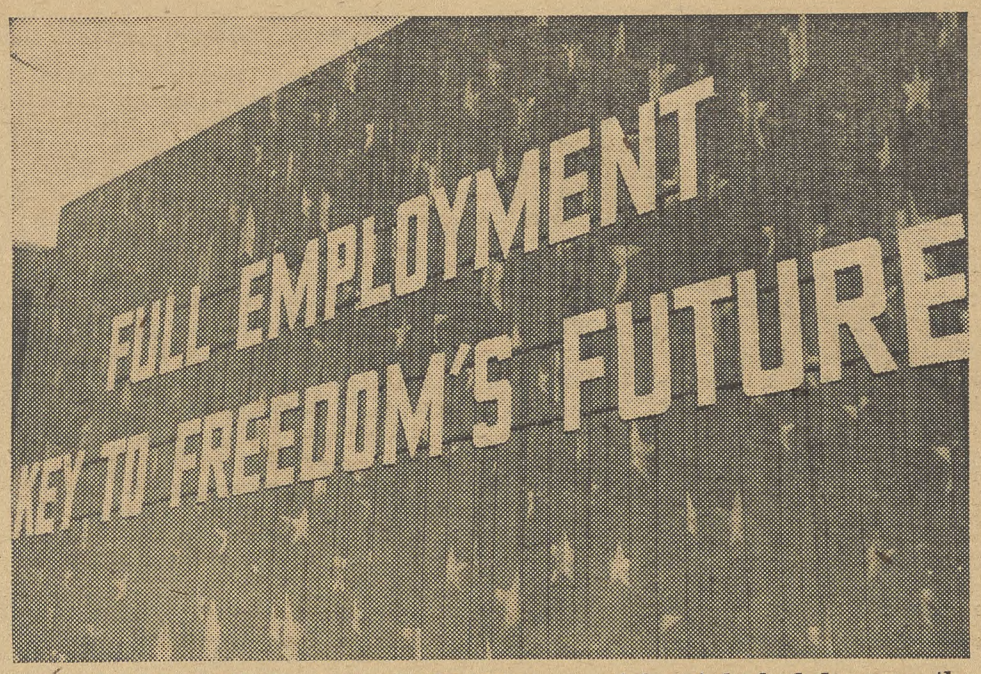
During the discussion, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said "we've got a program to sell to the American people that's good for them."

A Big Job To Do

Concluding the discussion, Reuther said that selling the program was like building the UAW—*"difficult but not impossible."*

He said that if UAW members worked hard at enlisting the support of the American people behind the program, "we can change some faces in Congress in 1954, and in 1956 we can finish the job."

"Millions of little people working together can lift mountains," he said. "If they can lift mountains they can do anything."



FULL EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE slogan (above) looked down on the 1000 delegates who attended the two-day meeting in Washington. The delegates represented some 1.3 million workers—90% of the union's membership.

MOST DELEGATES to the confer federal and state legislation to gu ing the guaranteed annual wage, h

READY TO PASS conference kit a delegate is Clarice Springer UAW headquarters staff.

The Shape Of Things To Come?

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther assailed Republican Administration officials who believe a "little bit of depression is a desirable thing."

"That's like a little bit of pregnancy—it won't stop there," he told the Washington conference. "This is the attitude that can make a big depression out of a little recession."

'Little Men Of Big Business' Rappe By Reuther For Predicting Depressio

"THE LITTLE MEN of big business" who say "a depression is the only way" were unmercifully attacked by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther at the UAW full employment conference.

He quoted a number of business leaders and business publications who supported the inevitable-depression philosophy.

These included Business Week, the New York State Chamber of Commerce convention, Vice Pres. Shields of Manhattan Bank, and the executive vice president of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

"A small, corrective depression is very possible and perhaps even desirable," Shields was quoted as saying in the New York Times of Sept. 23.

A 'Good Thing' For U. S.?

"It would probably be a good thing for the country and for the steel industry if steel operation dropped back to around 80% of production," said the institute official on Dec. 4.

"We say to these little men of big business that we reject the defeatist philosophy that depressions are inevitable," Reuther said.

"We say that they are not inevitable, and we are going to work and fight to see that we don't have another depression in this great country of ours.

"Everybody knows that the little men of big business have taken over the government in Washington.

"It is no secret that the Republicans are hell bent on trying to use the power of government to advance the interests those who have more than they need the expense of the many who have little.

More At The Top

"Frankly we are in trouble because of the people at the top of our econo pyramid have an income greater than 41% at the bottom . . . And yet the Rep licans in power are trying to give the 1 who have 66% of the assets, even more deny the 15 million families who have assets their rightful equity.

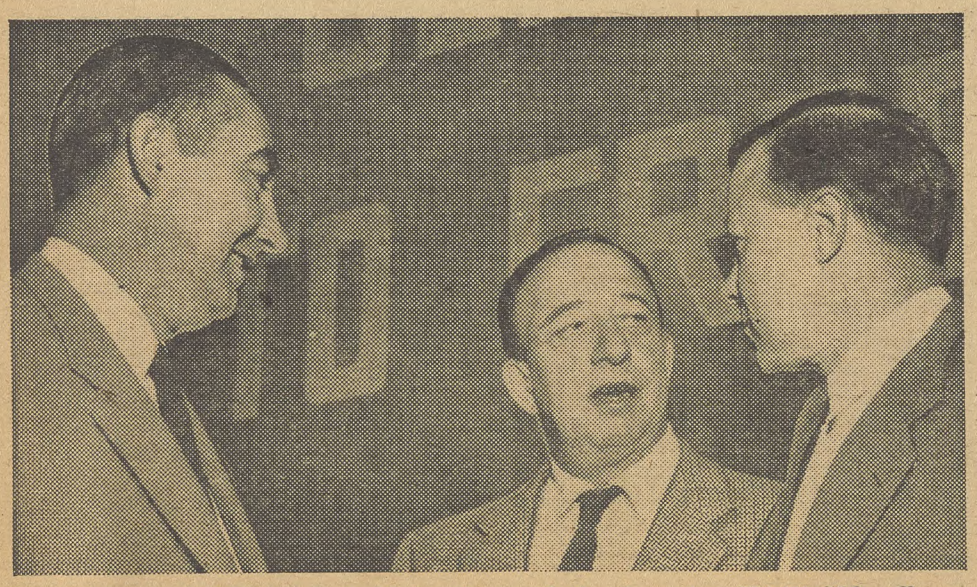
"If General Motors gets a $400 mil tax reduction (through expiration of excess profits tax in January), someb will have to pay that. That's why t have got this federal manufacturers ex tax coming up.

"What we ought to do is to maintain excess profits tax plug the loopholes which wealthy corporations and wea families escape their proportionate sh of the tax burden, and raise the leve exemptions for low income families $1000 per person."

Reuther urged the 16 or 17 million U members to call for such a tax progra sending penny post cards to their congr men. He continued:

"Our job is to mobilize the Amer people on the tax front and on these o legislative matters and say to these actionary politicians:

"'Okay, you try it that way and we keep score and will even that score 1954 when the elections come around'."



PLATFORM CONFAB is held by three of the four top UAW-CIO officers. From left, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, Vice Pres. Richard Gosser and Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Other top officer is Vice Pres. John W. Livingston.

gins Drive To Keep America At Work

sely follow the proceedings. They charted a comprehensive program for prosperity. They also considered a collective bargaining program includ-ages, improved pensions and better hospital and medical care.

armers, Labor Lose Together— 0% Are Unemployed In Quad Cities

N UNEMPLOYED farm implement orker from Iowa and a Minnesota rmer last week agreed that they e an uncertain future.

The worker was James Steinbach, stew-d and former vice president of CIO Auto orkers Local 450, at the Des Moines ant of John Deere Co. Like Robert Olson, aseca, Minn., farmer, Steinbach attended e UAW full employment conference.

Conversations with both of them re-ealed that the prosperity of each is de-endent on the prosperity of the other. ince farm purchasing power is down, armers can't buy implements and work-rs are subsequently laid off. It follows hat jobless workers can't buy farm roducts.

rmer Raps Benson

The plight of the unemployed agricul-al workers was brought home to the nference by Dir. Pat Greathouse of the AW Agriculture Implement Div. He said at in "the Detroit" of the industry—e quad city areas of Rock Island and oline in Illinois and Davenport and Bet-ndorf in Iowa—there are 10,000 unem-oyed implement workers out of a total ce of 50,000. The national number of bless in the industry is 40,000, he says.

In a speech to the convention, Olson, o is a local leader in the Farm Bureau, d that Agriculture Sec. Benson "is con-ually filling the metropolitan presses and the air waves selling the American public on the evils of price supports."

He recalled the promise made by Pres. Eisenhower, when a candidate, that he would try to get the farmer 100% parity on his crops.

"I'll bet even money that before 1956 rolls around the Republican high command will claim it was merely an optical illusion at Kasson, Minn. Ike wasn't even there!"

Depression already has struck Steinbach, who one of 500 laid-off out of 1000 employes at the Deere plant.

"You figure it out," Steinbach said. "My weekly unemployment checks of $26 will total $104 a month, out of which I must make a payment of $60 on my home. I have a wife and two children. That leaves $44 for groceries, the light bill and other expenses."

Homecoming

Paul Silver, a delegate from CIO Auto Workers Local 351 in Detroit, told the conference about a farmer who voted for Pres. Eisenhower because he said he would send the farmer's son home from Korea.

"My son is still in Korea," the farmer said, "but Ike sent my other three sons home from the Detroit auto plants."

Mitchell Renews Promise To Seek Minimum Wage, Jobless Pay Boosts

SEC. OF LABOR Mitchell had some good news for delegates to the CIO Auto Workers full employment conference.

They applauded him when he said he "expected" an increase in "both the benefit and the duration of benefits" of unemployment compensation would be recommended to the session of Congress opening next month.

"We are convinced that substantial improvements are needed in the unemployment insurance system to make it a better shield against economic reversals," Mitchell said.

He repeated the promise made at the CIO convention last month that he would seek to have Congress boost and extend the coverage of the minimum wage law. The present minimum is 75c an hour, and the CIO and the UAW want it raised to $1.25. Mitchell did not say how much of an increase he would propose.

Mitchell's minimum wage proposal, first voiced at the recent CIO national convention, quickly drew criticism from Republicans in Congress.

And the Labor Dept. chief's call for improving unemployment benefits drew attention to CIO's long-standing plea for a single, federal jobless benefit program.

Actually, all Mitchell could propose was that Congress recommend improvements to the states, which now separately determine amount and duration of benefits. The only federal control is in setting administrative standards.

Plan For Public Works

He also said the Administration is planning major public works "to be undertaken in the event of a private investment slump."

Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was critical of the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to come forth with any plans to meet a recession.

"This is no time for the Council of Economic Advisers," he said, "to hide its light under a bushel so that working people and business people can only guess and surmise what plans the government has or whether it has any plans at all."

Other speakers included Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.); Pat Greathouse, director of the union's Agricultural Implement Div.; Leonard Lesser, legal consultant, UAW Socieal Security Dept.; and Clayton Johnson, director of the union's Compensation Dept.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) urges Labor Sec. Mitchell to consider conference program.

Goals In Summary

"DEPRESSIONS are man-made, and can be avoided by the wise and vigorous action of men."

That was the heart of the Keep America at Work resolution adopted unanimously by the CIO Auto Workers full employment conference. Highlights of the program were:

- Immediate action by Pres. Eisenhower to implement and strengthen the Full Employment Act of 1946.
- Good homes for the American people, including a minimum of two million new homes a year to sell or rent at reasonable prices and rents, low-term mortgages at low interests rates, promotion of low cost, high quality housing.
- Good schools with no discriminatory barriers, based on eight legislative proposals including direct federal aid and grants to states and the use of royalties from off-shore oil development for education.
- An adequate health program which would require federal and state legislation to put in effect the recommendations of former Pres. Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation.
- Modernization of the nation's road system, river valley developments and flood control, ending discrimination in employment, increasing and extending unemployment compensation benefits by the states, raising the minimum wages to $1.25 an hour and extending the coverage of the wage-hour act, extending social security coverage and increasing the monthly payments to $200 a month.

MMON PROBLEM faces James Steinbach, unemployed agriculture im-ment worker (left), and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olson. Because income of rmers like Olson is falling, implement workers are unemployed.

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS included (from left) Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.), Dir. Pat Greathouse of the UAW's Agricultural Implement Div., and Leon Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

Jersey CIO Celebrates Election Victories

By MILTON PLUMB

THE SEEDS of good government for all the five million people of New Jersey that were planted by the State CIO Council through political action in last month's elections began to be harvested last week.

Nearly 1000 delegates, representing 400 local unions with 250,000 members, ran up a record registration in Atlantic City for the CIO's 13th State convention. The gathering was described in the press as a "victory celebration," with CIO prestige in the State at its highest point in history.

"In 1938 when we began to organize, the then Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hague both said that the CIO would never be permitted to organize in New Jersey," Council Pres. Carl Holderman recalled in his keynote address.

"Today, on our 15th anniversary, we are stronger than ever in membership and influence while Mayor Hague and Gov. Hoffman have both passed into political oblivion."

Earlier, Holderman had been offered the post of Commissioner of Labor and Industry in the cabinet of Gov.-elect Robert B. Meyner, chief convention speaker.

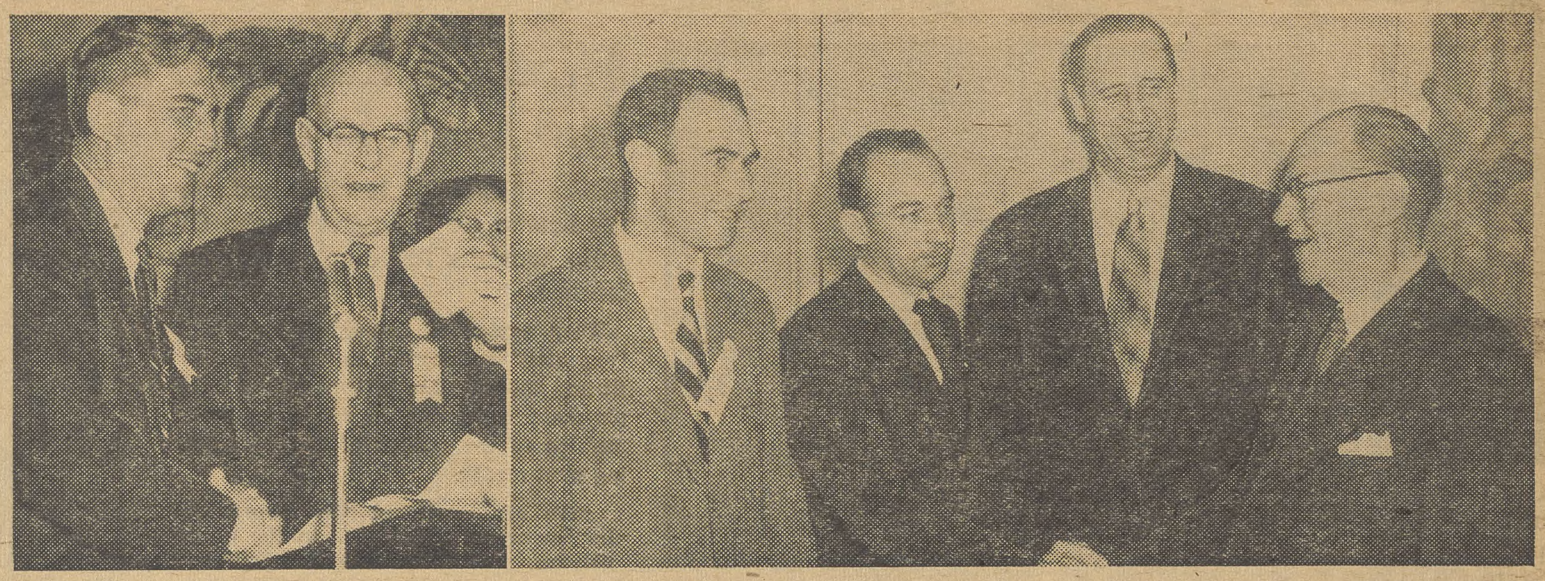
Praise For CIO Goals

"I had hoped," Meyner said, "Mr. Holderman might be available to the State but, sincere man that he is, he prefers to continue to devote his services to the labor movement."

Praising the concept of the CIO as voiced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther in his report to the last national convention, Meyner called it "statesmanlike" and said that "we here in New Jersey can do our part in implementing this courageous philosophy." He praised the state CIO-PAC for the "great job" it had done in support of his candidacy.

The delegates heard similar praise from Rep. Howell, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and Rep. Williams (D. N.J.). The latter's election with Meyner has been credited with having so scared the GOP that it led Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to make his McCarthy-like attack on former Pres. Truman.

For his action, Brownell was strongly condemned by CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve and CIO-PAC Asst. Dir. Tilford Dudley in other addresses.



VICTORY CELEBRATION is how the press described 13th bi-annual convention of New Jersey CIO. Here are some of the reasons. At left, Gov.-elect Meyner and State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman, who turned down post as state labor commissioner to stay with CIO. At right, N. J. CIO-PAC Director Paul Krebs (second from left) is congratulated for CIO's election role. With him are Reps. Williams, Howell and Hart, all Democrats.

Quick Results

One of the first actions of New Jersey CIO convention delegates was adoption of a resolution strongly condemning the present Republican State administration for its delays in paying unemployment conpensation benefits.

A backlog of more than 63,000 compensation claims has piled up as the result of recent layoffs of over 500 unemployment compensation office workers.

A few hours after the convention resolution was adopted, the New Jersey Legislature voted a $500,000 appropriation to speed up processing of unemployment claims.

"When a man can be convicted on the statement of a government official, without proper evidence and without a trial, I say our liberties are in danger," Rieve declared.

Rieve's Warning

Rieve, who is president of the CIO Textile Workers, also blasted FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover for his subsequent testimony on Brownell's charges.

Recalling that Hoover had been in charge of the notorious Palmer raids following World War I, when "every socialist, every non-conformist, every trade union leader was considered to be some kind of Bolshevik," he said Hoover had again engaged the FBI in partisan political controversy.

"If we let the chief of police overrule the elected officials of this country, we'll have a new brand of Hooverism that will make us wish we had the old kind back," Rieve declared.

Charging that Hoover had put "the FBI in politics, and politics in the FBI," Dudley said that he was "afraid we've come to the point where we must warn Gov.-elect Meyner that the FBI is now building a file on him. He may have thought that winning the election was difficult, but, brother, his life is just beginning!"

Legislative Setback

Paul Krebs, State PAC chairman, warned against placing too much importance upon the election victories. He pointed out that although CIO-PAC candidates were elected as governor and congressman, other liberal candidates for the Assembly and State Senate failed to win.

"We've got a liberal governor pledged to forwarding the ideals and kind of program we in CIO can support, but because we didn't give him a liberal Legislature he isn't going to be too successful in getting his program through," Krebs predicted.

A Big One

Attendance figures at the 13th New Jersey CIO convention set a record that just kept right on soaring.

Before the meeting opened, Council officials predicted a "record 600 delegates" would be present. On opening day, the press reported "a record attendance of more than 700."

But the final count of the credentials committee showed that nearly 1000—almost twice the highest previous record—turned out. The official tally was 756 regular delegates, 14 alternates, and 215 fraternal delegates.

Other speakers included CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, Asst. Director of Councils Carl A. McPeak, Rep. Hart (D. N.J.), John C. Yeldell, assistant director of the CIO Community Services Committee, and John Brophy, director of the Free World Service Fund. Michael Mann, director of CIO Region 2, covering New York and New Jersey, called the convention to order.

The delegates voted unanimous continuing support to the strike, now in its third week, of a newly chartered local of the CIO Chemical Workers at the Merck Co.

In his address, Meyner promised to "proceed at once to improve the climate in which labor organizations operate in New Jersey." He called for a modern State labor relations law "patterned after the underlying principles of the Wagner Act."

Terming the Public Utilities Disputes Act "a positive menace to good industrial relations," he said its provisions for compulsory arbitration "operate to vitiate collective bargaining and, therefore, to destroy the democratic give and take around the conference table that brings about a meeting of minds."

Asks Higher Benefits

Meyner also called for increased benefits for workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and temporary disability insurance. He said the present $30 maximum is "a complete anachronism and entirely unrealistic" and that soaring living costs make action imperative.

Further revision of the state's labor laws, he added, should include revision of the "prehistoric" minimum wage law, providing for a 40-hour work week, higher rates, time and a half for overtime, and coverage for both men and women.

All elections of Council officers were without contest. The convention, in addition to re-electing Pres. Carl Holderman, Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis and two vice presidents, named six new vice presidents to guide the organization during the next two years.

Enforcement Of Wage-Hour Law Hit By Labor Dept. Staff Resignations

THE LABOR DEPT. has lost another of its top lawyers as pressure continued to get men into top staff spots in the Solicitor's office whose views coincide with the Eisenhower Administration.

Assistant Solicitor Donald M. Murtha is the latest to go. He announced he is opening a Washington office for private practice. A few weeks earlier it was Assistant Solicitor Charles Donahue, who had been chief of the department's legislative division.

Murtha was in charge of the Opinions Section of the solicitor's office for the last several years. Out of his unit came the interpretations which guided the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Div. inspectors in enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healey Acts.

Murtha, like Donahue, had been in the Labor Dept. legal battery for more than a dozen years. His first post with the Wage and Hour Div. was as regional attorney at Minneapolis, where he handled the legal side of the enforcement of the Wage and Hour Law against paper companies which had been exploiting hundreds of families in the Northern Minnesota woods.

Everyone from the small children up in these families worked at felling, piling and peeling the pulp logs. The families lived in tar-paper shacks and the pay was on a piecework basis. The pay was far below the 25c-an-hour legal limit then in effect.

Murtha took the case to the U. S. District Court, and had the company fined $10,000 for its child labor violation.

For the Labor Dept. to lose the services of these experts in the legislative history and the court interpretation of these laws is a real loss to working men and women who must look to vigorous enforcement of these statutes for protection.

Further attacks on these protective laws may be made more subtly through "interpretations" and guidance to enforcement inspectors for a "more reasonable" approach than the interpretations which had spread the protection and benefits of the law under court decisions to many thousands of workers needing this protection. **(LPA)**

AVC Convention Call For More Liberal Labor Laws

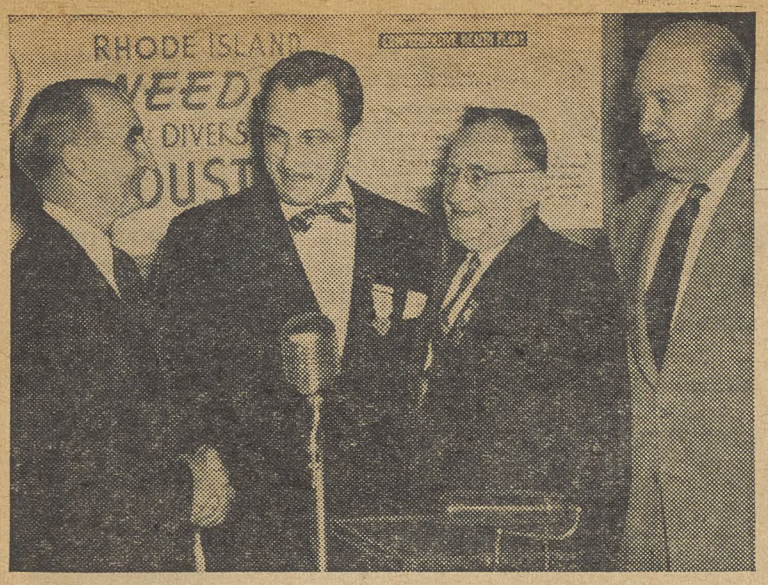
A PROGRAM calling for more liberal labor laws, including amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to remove "provisions which impede labor's progress," was adopted by the American Veterans Committee at its seventh national convention in Atlantic City.

Some 300 delegates representing 135 chapters also demanded an increase in the federal minimum wage to at least $1 an hour; rebuilding the Labor Dept. into an "effective" agency to represent the labor viewpoint in government and effectively to enforce protective labor laws; greater uniformity and higher benefits under unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation laws, and federal legislation to retrain and place workers from obsolescent industries and those displaced as a result of tariff changes.

The convention opposed "anti-intellectual and hysterical efforts to suppress criticism, dissent, private opinion and the freedom to read and think," and called for a "national awakening to the harmful effects caused by use of smear techniques based on innuendo, hearsay, unfounded accusations and outright lies."

"These techniques were or are the stock in trade of Goebbels, Stalin and McCarthy," the resolution said.

Bill Mauldin, cartoonist who created "Willie and Joe" as characteristic U. S. soldiers during World War II, was elected national chairman.



CONGRATULATIONS were offered Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) at Rhode Island CIO convention for slashing attack on GOP plans to legalize wire-tapping. From left: Frank J. Benti, State CIO Council president; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers president and CIO vice president; and John V. Riffe, CIO executive vice president and director of organization.

Rhode Island CIO Meets—

Morse Urges U. S. Use Surplus Foods To Win Friends Abroad

By ED LASHMAN

RHODE ISLAND CIO members heard Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore). describe surplus food production as "an asset, not a liability," and make a plea for an "economic foreign policy based on international barter agreements."

Morse suggested the U. S. should trade its surplus food for "economic opportunities for investments in the backward areas of the world." He said the people in these countries *"want a better way of life, and they're going to get it."*

The Oregonian pointed out that the largest share of the world's population increase is in the under-developed countries, and said, "I want them on the side of freedom."

THE SUGGESTION for utilizing food surpluses in ways to help build America's economy came after an indictment of Pres. Eisenhower's promise to present "a progressive program to enhance the general welfare" to the next session of Congress.

The Senator called this a "repetition of the double-talking platitudes the General has repeated ever since he became a candidate." He charged that much of the Republicans' program "cannot be reconciled with the general welfare."

Morse defended the congressional right to conduct investigations, but said the "Independent Party's answer to McCarthyism" and other "abuse of congressional investigating powers" is the Morse Bill, which provides procedural safeguards that keep committees from abusing the rights of witnesses.

RHODE ISLAND'S Sen. Pastore (D.) called for free trade as essential to the world's economy. He pointed out that "less than 1% of American production is competitive with imported goods."

Pastore urged "federalization of unemployment compensation" as necessary to protect workers "dislocated" by competitive imports.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts praised the Rhode Island CIO Council for its fight against a rate increase for natural gas, now being urged before the State Utilities Commission. The Council's attorney, Jules Michelson, is heading the battle.

The Governor also urged CIO cooperation in helping the state diversify its industry.

Heading the list of CIO speakers was Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, who told the delegates the way to keep depression from the door is to organize the unorganized.

"With strong unions to win us the money to buy the products we're producing, there'll be no depression," Riffe said.

He urged every member to work to build his union "so that the unorganized will look at your union and say, 'That's the kind of union I'm hungry for.'"

CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve lashed out at the "slander" against former Pres. Truman by Atty. Gen. Brownell, and attacked the "partisan role" of FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as "a new kind of Hooverism that will make us wish we had the old kind back again."

ALEX BAIL, president of the CIO Jewelry Workers, told the convention that PJNW will soon begin a campaign to organize the 20,000 unorganized jewelry workers in Providence "with the full support of the CIO in both resources and manpower."

Martin J. Walsh, CIO Steelworkers New England district director, asked the Council for financial support for the 16-week-old strike at Nicholson File Co. in Providence.

"You are fighting for a state minimum wage of $1," he said, "but if Nicholson File has its way, $1 will be the maximum wage in Rhode Island."

At Home

CIO Council conventions in Rhode Island have been meeting at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence for some time, but delegates really felt at home this year when Council Pres. Frank Benti told them the Narragansett is now a CIO hotel.

The hotel's staff was organized during the past year into the Hotel, Restaurant and Culinary Employes Local 730 during the past year. The local is affiliated with the CIO-Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Maryland CIO Reports Council Strength At Peak

THE STRENGTH of the Maryland CIO Council is at an all-time peak, Pres. Audrey M. Smid reported to the 15th annual convention last week in Cumberland.

Mrs. Smid—a member of the Communications Workers, and only woman president of a state CIO council — reported the Maryland unit has tripled its financial resources in the past year, while affiliated Council membership set a new record.

Some 200 delegates considered, debated and passed more than two-score resolutions on a variety of national and state issues and setting forth policy for a year of increased activity.

THE PRESIDENT'S report praised the Council's membership for being united "in the cause of good unionism and good government," and facing up to the "obligations and responsibilities" Council members have as "a respected segment of Maryland society."

Topping the list of accomplishments, Mrs. Smid's report said, was "the reputation we established for ourselves" during the last legislative session.

Sec.-Treas. Charles Della was credited with a "phenomenal" job of representing CIO's and the public's interests during the session.

Mrs. Smid's report called for a stronger and more effective political action program, and emphasized the urgency of "100% participation" in raising PAC dollars for the 1954 elections.

R. J. THOMAS, assistant CIO director of organization, told the convention the "way to whip communism is to organize workers all over the world into strong, free, democratic trade unions."

Thomas warned of "danger signs on the economic horizon" in this country, and charged that "nobody is doing any planning" to prevent a depression. "When the farmers begin to suffer," he said, "you can bet industrial workers will be next."

Other speakers included Cumberland Mayor Roy W. Eves, State Sen. Robert B. Kimble, John L. Estes of the Maryland Employment Security Board, and Henry Goldstein, executive director of the Histadrut Campaign Drive for Israel.

Mrs. Smid was re-elected president in a contest with Robert Martin, of the CIO Auto Workers in Hagerstown. Della, of the CIO Steelworkers in Baltimore, was re-elected secretary-treasurer in a contest with Charles Nelson, also USA-CIO. Baltimore.

Unanimous

Most popular resolution at the Maryland CIO convention was one hitting out at high rates of federal excise taxation on distilled spirits and beer.

"Prohibition by taxation" was the resolution's phrase as it noted these taxes "have proved to be a protective tariff for the moonshiner and the bootlegger."

Serious concern was voiced about lay-offs and short-time in Maryland's huge distilling and brewing industry, much of which is CIO-organized.

But the thirsty delegates shouted their approval of the resolution calling upon Congress to reduce beer, wine and whiskey taxes to the pre-war level.

Struck Rice Brands Named

THE CIO Brewery Workers has called attention to the brand names of rice produced by the Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association and the Wonder Rice Mills, Inc., Stuttgart, Ark., where 200 employes have been on strike for two months to win their first union contract.

Both employers are fighting the union bitterly and are operating with scab labor. The cooperative produces rice sold under the following brands: Riceland, Green Shield, Perfection, Monogram, Lotus, Sultana, Sunnyfield, Tohoco, Tropical, Gold Coast, Good Treat, Osceola, Oversea and Chico.

Wonder Mills products are sold under these names: Sultana, Sunnyfield, Showboat, Comet, Wonder, Adolphus, Peacock and Cash Saver.

UGCCW Heard On Lab Closing

A subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy heard protests of the CIO Chemical Workers against "virtual abandonment" of the Atomic Energy Commission's Mound Laboratory, Miamisburg, O., in closed door sessions at the laboratory last week.

The subcommittee was composed of Sen. Bricker (R. O.), chairman, and Rep. Price (D. Ill.).

Rent Curbs, Consumer Unit Urged By Rhode Island CIO

A STATE rent control act and the creation of a "consumers' council to protect consumers from exorbitant prices on all necessities of life" topped the list of legislative proposals urged by the Rhode Island CIO Council.

Improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment security laws were sought in a pair of resolutions. They called for higher benefits in a number of categories and elimination of provisions causing delays in processing cases. Creation of a state fund, instead of the present system of private insurance, was also urged for workmen's compensation.

State employes, who are members of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, were the subject of a number of resolutions dealing with wage increases, retirement programs, dues checkoff and job security.

One key convention resolution voiced strong defense of former Pres. Truman against the "vicious and ill-conceived accusations" that he was "soft on communism." The resolution said the attack "was not on Harry Truman alone. It is a dangerous and un-American attack on the fundamental principles of American constitutional government."

The delegates, representing 40,000 CIO members in Rhode Island, voiced their "condemnation and concern" of "the Brownell speech, the Velde-McCarthy-Jenner circus tactics and the lack of affirmative White House leadership," which the resolution called "a disgraceful chapter in American history and a dangerous precedent for the future."

Riffe Heads CIO Group At Mexico Farm Labor Meet

THE FIRST international conference between the CIO, AFL and the Confederation of Workers (CTM), Mexico's most important labor organization, will be held in Mexico City Dec. 14-16.

CIO's delegation will be headed by Executive Vice-Pres. John V. Riffe, and will also include two CIO vice presidents, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers and Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

Other delegates are R. J. Thomas, assistant to the executive vice-president; Ernst Schwarz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Government Employees: John Edelman, legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers; and Irwin DeShetler, Robert Starnes, Timothy Flynn, David Sternback, and Nicholas Dragon of the CIO Organizational Dept. staff.

Although both CIO and AFL have previously met separately with the CTM, this meeting, which has been called by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), will mark the first time that the three organizations have met to draw up a program of cooperation on common international problems.

The subject of Mexican "wetbacks" and the use of Mexican farmhands in U. S. agriculture will be a major topic of discussion. The conference will also consider for the first time in detail the development of a program for joint action on matters of industrial relations affecting workers in identical industries in the U. S. and Mexico.

Pennsy Opens Holiday Season With Layoffs Periling 7000

THE PENNSYLVANIA Railroad, at the height of the most profitable year in its history, has launched a campaign of layoffs that may find 7000 employes celebrating Christmas by looking for new jobs.

"The company says it is cutting back because carloadings dropped off in November and it fears a recession tailspin," Chairman John Green of the CIO Railroad Workers reported after a conference with officials of the carrier in Philadelphia.

"I cannot accept this gloomy prophecy."

Most of the layoffs are coming in the maintenance department. The company has already shut down its steel car shop at Enola, Pa., throwing 475 men on the streets; several hundred others have been furloughed at the Altoona, Pa., shops and at other construction, repair and maintenance locations—all since Nov. 30.

The Philadelphia meeting was sought by the union to protest the layoffs and try to win reinstatements for those already jobless. The railroad flatly refused to take the plight of its employes into consideration, Green said later. Its spokesmen described the layoffs as a "management prerogative it is handling as it sees fit," he said.

THE UNION quoted a company spokesman as saying "it costs too much to make a buck servicing the traveling public, and we would rather discourage passenger trade."

"Obviously, the company's interest is solely concerned with increasing its margin of profit," a union statement said, "rather than its obligations to employes and the public that makes these profits possible."

The company turned down a union-suggested "share the work" program, Green said, and predicted further layoffs in the next three months.

The PRR recently announced that profits after taxes and all other charges for the first 10 months of 1953 were $31.4 million, $7.9 million more than last year and the highest in history.

CIO Protests Atom Grab By 'Monopolists'

(See editorial on Page 4)

STRONG opposition of the CIO to giving atomic facilities, patents and further operations to "the large, privately-owned monopolistic corporations" was voiced at the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future.

The CIO position, as expressed by Anthony W. Smith, secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development & Conservation, was unpopular with the conservative and business spokesmen who were in the majority at the Washington conference.

It was supported, however, by the claim of Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray that private industry is unwilling to spend the vast sums necessary for development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

IN A STATEMENT read into the record to assure that the CIO position was clear despite the opposition of most delegates to the conference, Smith declared there was "no reason why the principle of public initiative should be abandoned at this time."

"We have come to the conclusion that public ownership in this field is not enough," he said. "Several years ago we took convention action calling for public operation, and not merely public ownership. We concluded that the farming out of operation by the government to the big corporations was undesirable. The government itself, we were satisfied, could do a better job."

The conference discussed a wide range of subjects dealing with natural resources and their future. The CIO and the American Public Power Association joined forces to prevent the panel on electric power from being turned into a field day for the private utilities.

URW Praises Housing Leader

The CIO Rubber Workers lauded Public Housing Commissioner Charles E. Slusser, former Republican mayor of Akron, O., for the "high degree of responsibility" he displayed in a recent speech condemning slums and citing the advantages of low-cost public housing.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the URW-CIO, in a letter to Slusser, offered the union's aid in his campaign "to awaken the general public to the necessity for an adequate public housing program."

Labor's World—

OWIU Leads Planning For World Petroleum Group

THE FOUNDING meeting of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers will be held in Paris beginning Apr. 5 with the CIO Oil Workers playing a major role. The new world-wide free union organization will include workers engaged in oil drilling, production, pipeline operations, refining, and petrochemical and natural gas operations.

Announcement of the founding convention was made by Loyd A. Haskins, OWIU-CIO staff representative who was named temporary secretary when a preliminary organization was set up last summer by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Andre Miffre, representative of the French Force Ouvriere, who has been aiding with preliminary work at OWIU-CIO headquarters in Denver.

About 35 delegates from unions in 12 countries are expected to attend the Paris meeting. One of the new body's first tasks, Haskins said, will be the organization of 150,000 underpaid workers in the Middle East.

The new body will be an addition to the international trade secretariats, which have done much to bolster the work of the ICFTU and to bring workers in the same industries in different countries closer to each other.

Nicaragua

The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) has opened a membership drive among democratic labor unions in Nicaragua with rallies at Managua and Granada addressed by Assistant Sec. Serafino Romualdi. Communists and Peronists in control of the General Confederation of Labor tried in vain to disrupt the meetings.

ILO

The Governing Body of the Intl. Labor organization, meeting in Geneva, voted to ask governments which have not ratified the four ILO conventions, or treaties, dealing with forced labor and native labor to act speedily; to consider application of the conventions without modification to their non-metropolitan territories; to consider revising the 1930 convention so as to make it provide for the complete suppression of forced labor.

Norway

The national committee of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (NFTU), after evaluating the economic situation in that country, recommended that unions not seek a general revision of wage agreements during 1954.

The committee took the position that changes since January 1953 have not been great enough to justify cancellation of current agreements with a view to seek a general wage increase. However, it recommended that attention be made to eliminating wage inequities for certain job classifications, and that improvements in fringe benefits be sought where justified.

East Of Eden

Life in that workers' paradise, Soviet Russia, is going to get better and better if forecasts of Red economists are carried out.

By 1955—the year after next—the Russians will have built 330,000 refrigerators for their people, or one for every 600. There also will be half a million nice new vacuum cleaners or one for every 400 homes. Likewise, 200,000 streamlined baby carriages for a nation increasing at the rate of five million infants a year—or a load of 25 babies for each carriage.

Reuther On TV Program Dec. 18

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be interviewed by Edward R. Murrow, one of the nation's leading radio-television newsmen, on his CBS-TV program "Person to Person." The program will be aired at 10:30 p.m. EST, Friday, Dec. 18, on CBS television stations.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

A COW is not only too much trouble in Los Angeles, but it's also too much trouble for an urban workingman. Otherwise, you might see a lot of them tethered in the backyards of moderate-income neighborhoods these days.

For the high price of milk in many cities has been a rough deal for families already harassed by rising costs of rents, fuel and other necessities.

Gored

Again consumers find that the U. S. Agriculture Dept. gored its own bull, but unfortunately, ours too.

One of the first actions of Agriculture Sec. Benson was to remove compulsory federal grading of meat. The meat industry no longer had to designate meat according to whether it was Prime, Choice, Good or Commercial grade.

Recently the Agriculture Dept. had to make a survey of beef prices, and found that because of lack of compulsory grading, it couldn't tell what grades various stores were offering.

"Some of the advertisements were of a nature to make impossible a comparison of prices between the different U. S. grades of beef offered to the consumer," complained the Agriculture Dept. If its experts can't tell the quality, how can a non-expert housewife without standard grade labels?

A family of four needs about 20 quarts of milk a week, or its equivalent in other milk products. Youngsters need a quart a day, and adults need a pint a day and make a sad mistake if they don't get it.

But at the 25c a quart typical in many areas, the family's bill for milk alone would be $5 a week. The average industrial worker earns about $70 a week at this writing and is generally considered to spend about a third of his money for food—about $24 a week for a family of four. *A bill of $5 thus chops a whopping bite of 22% out of the food budget for milk alone.*

Naturally the family tries to skimp somewhere. But milk should be the last place to skimp. Even at 25c it's still a comparatively good buy in food value. A quart of milk for 25c costs only 40% of the price of a pound of beef chuck at 59c, but supplies about two-thirds as much food value in terms of calories.

Milk is important for adults too. One of the most serious nutritional deficiencies found among adult American women is a lack of calcium. Milk products are the chief source of calcium. Milk also gives us high-quality protein and many other vitamins and minerals.

There is a way a moderate-income family can get all the nutrition of milk it needs. You don't have to cut down. You can supplement your normal purchase of whole milk with other milk products.

The New York State Extension Service has worked out this formula showing how a family can buy the equivalent of 21 quarts of milk—the equivalent of $5.25 worth of milk at 25c a quart—for only $3.48.

	Cost	Whole Milk in Qts.
8 qts whole milk at 25c	$2.00	8
2 lbs. non-fat dry milk at 33c	.66	8
1 lb. cheddar cheese	.59	3.2
1 14.5-oz. can evaporated milk	.19	.86
	$3.44	21.06 qts.

Santa FPC Stuffs Utilities' Stocking With Your $3 Billion

DON'T LOOK now, but you're giving the privately-owned public utilities a $3 billion dollar Christmas present.

It's a little early, of course, but the Federal Power Commission was kind enough to take care of all the so—*(hm'm, almost wrote "sordid")* details for you.

It has just ruled, by 4 to 1 majority, that utilities receiving hypoed tax amortization certificates need not pass on the benefits to the customers by lower rates, nor to stockholders as dividends.

The certificates permit the holders to amortize the cost of new construction or improvements in five years instead of much longer terms at vast tax savings.

The beneficiaries, of course, are the same utilities that scream so loudly about "socialism" everytime the government does something for the public at large.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association charged that the FPC ruling gives the utilities the use of several billion dollars for up to 33 years without paying any interest. At hearings, the FPC was told that the tax savings amount to an extra gift on top of their "fair return," and that they really should go to the customers in the form of lower rates.

The commission majority, however, took the stand that Congress didn't intend to make cash donations to utility patrons or stockholders, and that the savings should be salted away to pay future income taxes.

It isn't as if the utilities need the money you're giving them. Reports for fiscal years ending Oct. 31 show a healthy increase in net profits over 1952. American Gas & Electric, for instance, soared from $26.4 million to $30.6 million; Consumers Power from $19.9 million to $23.9 million; Illinois Bell, from $21.2 million to $25.6 million.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

IMMEDIATELY AFTER my visit with the New Jersey CIO Council, I had the opportunity to spend some time with the people of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Councils. Their state conventions, I am happy to report, were as stimulating as that of New Jersey.

In Boston I attended a memorable luncheon. Pres. J. William Belanger, of the Council, and CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson had arranged a luncheon for the various regional directors and staff people from all international unions in the state.

We used the occasion to discuss the problem of the 20,000 CIO workers at the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass. These workers have been under constant attack by the Communist-dominated UE. The attacks have gone on over a long period of years, and the once powerful local has been reduced to poverty in its fight for decent American trade unionism.

One after the other, the leaders of our internationals in Massachusetts pledged their support and assigned their staffs to the cause of the Lynn workers. It was the old CIO spirit, and it was a good thing to be there and watch it flare up. We came out of that spirit. It's something we've got to keep fresh and alive.

THE GOOD PEOPLE of Rhode Island have probably suffered through enough jokes about the tiny size of their state, and I don't wish to add to the list. But if Rhode Island is the smallest state in land size, it's up there with Texas in the bigness of its trade union spirit.

Under the able leadership of Frank Benti, the State CIO Council is outlining a striking program of genuine political and legislative action. I was equally impressed by the determination of delegates from international unions and locals, who appear to cooperate willingly and forcefully to carry our council policies.

At both conventions, a principal speaker was Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.). Morse roused both conventions to a realization of the grave problems that face us.

At these meetings, I was accompanied by Carl McPeak, assistant director of councils. We are in complete agreement that the closest possible working relationships must be maintained with the councils. As their conventions produce new and expanded porgrams, it is obvious that only the highest degree of coordination and cooperation will open the way to full accomplishment of our goals.

On the organizational front, the CIO Textile Workers report a victory at Scandinavia Belting Co., in Charlotte, N. C. CIO's Irwin DeShelter reports a victory at the Garin Co., Brentwood, Calif., with CIO Rep. James Spangler in charge, assisted by Local 78 Representatives McGraw, Parker and Dismond. CIO Lithographers Regional Dir. Frank Bender reports a victory at Craftsmen Press, Baltimore, Md.

A SPECIAL REPORT: As this paper was going to press we learned of the great CIO victory for the workers at the GE plant in Lynn, Mass. This is the same situation we mentioned above, in our report of the Boston convention. This should be a final blow to the Communist-dominated UE. IUE-CIO can take pride in its effort. The entire nation owes thanks to the gallant men and women of this union who have done so much to throw out the Communists, and bring back decent American trade unionism.

PAC Drive To Elect Liberals Set At Bay State CIO Parley

By GERARD KABLE

A POLITICAL action program aimed at replacing advocates of reaction with liberals in Congress and the Legislature was urged on delegates to the 15th annual convention of the Massachusetts CIO Council in Boston.

The theme of the convention was the need for organized labor to help halt the spread of reaction by raising its voice in legislative halls.

Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) challenged Pres. Eisenhower to reconcile his concern for the welfare of the people, voiced at his press conference, with the actions of his cabinet and the "give-away, take-away" program of Republican congressional leaders.

"The time has come," he said, "for the workers, consumers and farmers of America to call the bluff of the President of the United States."

He urged the defeat of Sen. Saltonstall (R. Mass.) next year, and called for the election of a Democratic Congress.

FORMER GOV. Paul A. Dever, a convention banquet speaker, detailed the shortcomings of the Republican state administration and also asked support for Democrats in 1954.

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers, charged the "best brains" of the Eisenhower Administration with responsibility for increased unemployment, layoffs and cutbacks.

"The 'best brains' have been so busy worrying about the welfare of big business, increasing interest rates and giving away our natural resources," he said, "that they have forgotten about the people who make our system work —the customers.

"The big businessmen, in and out of Washington, have forgotten they cannot get along by taking in each other's washing. They need us organized workers, the unorganized workers, white collar workers, professionals and small businessmen. Unless we buy, unless we consume, unless we have confidence, the whole economy breaks down."

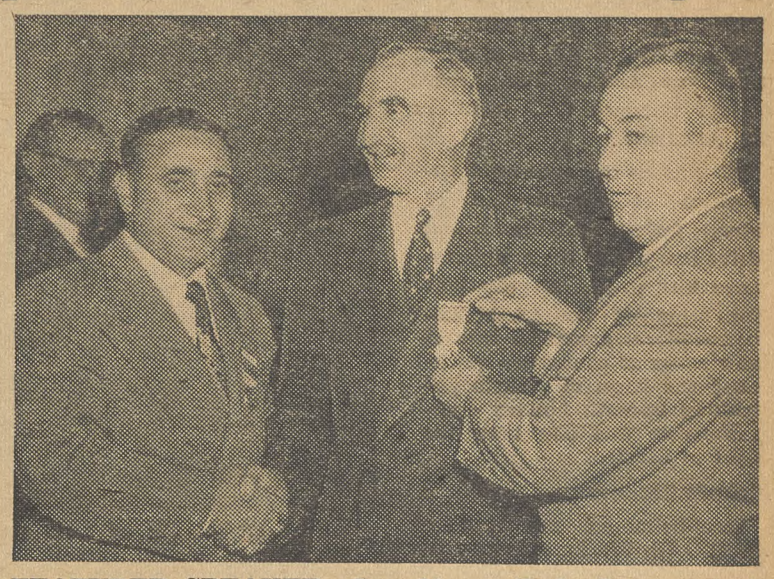
CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, asked for aid in completely ridding the Lynn, Mass., plant of the General Electric Co. of the the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers.

Sen. Kennedy (D. Mass.), joined in the plea and urged the Massachusetts labor movement to finish the job of ousting the last Red stooge.

Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther and until recently CIO representative in Europe, asked that the Administration name "a man in overalls as roving ambassador to show the enemies of America that we practice the kind of democracy about which we speak."

OTHER SPEAKERS included CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe; Robert G. Oliver, assistant to the CIO president; Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston; Antonio England, state director of employment security; Reg. Dir. Joseph A. Salerno of the CIO Clothing Workers; Leo Perlis, national director of the CIO Community Services, and Esther Murray, of the CIO Political Action Committee.

J. William Belanger was re-elected to his sixth term as council president by a margin of nearly 3 to 1. Salvatore Camelio was again chosen secretary-treasurer without opposition.



FEATURED SPEAKER—Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore., center) greets Sec.-Treas. Salvatore Camelio while Pres. J. William Belanger pins on guest badge at 15th convention of Massachusetts CIO Council in Boston.

NLRB Widens Loophole For Employer Intimidation

THE INCH the Taft-Hartley Act gave employers on what constitutes a threat to a worker's job during a dispute with a union has been breached into a mile by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board, safe in the hands of the Republicans, used the tweedledum-tweedledee approach to labor-management relations in its latest decision strengthening the employer's hand against unionization.

Basically, the board decided that if a boss actually says he will move his plant if the union wins an election, he's still guilty of an unfair labor practice under T-H. But if he only makes a "prophecy" of what "might" happen should the union win, he's within his rights—and the board's concept of what constitutes a "prophecy" is exceedingly broad.

The case on which the decision was based grew out of a CIO Textile Workers' campaign for bargaining rights at the Bensenville, Ill., plant of the Chicopee Manufacturing Co.

The union said the plant engineer told an employe that "if the union wins, they (the company) will be forced to move the plant." A foreman told another employe "the boss can move the plant if he wants to," a strong hint, in the union's eyes that he'd do just that if the union won.

The TWUA lost the election and asked the NLRB to set aside the result on the ground that the employes had been coerced through threats to their jobs. Hearing Officer Hubert J. Segal, of the NLRB Chicago office, agreed and recommended a new election. The board reversed him.

"WE VIEW these statements," the NLRB said, "under the circumstances, as nothing more than predictions of the possible impact of wage demands upon the employer's business.

"A prophecy that unionization might ultimately lead to loss of employment is not coercive where there is no threat that the employer will use his economic power to make the prophecy come true."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Press Strike Ends In N.Y.; CIO Protests

THE STRIKE of AFL Photo-Engravers, which closed six major New York daily newspapers ended last week, after CIO had protested against the "lockout" tactics of the Herald Tribune.

Settlement came on the 11th day of the shutdown, on the basis of a $3.75 weekly wage boost package and submission of unresolved contract issues to a fact-finding board. The Engravers' picket lines were respected by some 20,000 newspaper workers, including members of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg earlier called for a Justice Dept. anti-trust investigation of the Herald Tribune. That paper—not struck—suspended publication for five days, later resumed a few days before the tieup ended.

Goldberg likened the suspension to "a sympathetic strike or secondary boycott"—for which labor is penalized under Taft-Hartley. He said the failure of the U. S. press or "pro-Taft-Hartley government officials" to criticize the action is a case of a "double standard" in labor relations.

GCEOC Forms Postal Council, Asks Pay Boost

FORMATION of a national council of postal employes within the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee was completed at a meeting in Washington last week which also called for an $800 a year pay boost, plus a cost-of-living increase, for all post office workers.

John D. Bercury, president of the committee's Post Office local in Boston, was elected executive secretary. The council will meet at least semi-annually and will gather again in Washington early next year, when Congress is considering bills dealing with postal workers.

A legislative program in which the wage increases are a highlight was drawn up at the meeting. It included endorsement of the postal pay increase bill sponsored by Rep. St. George (R. N. Y.), with the $800 figure substituted for her $400, and approval of the bill introduced by Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.) providing for recognition of representatives of government employes' unions for bargaining and other legitimate union purposes.

THE MEETING in addition asked time and a half for all work done on the sixth and seventh consecutive days of one week; elimination of the substitute worker category, or promotion of substitutes to regular posts after one year; repeal of the Whitten rider blocking the accumulation of leave, and intra-department examinations for custodial workers and mail handlers for promotion to clerk or carriers jobs.

Milton Murray, GCEOC-CIO secretary-treasurer, presided. Asistant Dir. John Yancey also spoke.

Correction On T-H Oath Report

The CIO News of Nov. 2 reported that four local union officers have been indicted on charge of filing false non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The story listed, among the four, "Olga Zenchuk, Local 69, CIO Packinghouse Workers, Detroit."

The national office of the CIO Packinghouse Workers reports that Olga Zenchuk "has not been a member of this local for the past three years."

Light Of Hope Brightens In Port Arthur

By EUGENE A. KELLEY

THE LIGHT of hope, as bright as the gleam of Bethlehem's Star, is shining over Port Arthur, Tex., where several hundred CIO members are on strike.

Cracks in the once-solid opposition to organization of stores, hotels, restaurants and drive-ins made their appearance last week. Negotiations for some of the 23 strike-bound places are under way. A new surge of confidence quickened the steps of pickets patrolling beneath holiday decorations in this city near the Gulf of Mexico.

Pickets Encouraged

Steel-helmeted members of the CIO Oil Workers, fresh from their shifts in Port Arthur's giant refineries, spoke words of encouragement to the pickets as they and their wives did their Christmas shopping in stores not on strike.

At each picket line there was a gaily-decorated box for contributions to the strikers' Christmas fund. *Into these boxes change clinked more merrily than it did into nearly empty cash registers of some of the picketed stores.*

"You could fire a rifle down the aisles of Woolworth's or Grant's almost any time of day and not hit a customer," triumphed one burly oil worker.

The morale of the strikers runs high. Their strike, begun by the Distributive Workers, and now directed by National CIO, is on the high road to victory.

The membership is chartered as CIO Sabine Area Local Industrial Union 1814 and every vestige of connection with the former organization is gone. It became necessary for CIO to take over direction of the strike when pressure on state officials led to an investigation of "communism in Texas unions."

SOLIDARITY of CIO strikers is demonstrated in this photo from Port Arthur.

OWIU Helps

CIO Oil Workers in the Texas Gulf area have been the staunchest friends of the striking LIU 1814 members at Port Arthur.

Local 23, OWIU-CIO, in Port Arthur, presented the strike fund with a $1000 check. Help was also pledged by locals in Beaumont and Port Neches. Plans are under way for a Christmas collection.

An old state commission, long dormant, was reactivated to hear tales of Communist domination of unions expelled several years ago from CIO. *To thoughtful people of the Lone Star State it became apparent that unionism—not communism—was standing trial and that organization in Port Arthur touched off the wave of hysteria.*

Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd paraded a string of ex-Communists before the commission. For days the issue crowded important news off the front page of every Texas paper.

Fred C. Pieper, assistant to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, demanded and was given an opportunity to testify before the commission at Austin, the state capital. After more than two hours of testimony by Pieper and cross-examination, the commission reluctantly admitted there was no evidence that Communists influence a single CIO or AFL union in Texas.

Local In Compliance

The National Labor Relations Board certified the new LIU as being in compliance. A dozen or so of the struck places responded by filing a suit demanding damages from the union. A deputy sheriff arrived at strike headquarters, a former Maritime Union hall, to serve the legal citations (photo on Page 1).

Smilingly he unloaded his armful of documents before the Christmas tree (donated by a local service club) and then paused gratefully for a cup of coffee at the strikers' canteen. *If the suit was intended to crush the spirit of the strikers, it failed lamentably.*

Several firms have either signed contracts with LIU 1814 or agreed to consent elections. Organization goes on despite the strike, with new groups of workers joining the union almost daily.

Each new agreement signed, each new group of workers who join the union, brings new confidence to the CIO members in Port Arthur.

Wise in their own generation, they are following a star at this holiday season—the star of unionism to lead them to a better and happier city and nation.

12-14

UAW Urges Inquiry On Plane Strike

A REQUEST for an investigation of the seven-weeks strike at North American Aviation, Inc., has been filed with the Senate Armed Services Committee by the CIO Auto Workers.

The probe of the walkout that sent some 30,000 UAW members to picket lines at North American plants in Los Angeles and Fresno, Cal., and Columbus, O., was asked in telegrams to the 15 members of the committee from Walter P. Reuther, president of the union and of the CIO, and UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston.

In the wire the union charged the company with "spending fabulous amounts of taxpayers' money in an intensive campaign to break this strike and to destroy our union." In addition, it accused the firm of unwillingness to negotiate, mediate or arbitrate.

The union also called the committee's attention to the fact that where the Defense Dept. last year was greatly interested in negotiations, this year it said it has "no interest." The company makes Sabre and Super-Sabre jet planes.

The wires were sent after the union, in negotiations at Los Angeles, drastically modified its demands. The original request for a pay increase of 26c an hour was cut to 10c across the board and an additional 10c for skilled employes, and other proposals were modified.

Gold Miners Stick On The Icy Picket Lines

GOLD MINERS in Northern Ontario and Quebec were still trudging their icy picket lines last week as their employers, representing Canada's most powerful financial interests, showed they have no intention of reaching a settlement on any terms except their own.

The mine operators sent spokesmen without power to act to a conference with the CIO Steelworkers called by Premier Frost and Labor Minister Daley of Ontario. *Because of subsidies under the national Gold Mine Emergency Assistance Act, they know they can make a profit whether or not their diggings are working.*

However out of the meeting came a government-sponsored proposal for a settlement at the important Hollinger Mine in Timmins.

The provincial authorities proposed a return to work on a pay increase of 5c an hour, negotiations for a further raise if the price of gold goes up, a one-year contract with no discrimination against the strikers, and a study of the economics of the industry and its employes by a government-named fact finding commission.

The USA-CIO announced that while the proposal does not meet the needs of the its members, it will be presented to the strikers if the employer accepts it. The company has not yet acted.

Typical of the profit to be found in a closed mine is Noranda Mines, Ltd., whose president, J. Y. Murdoch, a major power in Canadian financial circles, has demonstrated his inability to think of his employes as human beings.

In the first nine months of 1953—the strike began in August — Noranda earned a net profit of $9.4 million, or $4.20 a share, compared to $8.9 million, or $3.99 a share during the same period last year. The increased profits, Murdoch said, reflect lower operating costs growing out of the strike.

Dominion Minister of Mines George Prudham recently told Parliament that in the last five years, Canada has paid out $51 million to subsidize gold mining.

The rate of assistance can go as high as $13.50 an ounce, permitting a profit where production costs are as high as $40 an ounce. *The subsidy for 1953 is at least $1.50 per ounce more than last year—more than enough to pay for the wage increases and other improvements recommended by a Board of Conciliation.*

Meantime, gold mining is one of the few Canadian industries still on the 48-hour week. The miners get four paid statutory holidays a year; most Canadian workers are paid for six, and many for eight. In addition, they lack the employer-financed hospitalization, sickness, death, medical and retirement plans generally provided in Canadian industry.

Wages are 50c to 80c an hour less than for comparable jobs in the base metal mines. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that as of June 1, average hourly earnings were $1.343 in gold mining compared to $1.701 in base metals.

In addition to a pay boost and a 40-hour week, the miners want the voluntary, revocable check-off of union dues as a minimum of union security, and an effective grievance procedure.

ON THE LINE—Pickets at big Pittsburgh plant of Continental Can Co, check car at gate, during national strike of some 32,000 CIO Steelworkers at 69 plants of Continental and American Can Cos. Negotiations on latter pact were set for this week.

Utility Workers Win Wage Boosts

A general wage increase of 5%, with a floor of 8c an hour and a maximum of 13c, was won by Local 157, CIO Utility Workers, in renewal contract negotiations with the Dayton (O.) Power & Light Co.

The average increase was 10.5c. The union also obtained improvements in the pension plan.

CIO, AFL Sign No-Raiding Pact; Labor Unity Parleys To Continue

—See Page 3

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Season's Greetings . . .

By Pascal

"You've got to be gentle with Roger, Santa, he's an over-privileged child."

"Well, how does the 'union man of the year, 1953' feel on the first day of 1954?"

"See? An Amalgamated union label. Now will you accept these gifts?"

'Slave Trade' In Wetbacks Charged By Riffe

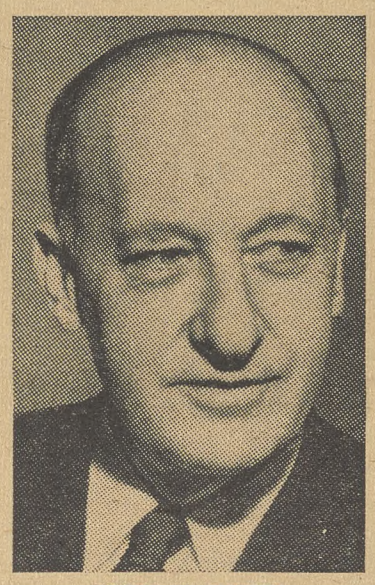
AN ILLEGAL and inhuman slave trade flourishes on the U. S.-Mexican border "with the connivance, or at least the indifference, of both governments," CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe declared last week.

Riffe spoke in Mexico City at the first international conference of the CIO, AFL and Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM). The meeting was called by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), with the wetback problem one of the major topics of discussion.

Need Decent Wages

He highlighted the vicious exploitation to which Mexican migrant workers are subjected in the U. S., especially in agriculture in the Southwestern states, and pointed out that each worker "permitted by either country to cross the border illegally is virtually sold into involuntary servitude."

"If the 'braceros' are really and truly needed to plant and harvest the crops of our side of the border," he said, "they should be contracted for legally (under the U. S.-Mexican treaty) and guaranteed to receive at least the same wages and working conditions as do our own workers.



JOHN V. RIFFE
Hits migrant slave trade.

A Common Problem

"I say 'at least,' because these workers are with us only temporarily to help in an emergency, do not receive the long term benefits of our resident workers, and are, therefore, entitled to a higher pay.

"If they are not needed—or are brought in or allowed to come in illegally—or if they are brought in legally and discriminated against, given poorer conditions of employment and lower wages than are received by our own workers, then the object is to lower the living standards of our workers and to exploit the misery of the poorer people of Mexico.

"This should not and cannot be the policy of either government."

Moving Northward

Riffe told the conference that the wetback situation is a problem that concerns workers, "and therefore it is our problem."

Illegal immigration from Mexico has affected both agricutural and industrial workers in the U. S., he said.

"Many more cross the border than can be absorbed in agricultural tasks," he explained, "while many find that the wages offered on the farms do not permit them to subsist.

"These two groups have moved northward and spread out in all directions so that today they are to be found in almost every state. Remember that they are fugitives, driven by need and hunger to accept any employment offered, who can be cheated, abused and robbed but who dare not complain.

Move Into Industry

"These are the illegal migrants who are infiltrating into industry, who work for less than the usual rate of pay and . . . who at times are used as strikebreakers."

The CIO leader offered a program to both governments based on "drastic action" to halt the illegal traffic across the border, which he estimated is pouring one million Mexicans into the U. S. annually.

"We must insist that the U. S. government enforce the immigration laws, and enact legislation making it an unlawful and punishable offense to employ illegal entrants," he said. "It must also forbid the legalization of illegal migrants through any device.

"We must also insist that the Mexican government strictly enforce its emigration laws, and it effectively and energetically patrol its northern boundary and the concentration points where the illegal traffic originates.

Sold Like Cattle

". . . Smugglers recruit the innocent 'braceros' in search of work along the border, take them across the border and then sell them like cattle to other soul-less, men, who in turn sell them at a higher price to unscrupulous plantation owners. The men who engage in this trade should be punished."

Riffe insisted that the labor organizations of both nations sit with their governments when a new treaty is negotiated, that CTM representatives administer recruiting centers in Mexico, and that U. S. union representatives be present when contracts between workers and employers are negotiated and signed.

Joint Action

The conference of U. S. and Mexican unions in Mexico City, in addition to the wetback problem, also was to consider a program for joint action on industrial relations issues affecting workers in identical industries in both nations.

The CIO delegation, in addition to Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, included CIO Vice Presidents O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers, and James G. Thimmes, vice president of the Steelworkers.

Others: R. J. Thomas, assistant to Riffe; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee; Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee; John W. Edelman, legislative representative of the Textile Workers; and Irwin DeShetler, Robert Starnes, Timothy Flynn, David Sternback and Nicholas Dragon of the CIO organizing staff.

C. Of C. Sings A Wassail Song But It Got Its 'Fixins' All Mixed Up

CHRISTMAS "CHEER" flowed early this year from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, its director of economic research, soberly set forth his views that unions have no effect on raising wages.

Writing in the C. of C. Economic Intelligence report he said:

"In the last 20 years—a period of fabulous union growth—the share of the national income going to labor, while shifting a bit from year to year, has not changed perceptibly."

Honest to Christmas, fellows, that's what the man said.

"Baloney," retorted a CIO spokesman.

Then he added "Dr. Schmidt knows better and so does every business man. Even if the proportion of labor's share of the national income hasn't changed upward, labor's share would have gone down if unions hadn't been out scrapping for wage increases."

Business and labor economists in the nation's capital interrupted their holiday shopping to get into the argument resulting from Dr. Schmidt's pronouncement.

The question was referred to CIO's Dept. of Education and Research. They suggested Dr. Schmidt compare the periods of 1923-1929 on the one hand with 1947-1953 on the other. Both were periods of full employment.

During the 1923-1929 "prosperity," when unions were weak, average hourly earnings of all manufacturing workers (according to the U. S. Dept. of Labor) averaged from 52c to 56c an hour, approximately. *Prices were fairly stable during this period and real hourly earnings increased about 7%.*

Continuing, the CIO economists pointed out that from 1947-1953, a period of strong unionism, average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers went from $1.24 to $1.78 per hour.

After adjusting these figures to eliminate the effect of price changes, the gain in real hourly earnings has been from $1.47 per hour to $1.75 per hour. *The real gain in the latter period was more than 19%.*

Thank you and Merry Christmas, Dr. Schmidt.

Carey Says IUE To Push For GE Votes

JAMES B. CAREY, president of the CIO Electrical Workers, last week hailed the victory of IUE in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Lynn and Everett, Mass., General Electric plants.

He said it was "clearly a victory for America as well as a victory for our own anti-Communist union, despite the efforts of the company, the UE, and AFL and the NLRB to prevent a IUE-CIO victory by splintering the traditional single bargaining unit into three units."

The recent election marked the third time since 1950 that IUE defeated UE at the Lynn plants.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said IUE "will now proceed to press our current campaign in Erie, Pa., and Schenectady, N. Y., the only sizable locations in GE still represented by the Communist UE."

CIO, AFL No-Raiding Agreement Is Signed

HISTORIC AGREEMENT—The no-raiding pact between CIO and AFL was formally signed at a meeting of top officials of the two labor federations in Washington. Signing pact (first photo) are AFL Pres. George Meany and CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, flanked by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and AFL Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler. Standing with the officials (from left, second photo): CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, AFL Electrical Workers Pres. Daniel W. Tracy, AFL Letters Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty, and AFL Building Service Pres. William L. McFetridge. Pact directly affects CIO and AFL chartered locals, still requires international union signing for full effectiveness.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A MAJOR symbolic step on the path toward labor unity was taken last week, with the signing by CIO and AFL officers of a no-raiding agreement.

The pact, which goes into effect Jan. 1, applies only to those unions which have formally placed their signature on the agreement.

Directly affected by the actions of the CIO and AFL officers were the CIO's local industrial unions and the AFL's similar federal labor unions.

BUT SOME TIME next month, another meeting is planned for the "second step"—the formal signing of the pact by a large number of CIO and AFL unions. The no-raiding agreement applies to all unions that sign it, and there is a desire that major elements of both the CIO and AFL be parties to the agreement at about the same time.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey signed the basic document for the CIO, and Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for the AFL—during a meeting of the CIO and AFL Unity Committees at Washington's Hotel Statler on Dec. 16.

The agreements had previously been ratified by the CIO and AFL conventions.

The official announcement pointed out that "a meeting will be called at an early date to permit the various affiliated unions of both organizations to affix their signatures to the agreement, and in so doing, become parties to it."

The statement noted that the no-raiding agreement will apply "only to those affiliated unions that sign it," and continued:

"The agreement applies to the United States and its territories and possessions. Its application in the Dominion of Canada will be determined by parallel action of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor." *(See adjoining story).*

Reuther, Meany, Pres. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers and others amplified the short formal announcement in the course of a press and television conference that followed the signing of the pact.

REUTHER SAID that the vast majority of CIO affiliates—with about 98% of CIO's membership—have either tentatively ratified the agreement or are prepared to do so if the great majority of AFL members are likewise covered by their unions' actions.

The CIO president likened the CIO-AFL action to a "cease-fire" on raiding skirmishes, and with a grin, predicted that subsequent peace talks would be less drawn out than those in Korea.

McDonald said he had been authorized by the executive board of the steel union to sign the pact for his organization, and would do so when assured that "a substantial number" of AFL unions were also prepared to sign.

Pres. Dan Tracy of the AFL Electrical Workers commented that that was the view "of all of us."

AFL Pres. Meany told reporters that "it is my belief that all the affiliates of the AFL will eventully sign."

Meany's statement came in response to a number of questions from reporters about the Teamsters, largest AFL affiliate.

Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters, who has been under sharp attack for conducting a number of raiding efforts—including one against the CIO Brewery Workers last summer—has said the no-raiding agreement will be studied by the union's executive board at a February meeting.

Beyond expressing belief that all AFL affiliates would eventually sign, Meany said reporters should address their questions to Beck about the Teamsters' intentions.

It was indicated that the next joint meeting, to "affix the signatures" of the various affiliated unions, might be held next month.

Both Reuther and Meany agreed that no further active plans to effect labor unity would be worked on until the no-raiding agreement is in full operation. And both agreed that the move toward future unity is complicated by "hundreds of problems."

ATTENDING the meeting for the CIO, with Reuther, Carey, and McDonald, were: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; Pres. Michael Quill, Transport Workers; and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

For the AFL: Meany, Schnitzler and Tracy; AFL Vice-Pres. Matthew Woll; Pres. William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; and Pres. William McFetridge, Building Service Employes.

Ship Unions Plan Joint Capital Rally

A JOINT meeting of CIO and AFL maritime unions has been called for Jan. 18 in Washington to bring the plight of the maritime industry to the attention of Congress.

The meeting also will point out how the nation will be adversely affected if the Eisenhower Administration fails to take proper action on tariffs, ship operation subsidies and ship building maintenance.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union has led in planning the conference.

The maritime unions also want to know whether the U. S. Public Service Hospitals, which provide for merchant seamen, will be abolished as the Budget Bureau has proposed. Another question is whether the policy of hauling half of the federal cargoes in U. S. vessels will be maintained.

Sub For Scrooge Is Thrown For Loss As UAW Local Hands Out The Toys

THE CHRISTMAS spirit continues to reign in Milwaukee and suburban West Allis, with no thanks to Burger Engerbretsen, a Republican state assemblyman.

If he had his way, apparently, Old Mr. Scrooge would be in charge for the holidays, shoving St. Nick off his throne and clear back to the North Pole—or some place.

What got Engerbretsen's dander up and produced an unseasonable outburst of temper was fairly simple. It all developed because CIO members in the Milwaukee area were offered the chance to buy Christmas toys at discounts up to 33%—*a pretty good Christmas gift itself considering the times and the prices and the layoffs.*

The offer came from the big CIO Auto Workers Local 248 at the Allis-Chalmers plant in West Allis.

Expanding its past offer to local members only, the UAW unit enlarged its display of a wide range of toys, put up the cash and carry signs, and made the service available to all Milwaukee CIO unionists.

That started Assemblyman Engerbretsen, who is from Beloit, whooping and whollering. *Toys at discount, he protested, would put the state's economy in "jeopardy" and force plants to "more away." (That's what the man said.)*

The lawmaker moved to force the State Industrial Development Committee to investigate this dire plot to spread walking dolls, cowboy outfits and space guns among workers' youngsters.

Engerbretsen was rebuffed by a fellow Republican, Foster Porter, who said the industry group couldn't be bothered by *"trivialities."*

State CIO Council Pres. Charles Schultz, a committee member, said *"in a way it's too bad Engerbretsen was defeated so roundly . . . I would have liked to answer the gentleman when he appeared before the committee."*

Labor Unity Parleys Due In Canada

A FOUR-MAN committee to explore the possibilities of labor unity in Canada was named last week by the executive council of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Appointed to the group were Pres. A. R. Mosher, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, and Vice Presidents George Burt and C. H. Millard. Burt is Canadian director of the CIO Auto Workers, Millard of the CIO Steelworkers.

Action of the CCL followed by a few days selection of a committee to bring about closer relations with other major labor bodies by the executive council of the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, made up of the country's AFL affiliates. The CTLC chose Pres. Percy Bengough, Sec.-Treas. Gordon Cushing and Vice Presidents Claude Jodoin and William Jenoves.

No-Raiding Agreement

The no-raiding agreement between CIO and AFL, signed last week after six months of study and discussions, is a document that will help workers in every industry and every union.

For it represents a clear-headed effort to drop the free-wheeling raiding efforts that have used up the time, energy and talent of so many unions in years past.

Obviously, the no-raiding agreement will gain real meaning only when it has the signatures affixed to it of substantial sections of both the CIO and AFL. Leaders of both organizations think that will be soon.

Most CIO unions are ready to sign when substantial segments of the AFL are likewise ready. AFL Pres. George Meany predicts that eventually all AFL affiliates will do so. When the no-raiding machinery goes into full operation, both major wings of the American labor movement will be able to turn more intensively to one of our primary jobs—*organization of the unorganized.*

A Sad Loss

Hariharnath Shastri was a man known to relatively few American trade unionists—but those who had met the general secretary of the Indian Nation Trade Union Congress had the greatest respect for him, as a union leader and a vital force for democracy in southern Asia.

Mr. Shastri had attended a number of international labor meetings, and he was a vice-president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the time of his death in an Indian plane crash early this month.

Shortly after his graduation from college some 20 years ago, Mr. Shastri joined an organization known as the "Servants of the People Society." He was ideally fitted for membership in an organization with such a name. The record of his career—terminated much too quickly by a tragic accident—proved that he was truly a servant of the people, not alone in India but throughout the democratic world.

Hope Springs Eternal

In the Middle Ages, a lot of time was spent looking for a sure-fire way to change lead into gold. Three or four hundred years ago, explorers looked in vain for a Northwest Passage that would take them quickly to the riches of India.

Today, a new school of wishful thinkers has a new objective—to find some way to "prove" that labor unions aren't necessary and don't do anything for their members.

A leading member of this wistful school of thought is Emerson Schmidt, economist for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

As daintily as a lady in a millinery shop, Schmidt has picked and chosen from a mountain of statistics those few which he thinks will "prove" that over the past 30 years wages would have gone up just as much if no union had ever asked the boss for a raise.

Obviously, it just isn't so—as hundreds of thousands of negotiating committee members could tell the Chamber's economist. Nor, we suspect, will it be believed by thousands of prosperous employers in the Chamber of Commerce who have so often wailed that "those labor unions are driving us into bankruptcy."

So, we think that Mr. Schmidt will have to find another weapon to use against labor unions. *Now, our kid was telling us about a space gun that . . .*

The CIO News

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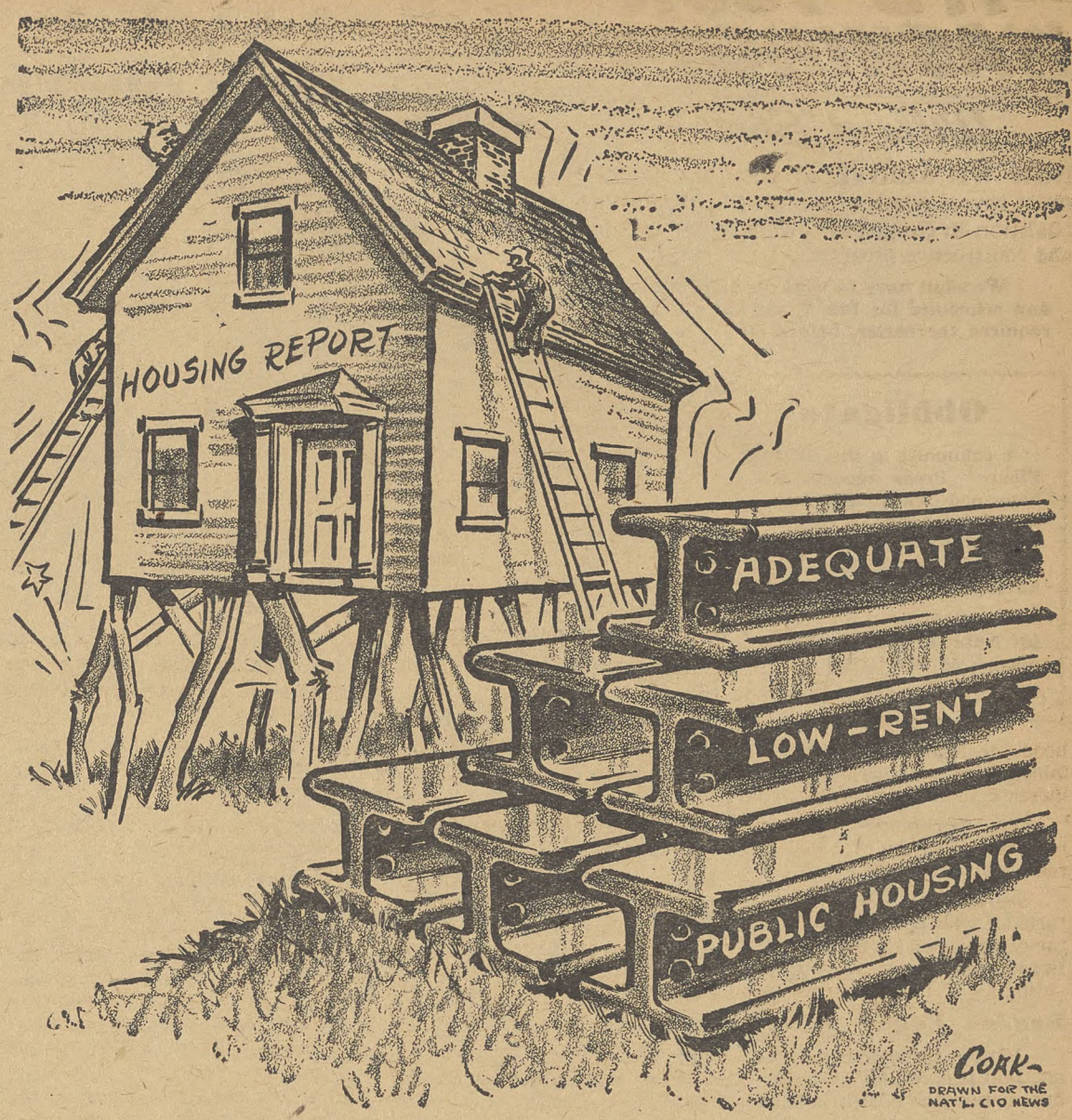
Needs A Stronger Foundation



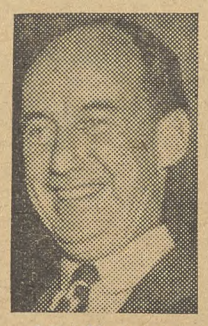
In Other Words—

Four Freedoms Versus Four Fears

Republicans have substituted the four fears for the four freedoms, it was charged by Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential candidate, in a speech at Philadelphia. Excerpts from his address follow.

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON

THE BILL OF RIGHTS is besieged, ancient liberties infringed, reckless words uttered, vigilante groups are formed, suspicion, mistrust and fear stalk the land, and political partisanship raises strange and ugly heads, the security of secret files is violated and the specter of a political police emerges.



Adlai Stevenson

We begin to resemble the very thing we dread. The Attorney General, the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, the very embodiment of our concept of justice, has even imputed disloyalty or Communist sympathy to a former President while our allies whom he organized, aided and armed to fight communism the world around listen in bewilderment and disgust.

As someone said, one wonders if those fellows will stop at nothing until they get Harry Truman out of the White House. And latterly some Republicans act as though they will stop at nothing 'til they get Dwight Eisenhower out of the White House.

But, subversion and treachery are serious—and far more important than party polictics. Doubtless there were mistakes. There always will be.

Perhaps this clamor helps the Republicans politically but it will not solve the gigantic problems confronting us. The Nation still has to be governed and a world defended.

As I see it our duty as citizens first and Democrats second is not recrimination; it is not to defend or deny the past, for yesterday is irretrievable and the problems are now and tomorrow. What the Republicans do or don't do now is far more important than what the Democrats did or didn't do seven or eight years ago.

Knocking each other over the past may please the Kremlin but it will not build national unity or international respect. *Fighting Democrats for political advantage is not fighting communism for national surival.*

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia—and he went on to found the Democratic Party. But the defense of individual liberty is the obligation—and the privilege—of all Americans. Today good Republicans stand with us in the conviction that no crisis can justify the impairment of our liberties—and in the determination that no enemy, aboard or at home, shall do so.

If the Administration is looking for a good crusade I would recommend a crusade to combat the Communist conspiracy without resorting to Communist methods to do it.

For these are the days of our strength in the world's peril. These should be the days of our greatness in the world's need. But instead of the hope of the free world we could become its despair.

While The President Speaks

I believe that the President of the United States has set his face against all these things. But while he speaks of unity, his colleagues sow disunity. While he calls for calm, his friends light the fires of hysteria. While he invokes the American tradition that the accused has the right to be confronted by his accuser, members of his Administration and his party charge, try, condemn and convict in a single action of the hand.

I only wish Pres. Eisenhower could speak for the Eisenhower Administration. For, in the words of the apostle, "If the trumpet gives an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself for the battle?"

It was only a dozen years ago that a great American redefined and reaffirmed our heritage of liberty. I am speaking of Franklin Roosevelt. I am speaking of the Four Freedoms—freedom of speech and expression; freedom of worship; freedom from want; freedom from fear.

Where are they today? Who speaks for them now?

Those gallant hopes of yesterday have given way to the sorry confusion of today. The Four Freedoms have been replaced by the four fears—fear of depression; fear of communism; fear of ourselves; fear of freedom itself.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

NOW WE ARRIVE at the time when Pres. Eisenhower must reveal whether he has the capacity to lead a bipartisan coalition in Congress toward what he has termed a positive and constructive program.

We shall have to wait until the State of the Union message, now scheduled for Jan. 7, and the economic and budget messages required thereafter, before trying to form final judgments.

Obbligato

A columnist in the St. Paul Pioneer Press reports what happened when members of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra were rehearsing the "Russian Dance" from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

"Gentlemen," said Conductor Antal Dorati, "I want this played so McCarthy will be suspicious."

The intensive hard-driving conferences with Republican congressional leaders in the White House last week could not conceivably be expected to produce solid results. A small but battle-hardened group of GOP members is opposed to President's general approach to government—and is ready to help him be a failure.

Some of the strongest Republican legislative committee chairmen are members of this group.

Congress may begin with some bitter filibusters, on statehood for Hawaii and the St. Lawrence Seaway, and break off in midsummer with irritated members reluctantly voting a necessary increase in the authorized public debt limit.

The Eisenhower "program," as it has been carefully suggested and intimated by Cabinet members, is already coming apart at the seams.

Agriculture Sec. Benson took a fierce beating from wheat farmers who voted 7 to 1 for 90% price supports, and thus voluntarily subjected themselves to acreage limits and sales quotas which Benson looks upon as "regimentation." Cotton farmers followed by voting 16 to 1 for controls, peanut growers 17 to 1 for controls.

Benson Edges Away

Benson recently has been saying publicly, with a somewhat wan air, that it is not his business to present a farm "policy" to Congress but merely to "advise" and "suggest."

Labor Sec. Mitchell, an able citizen who might do a pretty good job if left to his own initiative, got rapped on the knuckles for suggesting that the 75c minimum hourly wage be raised and that coverage be broadened.

Rep. McConnell of Pennsylvania, Republican chairman of the House Labor Committee, deplored Mitchell's failure to consult with him first and complained that a broadening of coverage and an increase in wage rates seemed impossible.

Interior Sec. McKay is one of the few experienced, breezy politicians in the President's Cabinet, but he is running into a storm of trouble with Rural Electrification co-ops and with public power groups.

McKay is trying to modify the public power and REA programs of the last 20 years so radically that it looks like nullification. There are millions of REA buyers of electricity—farmers who were never served by "free enterprise" but who electrified their own homes and barns with the help of the federal government—*and they resent the McKay doctrine of raising their rates and turning them over to the mercies of "enterprise."*

Add foreign policy—with McCarthy sniping from the sidelines, with GOP Senate Majority Leader Knowland publicly praising McCarthy, with Sec. Dulles alternately trying to put McCarthy in his place and next appease him.

Every Man For Himself

Add the issues of the budget and taxes. Add the fact that next year, an election year, nearly all members of the House and a big part of the Senate will want to do nothing except pass the necessary appropriation bills, cut taxes, and get out of town to campaign in their home areas—every man for himself in a bloodletting contest.

Mr. Eisenhower could solve his problems in these fields in a series of White House conferences with GOP leaders who have notions of their own.

He can't get any "positive" program through without Democratic help. He may not get anything through without rising to his position as Chief Executive and appealing directly to the people.

The notion that reasonable men can get together through the conference method—or even the notion that all members of Congress act responsibly in an election year—denies American history.

A President puts through programs in which he deeply believes by arousing the people to help him with Congress—as Jackson did, as Theodore Roosevelt did, as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in repeal of the Neutrality Act and passage of Lend-Lease, as Harry S. Truman did in pushing through the Marshall Plan and aid to Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Eisenhower's State of the Union message, Jan. 7, is the landmark to which we must look forward.

★ **STAR** of the recent Democratic rally in Philadelphia was former Vice-Pres. Alben Barkley, whose political oratory and sureness of phrase gave the younger people a lesson. He'll be a formidable rival, if he decides to run for the Senate again next year in Kentucky against one of the better Republicans Senators, John Sherman Cooper.

The Bricker Brickbat—

A Look At The Record Suggests It's Congress That Needs Curbing

(When Congress returns next month, among the brickbats aimed at Pres. Eisenhower is the so-called Bricker amendment—a move by latter-day isolationists to hamstring the President in foreign affairs. What's behind the proposal is discussed by Henry Steele Commager, a leading historian, digested from The Reporter magazine.)

By HENRY STEELE COMMAGER

THERE IS NOTHING essentially new about the so-called Bricker amendment, which proposes strict limitations on the power of the President in making agreements with foreign governments.

The fathers of the Constitution knew well the dangers that threatened the rights of individuals and states from a central government with extensive powers, and they threw all necessary safeguards around those rights.

What are the safeguards? After a treaty has been negotiated by the President, it must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senators present. As a single political party rarely commands a two-thirds majority, this means that it must have bipartisan support.

It must be constitutional or the courts will hold it void. If it turns out to be a really dangerous treaty, Congress can impeach the President who was responsible for it. It must ordinarily be carried out through legislation and when Congress comes to vote funds for its administration, that body has another chance to pass upon its merits. If it is found to be unsatisfactory, in whole or in part, it can be modified or even repudiated by law.

Ample Powers and Safeguards

The fathers, then, gave amplest authority to the President to conduct foreign relations, and to the Senate to confirm such treaties as he negotiated, and then placed careful safeguards around these powers.

Has anything happened in 166 years to suggest that the fathers went wrong on all this? Has the Constitution here proved to be a failure?

In the last century and a half the United States has concluded something like 900 treaties and perhaps twice that many executive agreements. If the treaty power is the Trojan horse that its critics now assert, certainly that fact must have become apparent during these years.

Surely there is at least one treaty that the critics can cite as evidence of a violation of the Constitution or an invasion of liberties of the citizen.

But let us look at the Bricker amendment itself, the first section of which stipulates that a provision of a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution is of no force or effect. Of course a treaty contrary to the Constitution is of no force. Only those incapable of understanding the logic of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court ever thought otherwise.

And in fact, the executive never has made a treaty which has been held to conflict with the Constitution. This, it is relevant to observe, is a much better record than Congress can show.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"We Want To Keep In Close Touch With You, Too."

In the same period, perhaps 70 or 80 acts of Congress have been held void by the courts. *If we are going to have amendments to prevent unconstitutional actions by branches of the national government, perhaps Sen. Bricker had better start with Congress.*

The treaty-making power is, of course, liable to abuse. But all power is liable to abuse, and it is impossible to devise safeguards adequate to every hypothetical abuse. If we are going to guard against hypothetical dangers, why bother with anything as carefully circumscribed as the treaty-making power?

Why not start with the powers of Congress itself? Congress can destroy the executive power by refusing to vote appropriations, by refusing to confirm nominations, or by impeaching the President because it doesn't like the way he conducts his business.

Under the Constitution as it now stands, Congress can destroy the Supreme Court by reducing its membership to one, by increasing it to 100, or perhaps by impeaching its judges because they grant stays of execution.

What Congress Can Do

But it would be madness to try to write into the Constitution guarantees against all these dangers. If we did, the Constitution would quickly become unworkable, and its zealous defenders would promptly conjure up a new crop of hypothetical dangers.

We have to take our chances on these things, trusting in experience, in common sense, in the integrity of our elected officials and the virtue of our people.

'Know-Nothings' Of Congress Hit

THE "DESTRUCTIVE mischief of latter-day know-nothings" controlling congressional investigating committees was condemned by several lawyers participating in a recent Notre Dame Univ. panel symposium.

Such a description of the McCarthy, Jenner and Velde committees was voiced by Brig. Gen. Telford Tayor, a prosecutor in the Nuremberg Nazi war crimes trials (and a recent target of McCarthy because he had criticized the Wisconsin Senator).

Other participants in the Norte Dame College of Law symposium were Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.); Abe Fortas, once Interior Dept. undersecretary; and George Morris Fay, once U. S. attorney in Washington. The subject was "Safeguards which should be available for witnesses in legislative investigations."

The participants agreed that Congress has investigative powers, doubted that it has exercised them well.

"We are entitled to insist," said Fortas, "that the problems of espionage and subversion are too important to be used for partisan political purposes or for personal power or glory."

Taylor agreed with the proposal of Rep. Frelinghuysen (R. N. J.) for setting up a nonpartisan joint congressional committee on internal security.

"These are not partisan political matters," said Taylor. "Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals must all stand on conservative ground against radicals who sow suspicion and fear in our land at a time when foreign perils urgently require that we be of one mind."

Keating proposed the establishment of "a good set of rules" to protect the rights of witnesses and emphasized that "no congressional investigation is justified unless it can be directly related to gathering facts about proposed legislation and to inquire in the workings of existing federal laws."

The American Civil Liberties Union reached a similar conclusion on McCarthy-type investigations, saying their chief result to date has been an intolerance of dissent "and the fear to express dissent."

The ACLU issued a special 160-page report on developments in civil liberties in the past 30 months, saying *"we will continue to oppose tyrannical Soviet communism as the chief threat to our civil liberties from the outside and 'McCarthyism' as the chief threat to our civil liberties from the inside."*

Amounts To Wage Cut—

CIO Warns Sales Tax Would Speed Recession

A GENERAL sales tax amounts to "a wage cut" and passage of a federal sales tax law could speed up the downward trend of the nation's economy.

Any sales tax or manufacturers' excise tax would curtail consumption at a time when defense spending and business investment are leveling off. *Either would impose a tax rate up to 60 times heavier on the poorest families than on the richest.*

So reported the current issue of Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

Entitled "Behind the Drive for a Federal Sales Tax," the Outlook described the campaign for sales or manufacturers' excise taxes as "bad economics" and "unfair to the millions of lower and middle-income families."

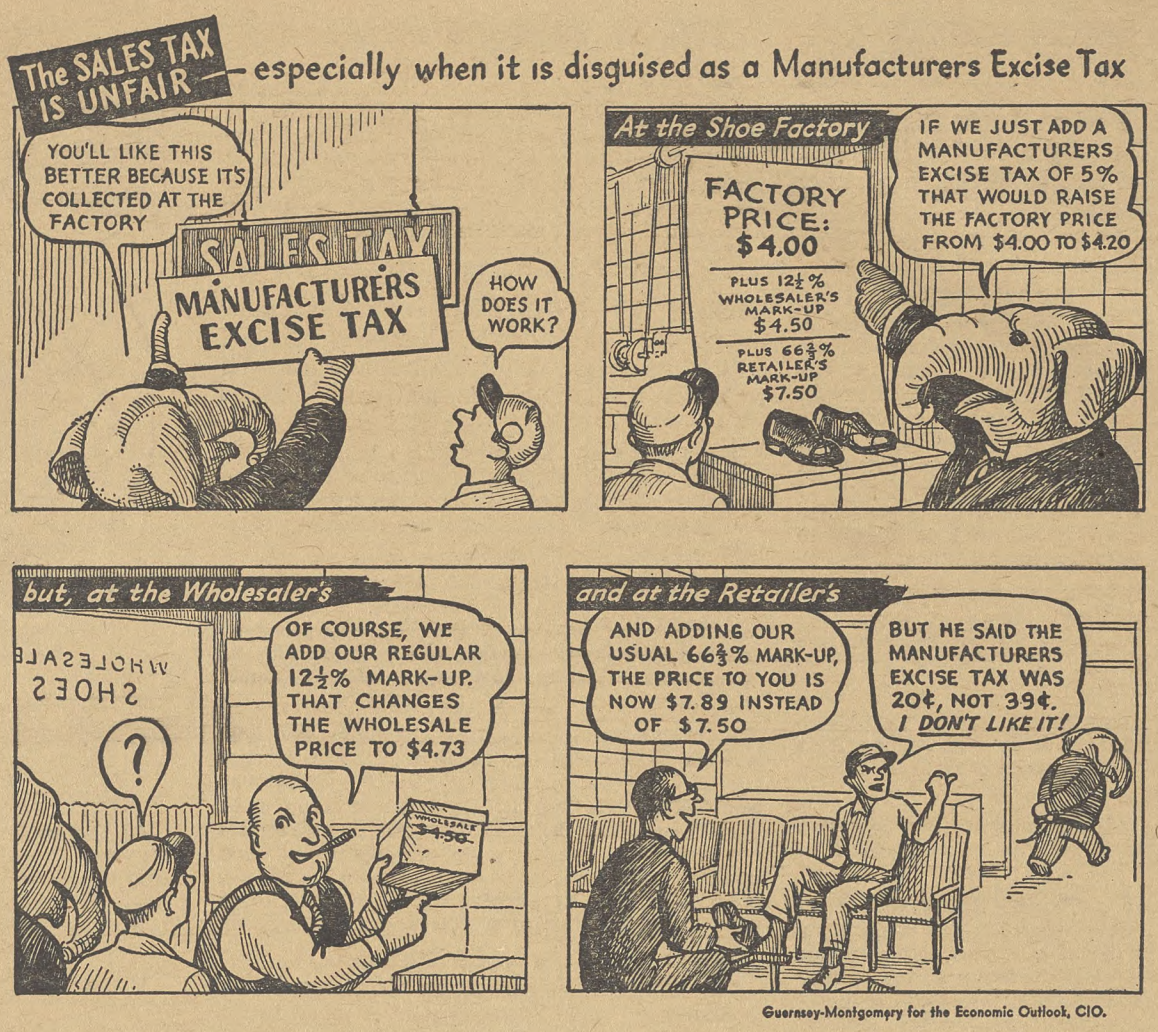
The CIO publication noted that Dr. Neil Jacoby, appointed recently by Pres. Eisenhower to his Council of Economic Advisers, in 1938 wrote that "the evil of sales taxes is magnified during the downward swing of the business cycle."

Danger To Economy

Sales tax legislation would be "particularly dangerous to the national economy at this time," the Outlook said, when "defense spending and business investment are levelling off."

"To sustain economic growth, consumer spending must rise and personal consumption must be encouraged," the report said. "But a general sales tax or a manufacturers' excise tax would curtail consumer purchases of goods and services. In effect, a general sales tax is a wage cut."

The Outlook commented that "to extend sales tax legislation at this time could well magnify the downward movement of the national economy that is now becoming apparent."



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

The publication also quoted from Dr. Jacoby's 1938 study on "Retail Sales Taxation" that "a sales tax on all consumers' expenditures is equivalent to a tax rate on income 16 to 20 times higher for the family with $1000 income than for the family with $1 million income. If the sales tax is limited to tangible merchandise (such as a manufacturers' excise tax), it results in a levy on income at a rate about 60 times higher on the lowest than on the highest income."

The sales tax, the Outlook noted, has "sometimes been defended on the grounds of equal treatment for all. But it is the type of equality that says millionaire and pauper alike: 'you are both equally free to sleep on a park bench'."

The CIO publication said that "basically a sales tax and a manufacturers' excise tax are the same thing—a tax on consumption, not a tax based on ability to pay. Both result in increased living costs." And it pointed out that the manufacturers' excise tax is hidden and can be pyramided to cost the consumer far more than the tax itself.

Too Many Loopholes

Federal sales taxes or manufacturers' excise taxes, the Outlook continued, would "undermine the progressive nature of the federal tax structure, which has already been weakened by ineffective enforcement and loopholes that benefit upper-income families primarily."

"If a federal manufacturers' excise tax is enacted," the publication said, "it will be used to eventually replace parts of our individual income tax structure. While this is what an Administration dominated by big business would like to do, it is contrary to the best interest of all the American people."

The Outlook said that if the Administration is "really interested in raising the amount of revenue that a 5% manufacturers' excise tax would raise, it could be done more equitably through closing the loopholes and gaps in the present federal tax structure."

Oil Money Sets '54 Pattern In Chavez Race

By MILTON PLUMB

THE REPORT of the Senate Elections subcommittee which investigated the election of Sen. Chavez (D. N. M.) over Patrick J. Hurley last November is expected to be released within the next few days.

Even the group's members are not yet sure what the report will say. They are working on the final draft, or drafts, since a minority report now appears likely.

But the following facts are certain:

1. The odds are better than five to one that it will have no effect on Chavez' standing in the Senate. *Even New Mexico's Republican Gov. Edwin Meecham long ago certified Chavez re-election.*

2. Costs of the so-called "investigation" of the New Mexico Senate race are a major political scandal. *The Republican-run probe has cost over $150,000 and is the second most costly recount in history.*

3. Despite vast expenditures, the committee's report will not touch upon the most significant scandal of the election. *This is the effort—revealed here for the first time—of oil and other business interests from outside the state to "buy" Hurley a seat in the Senate.*

SEN. CHAVEZ
The election was checked.

The effort to unseat Chavez, a liberal, pro-labor Senator who has consistently fought oil and other monopoly interests, sets a pattern big business is certain to follow in New Mexico and other states next November.

Hurley, who represents Sinclair Oil Co., is a wealthy attorney who became a millionaire through handling oil litigation. He moved to New Mexico from Oklahoma several years ago and at once began running for the Senate.

Chavez, on the other hand, has worked in the Senate to thwart big business' anti-labor and monopoly moves. With Archbishop Edwin Byrnes of Santa Fe, he helped prevent enactment of a New Mexico "right to work" bill in 1949.

Oil interests have never forgiven Chavez for his vote against the Kerr Bill on natural gas rates or for his leadership of the successful fight that prevented the granting of a franchise for New Mexico's gas to El Paso Natural Gas Co., one of the holdings of Clint Murchison, wealthy Texas contributor to reactionary causes.

Hurley first ran against Chavez in 1946. He was roundly defeated, but claimed he had been cheated out of victory. In 1948, Hurley again was beaten, this time by Sen. Anderson (D.). When Chavez beat him in his third try last November, Hurley charged "fraud" and claimed 30,000 illegal ballots had been cast for his opponent.

No Evidence Found

An official state recount gave Chavez 122,543 votes to Hurley's 117,168 as the final totals. In addition to the recount, other investigations of the election were conducted by the FBI, state election officials, and a county grand jury. They shelved Hurley's charges when no evidence was found to support them.

Meanwhile, the Republican-controlled Senate set up a special three-man committee under Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.), who defeated liberal Sen. O'Mahoney (D.) for re-election last year.

Barrett hired a record-sized staff which he has kept working some 10 months in an effort to smear, and possibly unseat, Chavez.

Big Gifts

Some of the big out-of-state contributions that helped elect Sen. Barrett (R. Wyo.) include $5000 from Douglas B. Marshall of Houston; $3000 from E. L. Cord, Chicago; $2000 from H. B. Earhart, Detroit; $1000 from H. W. Bass, Dallas; and $1000 from John S. Bugas, Detroit, personnel director for the Ford Motor Co.

Among Texas contributors of $1000 or more to the Hurley-for-Senate Committee are H. L. Hunt of Dallas, backer of the Facts Forum and Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), and Robert F. Thompson of Dallas, who gave $5000. The latter is a close associate of Clint Murchison, wealthy oilman.

At the end of its first six months' work, it had spent over $100,000 and its 65 employes had failed to complete the tally of votes in a single county or produced evidence for a single indictment. The National Committee for an Effective Congress last August charged that Barrett. "set a new record for waste and ineptitude."

The committee staff was also strongly criticized by New Mexico's attorney general and in the final report of the Bernalillo county grand jury which probed the election. In this atmosphere, the committee staff was ordered back to Washington last September. *Its costly on-the-spot survey failed to produce any evidence that Chavez hadn't been elected.*

Whether their report will be accepted by any of the three Senators on the subcommittee and thus made public is the question currently being decided. Many Republicans, however, are worried about pressing the probe further.

Might Boomerang

It has been pointed out that any election irregularities might bounce back on the GOP, since election officials were appointed by a Republican state administration. *These fears increased when it was learned some ballots—45 in one precinct alone—had been changed from Chavez to Hurley instead of the other way around.*

The official reports, on file with Congress, show significant overlapping of donors to the Barrett and Hurley election funds. For example, in each state, four members of the Pew family of Philadelphia, identified with the Sun Oil Co., are each listed as giving varying amounts over $1000.

Oil and gas deposits recently have been found in New Mexico and Wyoming, as well as in Idaho, Montana and Colorado. Senators from all of these states come up for re-election next year. *What the oil companies tried to pull in New Mexico last year can be expected to be repeated on a broader scale in 1954.*

McCarthyites, Commies War On Humphrey

(Fourth in a series about outstanding senators involved in next year's campaigns.)

"NUMBER ONE target" of the Republican Party in 1954 is a Senator who, in his first term, is already known as the "most vigorous Senate liberal." He is Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Big business and the reactionary McCarthy Brigade for months have been dipping into a propaganda slush fund, running into millions, that has been earmarked primarily for the purpose of convincing the people of Minnesota that Humphrey is a dangerous "communistic" radical. *Thus far, this campaign has been a complete dud.*

But another drive against Humphrey has been more successful. And, strangely enough—in view of what the McCarthyites have been saying—this is the smear job that is being done on Humphrey by the Communists themselves.

The object of both campaigns, of course, is to defeat Humphrey in his bid for re-election next November.

The Man To Lick

Republicans, having picked Humphrey as the man they most want to lick, began their drive early this year. Minnesotans suddenly began to find their mailboxes filled with propaganda leaflets of big business fronts like the Committee for Constitutional Government — mostly mailed from outside the state.

The Communists' attack began even earlier — they've bitterly fought Humphrey since he was mayor of Minneapolis, long before he went to the Senate.

(When elected, Humphrey was national head of the anti-Communist liberal organization, Americans for Democratic Action. The ADA is hated—and smeared and feared—by the Communists even more than it is by McCarthyites. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt are among its leaders.)

Plenty Of Money

Liberal traditions are strong in Minnesota, once the center of populism and the Farmer-Labor Party. Humphrey's rapid rise to prominence as a leader of the American liberal movement has won him the enthusiastic—and continuing—support of the overwhelming majority of Minnesota voters.

Thus it was clear to Republican strategists that, if Humphrey is to be beaten, it will be necessary to subvert the basic democratic beliefs of most people in the Gopher State. This was why the well-heeled GOP propaganda drive began so early.

Plenty of money—from special interests outside the state—to try to buy the defeat of Humphrey was easily found.

Texas oil millionaires, who rake in annual "depletion allowance" tax exemptions aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars, were happy to contribute. *Leader in the fight for tax reform, Humphrey had stepped on their toes by vigorously opposing depletion exemptions as one of the loopholes through which businessmen escape paying their fair share of taxes and transfer the tax burden to low-income families.*

Oilmen and other business interests last spring picked Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) to lead their attack and promised him "unlimited funds" to conduct a spree of McCarthyism on radio and television. Weekly broadcasts, aimed at creating the hysteria which GOP strategists seem to think is the only weapon that can defeat Humphrey and other liberal Senators next year, are scheduled to begin soon and continue to the elections.

Joe Opens Up

McCarthy first attacked Humphrey by name in a TV broadcast last week.

Yet, despite their slush fund and an eager-to-go McCarthy, Republicans still haven't solved their major problem in Minnesota. So far no one has been found who is willing to be the GOP candidate opposing Humphrey.

Bids have been made, and the thought of running has reportedly been carefully considered by such GOP stalwarts as Rep. Judd and the anti-labor darling of the reactionaries, former Sen. Joseph H. Ball. *Neither took the bait, probably because the most recent poll shows that Humphrey's record is approved by more than two-thirds of the voters.*

Yet, while attention has been focused on the unsuccessful efforts of big business, the drive against Humphrey by the Communists has quietly made headway. Its effects aren't too serious to date, but that it is making some inroads can't be denied.

Red Propaganda

Red propaganda against him reached its peak last year when Humphrey, then chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee, began an investigation of the problem of Communist unions in defense industries. Publications like the Daily Worker called him "tool of Wall Street," "anti-Roosevelt," and "an enemy of labor."

The March of Labor, party-line monthly magazine, attacked him as the "bitterest enemy of those who resist the war measures, frozen wages, higher taxes, restricted civil rights." *There was, of course, no more truth in these charges than in McCarthy's charges that Humphrey is pro-Communist.*

But the subtle commie campaign to poison the people's minds against Humphrey went on. Posters appeared on bulletin boards in plants where Communist-dominated unions like UE have contracts, charging him with such things as planning to shift the tax burden to the workers, an obvious distortion of his drive to close tax loopholes.

The reactionary press has begun to pick up and repeat these distortions in editorials. For example, one Minnesota Republican paper recently accused him of trying to boost prices to consumers because he's worked tirelessly to protect farmer income. That was straight Communist Party line.

Recently Humphrey was asked in all seriousness by several farmers whether it is true that he is, as the Communists charge, "a tool of General Mills." It seems that Humphrey, nearly 10 years ago, was a radio commentator and the makers of Wheaties sponsored his program.

Campaign For FDR

But, in the same year, Humphrey was managing the Minnesota campaign of Pres. Roosevelt.

At the 1948 Democratic convention Humphrey first gained national recognition for his leadership in the fight for a strong civil rights plank. He defeated Sen. Ball (R.) in the race for the Senate, and since that time has been one of the nation's leading voices on behalf of labor, the farmer, small business, and minority rights.

How successful his Senate career has been is indicated by the fact that most people find it difficult to realize that 1954 is Humphrey's first bid for re-election. *He's done as much in one term as most senators do in several.*

—M.P.

LABOR'S OUTSPOKEN DEFENDER, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) is an "honorary member" of the CIO. In picture at left, he signs his honorary membership card in the CIO Communications Workers as CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne looks on. Minnesota CIO Council leaders, at right, promised Humphrey the full backing of the State CIO at convention last summer. He's shaking hands with John Bryant, chairman of the Hennepin County CIO Council.

GOP Move?

The desperate GOP effort to defeat Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) is reflected in this report in the Baltimore Sun:

"A proposal to smear Sen. Humphrey by launching an election-year investigation of labor racketeering in Minneapolis' is being pondered by the Republicans.

"Leaders of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee are enthusiastic over the idea. But they want the House to do it, so it won't look so much like part of the Senatorial campaign."

Bottled Up

Bottled up by Chairman Jenner (R. Ind.) of the Senate Rules Committee is a bill by Sen. Humphrey to establish a Federal Election Campaign Commission to turn the spotlight on out-of-state contributions by big business to election campaigns.

Former Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) recently said that more than $3 million had been spent to defeat him for re-election in 1950, and that big contributions had come from New York, Massachusetts, Georgia and from corporations outside Florida. The cost of re-electing the late Sen. Taft in 1950 has been set at $5 million.

FARMER-LABOR SUPPORT is source of Humphrey's "unbeatable" strength. He led Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party into Democratic camp; helps to keep it there by conferences with farmers like this one last summer.

LEADING ADVOCATE of fair employment practices, the Minnesota Senator has kept the high respect of his Southern colleagues. With him here at recent Labor Committee hearing is Sen. Long (D. La.).

Vic Reuther Tells Texas Council Labor Is Strongest Foe Of Reds

THE STRUGGLES of free trade unions in Western Europe to stop the surge of communism were recounted by Victor G. Reuther, until recently CIO European representative, before the 17th annual convention of the Texas CIO Council in Mineral Wells.

Reuther, now assistant to the CIO president, related some of his experiences in bringing CIO strength and help to unions engaged in the fight abroad.

Charges of Communist domination of the CIO, he declared, are nothing but attempts by demagogues to smear the one organization which has done an effective job against the red menace in this country.

Former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) gave a detailed comparison of what the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic administrations that preceded it have accomplished.

She described Republican rule as a "magnificent, unbelievable flop" and said America must stop "scaring itself to death," and courageously lead the world.

In another talk at a tea in her honor given by the wives of CIO members, she strongly urged the women to take more active roles in politics.

NATIONAL CIO Rep. Fred Peiper convinced the more than 400 delegates and guests that the issue in Port Arthur, where the CIO has been under heavy fire as the result of a strike of office, retail and restaurant employes, is one of "unionism, not communism." After he described the situation, the convention pledged the Council's unqualified support to the walkout.

Resolutions called for the broadening of the union education program through more one-day and week-end institutes, and urged increased participation of CIO members in community welfare projects and elections of school boards.

The convention supported Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation, demanded an end to segregation in the schools, asked for specific legislation to improve workmen's and unemployment compensation, and demanded a liberalized program of aid to farmers on state and national levels.

CIO strength in Texas has increased by more than 10,000 in the past year, to a total of more than 82,000. Twenty-five new locals affiliated with the Council.

Jim Smith, of the Steelworkers, was elected president. Sec.-Treas. D. Roy Harrington, of the Oil Workers, was reelected. Roy Evans, Auto Workers; Sherman Miles, Communications Workers, and Charles Tipton, Packinghouse Workers, were chosen administrative vice presidents.

Paul G. Gray, retiring president, was not a candidate for re-election.

CIO Goes To The Fairs . . .

GEORGIA—Some 24,000 visitors signed up for free chance at sofa bed and received CIO literature at Southeastern Fair at Atlanta. All told, 159 Georgia CIO members helped man the booth prepared by committee pictured above.

PENNSYLVANIA — CIO Clothing Workers union label story and CIO-sponsored John W. Vandercook radio news program got big boost at the Reading Fair. Berks County Council members kept busy distributing CIO literature.

MISSISSIPPI—CIO fair booth points out unfairness of state tax structure with 72% of tax revenue coming from sales tax. CIO locals gave away a union-made suit each day and a trophy to high-scoring 4-H and FFA teams.

CIO Councils In Action

WITH 1954 ELECTIONS—and the primary deadlines—looming ever larger on the horizon, CIO councils and their PAC affiliates are stepping up their activities. They are finding out where congressmen stand on issues affecting labor and the American people.

Here is a partial report on widespread PAC activities:

CIO members in **Indiana's** 8th Congressional District now know how Rep. Merrill (R.) stands on two issues after his appearance at a meeting sponsored at Tell City by the **8th District PAC.** He favored weakening Social Security and continuance of Taft-Hartley injunctions.

What Rep. Doyle told the **Greater Los Angeles CIO Council** should make CIO members in California redouble their PAC work. He said the Republican Party would like nothing better than to defeat him and Democratic Reps. King, Holifield, Yorty and Sheppard. King, Holifield and Yorty also addressed recent council meeting.

The **10th (Ind.) District PAC** got ready for the spring primary elections by authorizing setting up a screening committee on candidates.

The New York State CIO Council last week called the inadequacy of unemployment compensation benefits in the State a "public scandal" and urged the establishment of an exclusive State fund to "cut $90 million fat" out of compensation costs. Henry Mayer, the council's legal and legislative consultant, presented the council's case before the Moreland Act Commission.

The **Greater Buffalo CIO Council** is joined in battle with the Associated Industries and the Chamber of Commerce over increasing the purity of a branch of the Niagara River, which furnishes drinking water at Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Lockport. The Council wants pure water, the industry groups want it "just a little better than an open sewer—anything can be dumped into it that doesn't float."

The **Cleveland CIO Council** has opened a club room for retired union members at the Cleveland CIO Hall.

The **Michigan CIO Council** is collecting funds from its affiliates to provide cigarets at Christmas for bed-ridden veterans in hospitals in the State. The fund was started 12 years ago.

The **Middlesex County (N. J.) CIO Servicemen's Committee** makes life happier for GI's at Camp Kilmer by holding parties and dances the year round. Recently it held a canteen revue at which it raised $200 for the United Fund and an additional sum for the new Child Care Center, New Brunswick.

Coming Events: The **Indiana and the Indianapolis CIO Councils** will hold a citizenship training conference in Indianapolis, Jan. 15-17 . . . The **Milwaukee County CIO Council** and the CIO Dept. of Education & Research will hold an education conference at Milwaukee Jan. 22-24.

Flint Fund Aids Orphans

The latest project of the Flint Red Feather Disaster Fund is to set aside $100,000 for the education of 50 children orphaned by last June's tornado.

The CIO Auto Workers and their Michigan locals gave $100,000 to the fund, which reached the $1 million mark.

After the court passes on the eligibility of a child to receive aid from the fund, the report goes to David MacDonald of the UAW Regional Office, chairman of the fund advisory committee, and other members of the committee for scholarship grants.

Oak Ridgers Warned On Atomic Grab

"CIO OPPOSES allowing private power groups to virtually monopolize the decisions on how to utilize the products of our $12 billion investment in atomic energy."

That's what Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to CIO Pres. Reuther, told the educational conference of Dist. 9, CIO Chemical Workers, at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"The future of atomic energy may not be left to the experts who by their vast proximity to the questions may leave them unable to see the problems in their world perspective," Reuther said, because of the drive of private utilities to control atomic energy.

He praised Pres. Eisenhower for his "courageous" proposal to the United Nations that atomic energy be pooled for peaceful purposes.

UGCCW PRES. Elwood D. Swisher said that he hoped that many reactors to convert atomic energy to power would be built, "but there is every indication that private industry is not ready to invest its money."

"If the government is to build these reactors, then the government should retain the ownership of all fissionable material, the reactors themselves and control over all phases of atomic research."

Rep. Baker (R. Tenn.) said that he expected the fate of the control of atomic power would be decided at the next session of Congress.

More than 100 UGCCW members attended the conference. Speakers included UGCCW Vice Pres. Joe Joy, Dir. Elwood Hain of UGCCW Reg. 9; Pres. Emerson Pownall, UGCCW Local 228; Robert Oliver, assistant to CIO Pres. Reuther; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education; Ben Sigal, UGCCW general counsel; and Leo Goodman, UGCCW legislative director.

Equal Pay Measures Backed

LEGISLATIVE guarantees of equal pay for women were demanded last week by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers.

Beirne took "sharp issue" with AFL Pres. George P. Meany who had been quoted as saying that "equal pay to women workers is properly within the province of collective bargaining and not of police action by government." Meany wrote Rep. Bolton (R. O.) opposing her plan to press for an equal-pay amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Pointing out that the membership of CWA-CIO is 65% women, Beirne said Meany's position was "unrealistic" and "contrary to all . . . special state and national legislation giving . . . protection to women workers. Meany's philosophy, carried to the ultimate, would throw all these laws out the window."

"Looks like the Senator is going to have something else to read into the Congressional Record."

Co-op Hospital Backers Win Two Harbors Election

CITIZENS of Two Harbors, Minn., have overridden the opposition of an American Medical Society affiliate, a U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary, and business interests to vote an appropriation of $200,000 to help finance the new cooperative-owned Community Health Center and Hospital.

They acted in a special referendum which ended with the pro-hospital forces winning by 1236 to 1153 votes and the losers threatening court action. The money will come from the profits of the municipally-owned liquor store and will be paid in 10 annual installments of $20,000 each.

THE CIO and AFL played important roles in the campaign that led to victory for the 65 to 70% of Two Harbors area residents who belong to the co-op. Most of the members belong to the railroad brotherhoods and shop craft unions, for they are employed by the Duluth, Missabi & Iron Range Railroad.

The railroad is a U. S. Steel subsidiary and has refused to contribute to the $700,000 fund being raised to replace the 50-year-old group hospital and expand its health facilities. Local merchants, taking their cue from the city's largest employer, have joined in the fight against it.

The St. Louis (Minn.) County Medical Society has blackballed physicians associated with the hospital and health center because of its control by a lay board of directors, and joined in the campaign against the referendum.

The physicians have filed suit against the society to compel it to admit them and to collect damages in repayment for loss suffered because of the blackballing.

UPA Awards For '53 Issued

WINNERS of the CIO Paperworker's third annual UPA Awards were announced last week.

Top honors went to Sec.-Treas. W. Porter Rice of Local 770 in Fort Worth, Tex., and Rec. Sec. William Woods of Local 179, Kansas City, Mo. Each will receive an engraved plaque from UPA-CIO and a $100 U. S. savings bond.

In announcing the awards Pres. Harry D. Sayre and Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of UPA cited the winners as "outstanding citizens of their communities as well as active and loyal trade unionists." Rice is active in church work as well as in union circles in Texas. Woods has been prominent in civic activities as well as an enthusiastic volunteer organizer for UPA.

CIO Sets Housing Conference As Cole Group Reports To Ike

PLANS for a CIO national housing conference were unveiled last week in the wake of release of a report on housing to the President.

Housing in America in 1954 will be considered in all of its aspects Jan. 8 in Washington at the CIO conference. Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, will preside.

Albert M. Cole, federal housing chief and chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's advisory committee on government housing policies and programs, will address the conference. Thimmes served as a member of the 23-member panel headed by Cole which last week made its report to the President.

Other speakers will include Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Pres. Ira S. Robbins of the National Housing Conference.

COLE RELEASED the results of the panel's nine weeks of study at a Washington press conference. The report, several hundred pages long, single spaced and weighing more than two and a half pounds, was at once disclaimed by Cole as "the Administration program."

He said it was in no sense a unanimous report and that there had been numerous dissents among panel members.

Sec. Ben Fischer of the CIO Housing Committee said "the Administration's own program was anxiously awaited." He added that it now appeared "as if the Administration sights in the total housing field for 1954 are too low to meet either the needs of the people or the urgent need for an effective anti-depression program."

Thimmes' own comments on the report and on the country's future housing needs are expected to be made directly in a report to Pres. Eisenhower.

Rather than being the last word on the housing situation, the Cole report was regarded as the opening maneuver in this field. The Administration program and legislative proposals are expected to be announced "shortly after the first of the year" when the President addresses Congress.

Highlights Of The Report

Here are the highlights of the Cole committee's housing report to Pres. Eisenhower:

1. Reliance primarily on private builders to meet the nation's housing needs.
2. New and possibly higher interest rates on FHA and VA mortgages.
3. Establishment of a new national mortgage agency, federally-chartered but privately-financed.
4. Reorganization of existing government housing agencies.
5. Acknowledged the need for subsidized low-cost housing and recommended heavy spending by private builders for restoration of run-down neighborhoods plus continuation of low-rent public housing construction.

CIO Backs $10,000 Pay Rise For Congress, U. S. Judges

CIO SUPPORT for a Senate bill raising the salaries of members of Congress and federal judges by $10,000 a year was spelled out for the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries last week by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

"The labor organization which I am representing," he said, "stands, as I expect you gentlemen know, for good wages. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire—and that congressmen and federal judges are, too."

The 18-man commission was set up by Pres. Eisenhower at the request of Congress to study the salary increase problem. Bernard G. Segal, Philadelphia lawyer, is chairman. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald are members.

Congressmen now get $12,500 a year in salary, plus $2500 for expenses. Salaries of judges range from $15,000 in district courts to $25,500 for the Chief Justice of the United States, who gets $500 more than his Supreme Court colleagues.

The CIO position, Goldberg told the commission, is that a salary scale "under which only the independently wealthy can afford to serve . . . violates the principles of democracy."

"Further," he added, "it deprives the government of the services of many of its ablest citizens. Our country can ill afford, in the light of grave and complex issues confronting us, to restrict public service to a small segment of the population.

"Restriction of public service to the ranks of the wealthy is additionally objectionable from the standpoint of the working people, in that it means no one drawn from their ranks can serve. The consequence is not only that many able and public spirited men are excluded from public service, but that it becomes one-sided."

GOLDBERG also urged that provisions be made for widows and minor children of congressmen and federal judges who die in office. Failure of current legislation to provide such pensions, he said, is a "major gap."

Pres. George Meany of the AFL also was among a large number of supporters of the bill. The only opposition was raised by Rep. Dawson (R. Utah), who said he was getting along all right on his salary with the aid of a small outside income.

White House Aide Says Joe Votes Right—Not So You Can See It

A BACK-SLID Democrat who helped write the Taft-Hartley Act and is now running Pres. Eisenhower's machinery for maintaining liaison with Congress has taken on another job—buttering up Sen. McCarthy.

The butter-spreader is Gerald D. Morgan, one of the President's administrative assistants. He shares direction of the White House liaison work with Capitol Hill with Jack Martin, who formerly was the late Sen. Taft's administrative chief.

In 1947 the Republican National Committee hired Morgan to put the House part of T-H into legal language, a highlight of his career that remained hidden until the Democrats made an issue of it in 1949.

The Wisconsin Republican's challenge to the President for party leadership — which he blandly denied was a defi—had no sooner overheated radio, television and newspaper telegraph wires than Martin, looking forward to next year, calmly asserted he does not expect McCarthy to be one of the White House's congressional problems.

"We have never had any trouble with Sen. McCarthy over the legislative program," he said. "His voting record is as good as any Republican in Congress."

That, according to a lot of people, is just the trouble. It may be good enough for the Republicans, but it isn't good enough for the people.

McCarthy has been in the Sente for seven years. The CIO News Voting Record shows that for six of those seven years he voted "right" on just nine of 65 key issues, and "partly right" on two others. On 45 of the issues he voted "wrong," and on two he was "partly wrong." Seven times he was absent when a crucial vote was taken.

That makes him "right" a little less than 10% of the time, which isn't often enough, and "wrong" about 72% of the time, which is too often.

Of the 15 bills dealing directly with labor—industrial or farm—McCarthy was "wrong" 14 times. The other time he was absent.

State Court Can't Enjoin Where T-H Covers The Issue

THE SUPREME Court last week issued an important decision on the jurisdiction of state labor laws.

It ruled that in most cases, an employer cannot enjoin a union in a state court for unfair labor practices if the situation is covered by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The decision involved the Central Storage & Transfer Co., Harrisburg, Pa., which had obtained an injunction in the Dauphin County Court against the AFL Teamsters to halt picketing.

The trial court found the action was calculated to force the company to make its employes join the union in violation of the State law. This, it said, also was an unfair practice under T-H.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the lower court on the ground that, whether or not the union's conduct violated Taft-Hartley, the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board is exclusive. Justice Jackson agreed with the State Supreme Court in a unanimous decision for the U. S. Supreme Court.

The union was represented by Sidney G. Handler, Harrisburg labor attorney. Arthur J. Goldberg and David E. Feller, CIO general counsel and assistant general counsel respectively, filed a brief for CIO in support of the AFL union's position.

"ON THE BASIS of the allegations," Jackson said, "the petitioners (the company) could have presented this grievance to the National Labor Relations Board. The respondents (the union) were subject to being summoned before that body to justify their conduct. We think the grievance was not subject to litigation in the tribunals of the State."

Chrysler Lays Off 9200; U. S. Reports Unemployment Rising

NEW LAYOFFS at Chrysler were strongly protested last week by the CIO Auto workers, as new government economic reports showed a decline in industrial production and climbing unemployment.

More than 9200 Chrysler workers were laid off, while additional thousands are working short weeks of three or four days.

Norman Matthews, UAW-CIO Chrysler Dept. director, blamed the situation on "reckless and irresponsible over-scheduling of production during the first half of 1953."

Meantime, here are other signs on the economic horizon:

UNEMPLOYMENT: The Labor Dept. reported that non-farm employment dropped to 49.2 million in November—a decline of 300,000 from October. And 1.102 million persons claimed unemployment benefits—an increase of 262,016 over the preceding month.

WORK WEEK & WAGES: The Labor Dept. also reported that the factory work week dropped to 39.9 hours, the first November in four years in which the work week was not appreciably above 40 hours. Average weekly factory wages remained at $71.02.

ECONOMIC ADVISERS: The President's Council of Economic Advisers reported that unemployment rose in November by 266,000, the largest monthly increase in 1953, and that the index of mine and factory production, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board, drifted from 231 in October to 228 in November, compared with 1935-39 production as 100.

STEEL: The American Iron & Steel Institute said that operations scheduled last week would be at 85.0% of capacity, the smallest output since the week of Aug. 4, 1952.

PROFITS: The Association of American Railroads reported rail profits zooming, with the net profits for 130 Class I railroads for the first 10 months of 1953 being $750 million compared with $630 million in the same period in 1952.

Matthews said a Chrysler spokesman reported the firm was "very sorry" that layoffs were necessary, "particularly at this time."

"The corporation's regrets will put no toys under the Christmas tree or any turkey on the table," Matthews said. "And now thousands have been put on the street. We wonder if the corporation's publicity and advertising men have some suggestions as to what these workers can tell their children on Christmas morning."

At Hudson 3000 have been laid off in the past two months, and at Packard 8000 have been laid off since last May. The Studebaker plant at South Bend, Ind., last week suspended production until Jan. 5, laying off 12,000 out of a work force of 15,000.

Labor's World—

Finns Called 'Mad Enough' To Stand Up To Soviets

THE FINNS are "mad enough and obstinate enough" to maintain their independence in spite of anything their next-door neighbor, Soviet Russia, can do, according to Olavi Jarvela, director of organization, and public relations for the Finnish Federation of Labor (SAK).

Jarvella is in this country on a State Dept. grant with Vice Pres. Orvo Gosta Lymi of the Finnish Textile Workers Union, who works in a cotton mill, and A. M. Salonen, head of the Bureau of Economic Research maintained jointly by the SAK and the consumer cooperative societies. They were guests at a luncheon in Washington given by the CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

"A few years ago, the situation in Finland with regard to the Communists was grave," Jarvella said, with Salonen interpreting. "Immediately after the war we never knew what might happen the next day.

But now Finland will never go Communist unless there is a major upheaval beyond our capacity.

"We feel we've been fighting for the rest of the world as well as for ourselves, but we believe freedom is worth fighting for, that no price is too high to pay for it, and that all the sacrifices we have made were well worth while."

Italy

Approximately six million Italian workers staged a one-day strike Dec. 15, their second major 24-hour walkout in a campaign for a sharp increase in the basic wage, now about $12.50 a month, and a resulting boost in take-home pay, which averages about $50 a month.

Most of the country's major industries were halted by the strike, which was called by the anti-Communist Italian Confederation of Labor Unions and the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor. It followed a one-day limited strike of about one million members of both groups on Dec. 11.

Great Britain

An all-time record of 9,524,000 members was established by the trade unions of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1952, according to official preliminary figures made public by the Ministry of Labor.

Spain

The Franco government's ban on strikes was broken by 2000 shipyard workers in Bilbao who staged a sitdown strike when their overtime pay yas cut. They refused to return to work after being cleared from the yards by police. Some 25 members of a negotiating committee were arrested, and the rest discharged.

Indian Unionist Dies In Air Crash

Harinarnath Shastri, vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, general secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and one of Asia's leading anti-Communists, was one of 13 persons killed in an Indian air line crash last week.

"His death is a great loss to the Indian trade union movement, which he long served in its struggles to improve the conditions of life of the workers," CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said in a cable to INTUC expressing the CIO's shock at his death. "Please convey our heartfelt condolences to his family and to his fellow trade unionists."

Back Poll Tax Cut By Alabama Vote

Alabama voters last week approved a proposed constitutional amendment cutting the amount of delinquent poll tax that must be paid before voting.

The requirement was cut from 24 years' back tax, at $1.50 a year, to two years' levy.

UAW Holds Parley For Skilled Trades

"THE PRODUCTION worker needs the skilled worker, and the skilled worker needs the production worker."

That point was made by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to more than 800 delegates, staff representatives and visitors at the UAW's third annual skilled trades conference at Cleveland.

"The UAW is working out the problems of the skilled workers within the structure of an industrial union," Reuther said.

An evidence of the solidarity of the skilled workers with other UAW members was the $1000 collection taken up for North American Aviation strikers, whose walkout was settled a few days later.

Chairman of the meeting was UAW Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's Skilled Trades Dept. Speakers included: UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey; Norman Mathhews, Chrysler Dept. director and a member of the union's skilled trades committee; Patrick J. O'Malley, UAW Reg. 2 director, and Ken Bannon, Ford Dept. director.

How To Buy

By Sidney Margolius For LPA

JUDGING FROM the many questions this department is getting about vacuum cleaners, about half the families in the country must be in the market for a new one and are especially interested in the canister type.

Chief question asked is what type to buy: *upright, tank or canister*. The answer depends on whether you want the cleaner chiefly for rugs, or for general household cleaning. If you have much carpeting the upright type generally is preferable. Uprights clean rugs better.

For general household cleaning, the tank or cylinder type cleaners are more convenient to use with attachments. Also, some of the more powerful tank types are a reasonable compromise for a home where a cleaner is most used for general cleaning, but where there are also some rugs.

The canister cleaners fall into the tank group. They are increasingly popular because of their quiet operation, compactness, and ease of emptying and storing. Instead of a dust bag they generally have disposal bags or dust bowls. (However, many tank cleaners and some uprights now also use paper linens to facilitate emptying.)

Tips On Trees

The Forest Service advises that the most important thing to look for in buying a Christmas tree is to see that it is fresh.

If the needles are turning brown, the tree has already dried out and is a fire hazard. To keep the tree fresh, saw off the butt at least an inch above the original cut and stand the tree in water as soon as possible. The container should be refilled daily.

Regardless of tree chosen, the desirable characteristics are: Retention of needles between time of cutting and the end of the holidays; filled-in and symmetrical shape; limbs strong enough to hold ornaments and lights; non-prickly foliage with a good green color; fragrant odor, and pliable branches.

In vacuum cleaners it's very noticeable that price is no particular criterion of quality. Some of the costliest, carrying price tags of well over $100, are no better made nor more powerful than some of those selling for much less. It's just that some of the costlier ones are sold under expensive distribution methods.

Getting A Discount

You can further cut the cost of your cleaner by getting a discount; many independent retailers give discounts on vaccum cleaners of 20 to 30%. The large mail-order houses and consumer co-ops, and department-store chains like Macy's, also have their own-brand vacuum cleaners at reasonable prices. These are made for them by the large national manufacturers but sell for less than the list prices of the national brands.

In selecting a cleaner, try it yourself to make sure it cleans well and is convenient to handle. Are the attachments easy to insert? If an upright, is the housing low enough to get under furniture and does it have a headlight? Is the dust bag easy to remove? The cord long enough?

Another desirable construction feature is a dust chamber sealed off from the motor to protect it from dust, which will cut down repair bills and help make the motor last longer.

One of the most reasonably-priced canister cleaners with excellent convenient features is the Eureka. Even at full list price it is $20-$30 less than many other national brands. The Lewyt is another well-made canister type, with a dust-protected motor. It costs more than Eureka but many dealers cut prices on it.

In tank types, Hoover is one of the most powerful, with a full horsepower motor, and is sturdy and convenient to use. However, it is one of the most expensive. At a lower price, the Hamilton Beach is well made and is outstandingly convenient in use because of its swivel wheels.

CCL Urges Dominion To Take Lead For Industry Councils

ESTABLISHMENT of a series of industry councils, with the dominion taking the initiative in their formation, was urged last week by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The request was one of a series of points the CCL made in bringing its legislative program to the attention of national leaders and commenting on proposals made by the government in laying down its program at the opening of Parliament.

Industry councils were specifically sought in national industries such as steel, autos, textiles and clothing. On them would serve representatives of labor, management and government, and their main function would be to promote greater productivity and efficiency.

The CCL particularly asked for such a council for the farm implement industry, where employment had dropped 25% by August, and suggested the inclusion of a farmers' spokesman.

As in other years, the CCL asked for a national labor code. It called attention to the "striking anomaly" in gold mining, where several thousand members of the CIO Steelworkers are on strike. The dominion government is subsidizing the industry, the brief pointed out, thus making "the government an interested party," but labor relations are under the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

MY FAMILY has long considered Chicago our home town. We spent so much time there during the early days of steel and packinghouse organization that a recent visit to the Illinois State CIO convention was like going home to spend some time with the folks.

Like the other state conventions I've had the time to attend, Illinois worked hard at hammering out a program to meet the needs of CIO and its membership. The political battle in Illinois promises to be a tough struggle. There is considerable talk of money being poured in to defeat liberal candidates. The men and women of Illinois have their work cut out for them.

From Chicago, I traveled South to Mexico to confer with our brother trade unionists from Latin America on one of the gravest problems that confronts us—the wetback problem, where unscrupulous employers and lax public officials run hundreds of thousand of illegal immigrants into the country to work the crops along the border.

The effect this has on our own farm labor should be obvious. With an almost unlimited supply of illegal wetback labor available, the employers are in a position to exploit wages and working conditions as they see fit. The illegal workers themselves suffer conditions that are unspeakable. They are held in a status that is close to peonage. Over their heads is the constant threat of exposure to the police. Such workers are not likely to be able to stand up for their rights.

AS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN farm workers, our own countrymen, they are the forgotten men of our land. You may have noted, in this column, the succession of reports from California and Arizona of CIO's organizing efforts in the packing sheds and fields. *But it it not enough to organize these men and women. We must protect them from the flood of illegal immigration which is a constant threat to such conditions as they are able to win.*

Our brothers from Latin America are painfully aware of the dangers of the situation. They realize it affects the abundance of good will which should normally exist between the working peoples of our continent.

We of CIO have suggested a course of action. We believe that labor should sit down with the governments of the United States and Mexico, which are primarily involved, and that we should tighten up the restrictions on the importation or exportation of labor; that we should see to it that adequate protection is offered at the border to prevent the mass illegal immigrations that are now commonplace, and that severe punishment be given those guilty of the terrible exploitation.

The agricultural workers who harvest and pack our crops are already at the mercy of the seasons. They are stripped of many of the protections that apply to industrial workers. Their wages, in many cases their actual yearly earnings, are less than poverty.

THE UNION LONG AGO taught us that there is no such thing as economic isolation. One group of workers does not suffer alone, while others prosper—not for any length of time. Driven from the fields and farms, the illegal immigrants are moving into factories and laboring jobs. Their poverty is like a cancer, as all poverty is.

From Chicago to Mexico is not as long a trip as it might seem to be. Our common problems and the bridge of understanding we are creating brings us close together—so that we may stand together, work together, and fight together against poverty and injustice—and for a better way of life for all men of good will.

Speaking of good will, a Merry Christmas to you all—and some "Peace on Earth."

UAW Gains 4% Hike As Long North American Tieup Ends

THE LONG strike by CIO Auto Workers against plants of North American Aviation, Inc., in California and Ohio ended last week.

Settlement terms included a 4% wage increase, averaging 8c to 20c an hour. Approximately 33,000 UAW-CIO members were involved in the strike, which began Oct. 23 in Columbus, O., and Los Angeles and Fresno, Calif.

Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, director of the UAW Aircraft Div., termed the settlement superior to those recently negotiated with a number of other aircraft companies.

He contended that production of Sabrejet and Super Sabre planes would not have been halted if the Defense Dept. "had measured up to its responsibilities in terms of the security of the nation and of the legitimate needs of workers in the aircraft industry."

UAW officials said government officials should have entered the dispute to force an earlier settlement in the interests of national defense.

Before the strike ended, Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) supported the demand of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther for investigation of the Defense Dept. role in the strike.

Kefauver urged a special meeting of the Senate Armed Forces Committee "to explore the problem and determine our future action." Reuther, who is also CIO president, charged that the Defense Dept. had been "a silent partner in the strike."

CIO on ABC
Monday thru Friday
John W. Vandercook
AND THE NEWS

Wood Union Votes On Wage Demands

AN EXPERIMENT in grass-roots democratic action on wage negotiations was begun last week by the CIO Woodworkers.

The membership will vote by referendum ballot their preference on the major points to be considered when negotiations begin in February.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of IWA-CIO termed the plan "the essence of the democratic procedures in CIO trade unionism." He added "I knew of no other union using so democratic a system and believe the Woodworkers are pioneering it."

Ballots will be submitted to the membership by the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee, which is made up of an elected negotiator from each of the eight IWA districts involved, with Hartung as chairman.

The committee chose three points for balloting: A general wage increase; correction of wage inequities on the basis of job analyses; three weeks paid vacation after five years seniority.

Members in all locals taking part in Pacific Northwest negotiations will vote whether they want the talks to open on none, one, two or all three of the points.

CWA Seeks Records On Health Plans

THE CIO Communications Workers have served notice on the AT&T that its major goals for 1954 are company-paid hospitalization and surgical benefits.

The various Bell Telephone companies and Western Electric, with which CWA holds contracts, are AT&T subsidiaries.

"We know that bargaining on this broad subject can consume considerable time," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne wrote AT&T Pres. Cleo Craig. "We are trying to avoid unnecessay delays during the actual bargaining period by preparing well in advance.

"The purpose of this letter is to inform you of our intentions and to earnestly solicit your cooperation in facilitating the collection of the necessary statistics, as well as creating an atmosphere in which this important area of employe protection can be discussed, and agreement reached as quickly as possible.

"As you no doubt know, most American workers employed by major corporations are already insured through partial or complete employer premium payments against financial hazards of hospitalization and surgical costs. We trust that the Bell System will be as eager as we are to afford telephone workers and their families the same kind of protection."

Preparatory work for the 1954 negotiations with the AT&T subsidiaries was begun at an institute for CWA board members at Front Royal, Va.

William Green's Widow Is Dead

Mrs. Jennie Mobley Green, 83, widow of former AFL Pres. William Green, died last week at her home in Coshocton, O. Six children survive.

Death last week also claimed Mrs. Helen Melley Kennedy, wife of Vice Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the Mine Workers, in Duesseldorf, Germany, after a short illness.

Confidence

Pat Napolitano of New York City wants to be sure that nothing interferes with delivery of his CIO News.

Last week's mail brought the following letter from Pat:

"Please mail me a 10 year subscription of your excellent newspaper, The CIO News.

"Enclosing check for $10.00."

Unofficially, Pat has been voted man-of-the-week by the staff. Officially, the circulation department reports he is in good standing as a subscriber until Dec. 14, 1963.

N. Y. Transit Parleys Stalled

A HOLIDAY deadlock developed last week in the negotiations of the CIO Transport Workers for 44,000 employes of the New York City's publicly - owned transportation system.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill charged that responsibility for the deadlock rests on two members of the state-created Transit Authority, which operates the city's street car, bus and subway lines.

He said they said "no" to the union's 15 demands, which included a 25c hourly wage increase, three weeks' vacation for all workers, cutting in half the time to reach top rates in all grades, and payment by the authority of all the costs of health insurance.

The present memorandum of understanding with the authority expires Dec. 31. Quill said he would recommend that TWU Local 100 follow the "no contract, no work policy" if no agreement is reached when the present pact expires.

Before the negotiations were deadlocked, TWU's executive board urged the local to use every means to gain its demands and put at its disposal a $500,000 fund. The board also urged all locals throughout the country to press for a 40-hour week and the $2 hourly wage awarded by arbitrators in a dispute with nine privately-owned New York City bus lines.

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement

(October 1, 1952—September 30, 1953)

(Editor's note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1953. These excerpts show the organization's total resources and liabilities as of September 30, 1953, and its income and expenses for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENT NO. 1
STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

(As of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1953)

Total Resources	$2,692,625.45
Total Liabilities	263,407.85
Net Worth—Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	2,429,217.60
Net Worth—As of September 30, 1952	2,120,146.44
Net Increase—October 1, 1952 to September 30, 1953	$ 309,071.16

STATEMENT NO. 2
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
OCTOBER 1, 1952 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1953

INCOME		
Per Capita Taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for general purposes		$5,229,422.73
Per Capita dues and initiation fees from Local Industrial Unions		314,987.60
Dues from Industrial Union Councils		6,894.50
Charter Fees		400.00
Sales of CIO News		91,508.95
Sales of Educational and Organizational Supplies		40,855.43
Interest Income from Investment Securities		19,046.55
Rentals		2,800.00
TOTAL INCOME		5,705,915.76
EXPENSES AND CHARGES		
Salaries, Travel Expense, and Subsidies for Affiliated Organizations		1,760,685.96
Regional and Field Offices		
Salaries	$735,067.67	
Travel Expenses	642,917.58	
Other	289,526.57	
		1,666,511.82
Departmental Expenses		1,665,742.49
Contributions Made		303,904.33
TOTAL EXPENSES AND CHARGES		5,396,844.60
Excess of Income over Expenses and Charges, October 1, 1952 to September 30, 1953		$ 309,071.16

Growing Layoffs Plague Illinois CIO Parley

By ED LASHMAN

GROWING unemployment was the chief problem that occupied the 11th constitutional convention of the Illinois CIO Council in Chicago.

Nearly 1000 delegates, alternates and guests at the three-day meeting of the 300,000-member Council heard speakers from labor and government outline the problem and recommend a variety of solutions from increased unemployment compensation benefits to the guaranteed annual wage.

Council Pres. Joseph Germano, who also is CIO Steelworkers Dist. 31 director, started it in his keynote speech:

"When you have no jobs, you have no money to spend. Then the factories go down because they can't sell their goods. The President of the United States must take responsibility for this situation."

Vice Pres. Duane (Pat) Greathouse, who is CIO Auto Workers Region 4 director, added to it with a report on 20% layoff in the agricultural implement industry in the Quad-Cities area of Illinois, "the Detroit of the farm implement industry."

12-21

Greathouse charged industry with "deliberately creating unemployment in order to force unions to accept wage cuts in the next round of negotiations."

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said "industry is slowing up, inventories are going up, production is being cut down and personal income is going down."

Kroll noted there were an additional 300,000 unemployed between September and October of this year, "yet there are people in Washington who say we don't have to worry until we have a 25% decline in our economy."

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) urged industry, government and labor to begin planning now what to do in the event of a real depression. He suggested that unemployment compensation benefits generally be raised to "at least half the average weekly wage," that benefit periods be extended in "distressed industries."

He recommended also that excise taxes be reduced, personal exemptions for income tax be raised, and that programs of slum clearance, public housing and highway improvement be initiated to provide employment for displaced workers.

Potofsky's Program

CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky detailed an eight-point program to "reverse the downward economic drift and insure continued prosperity."

He advocated government-labor-management planning for a peace economy, government "pump-priming" including public housing, road building, schools and hospitals, an increased federal minimum wage of $1.25, expansion of social security, loans to other friendly nations "so they can buy more American goods," maintenance of farm income and elimination of "hobbling anti-labor legislation."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also president of the Electrical Workers, charged that "the Republicans hope to take the public's mind off their real problems and off the mighty important fact that the new Administration hasn't any solution to these problems."

Their technique, he said, is "investigations conducted in front of television cameras. They hope to do what the old Romans used to do—give the masses a circus so they will forget their hunger and forget who made them hungry."

The convention's employment committee report recommended enactment of a state minimum wage law and pressed for action on the guaranteed annual wage. The committee also urged improvement of unemployment compensation benefits to "maintain the standard of living."

More Pink Slips

A State CIO Community Services Committee report warned that "the pink slip notices of unemployment are growing by the thousands every day." The report said that the situation in Illinois was growing more serious as "more and more unemployed are exhausting their compensation payments."

Strong support for CIO's demands for a guaranteed annual wage was voiced by CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe. "Workers live by the year," he said, "and they ought to be paid by the year."

Riffe warned that the GAW "won't come easily." He said that employers "can plan production on a yearly basis so you can have work all year around. That's the way to avoid a depression."

Among a number of important actions, the convention advocated replacement of the retail sales tax with "a more progressive form of taxation" and hit out at the state's corporate tax structure as making Illinois "a bonanza state for business."

The delegates also adopted a 20-point state legislative program, chief points of which were aid to education, establishment of secret primary election balloting, a state fair employment practices bill, a series of bills dealing with health and safety in industrial plants and revision of the 1870 Illinois state Constitution.

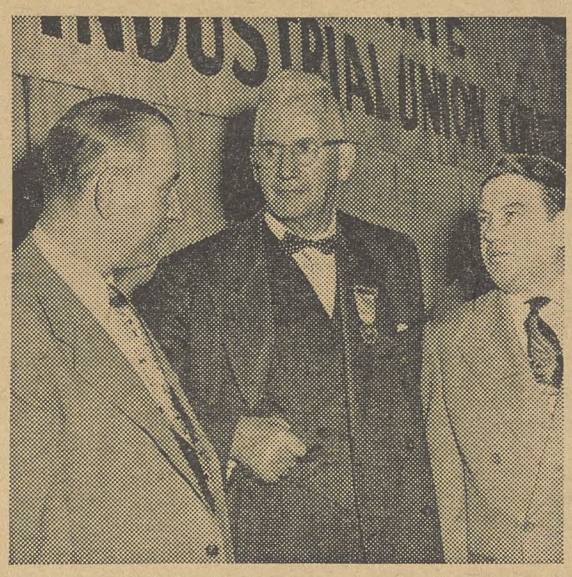
Germano Honored

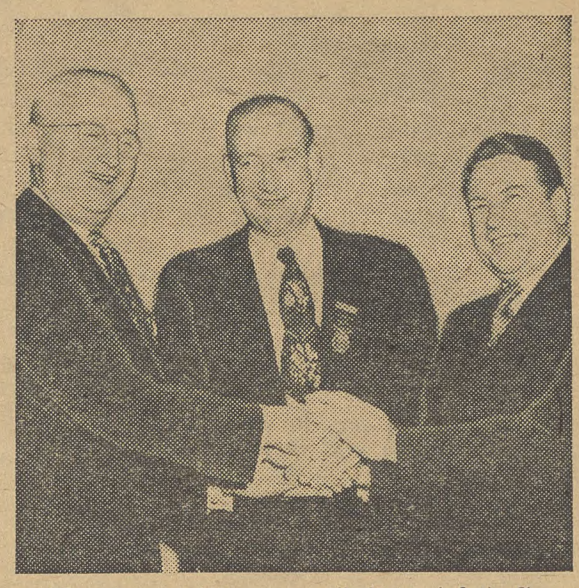
A separate resolution dealt with the problems of state employes. It recommended wage incerases and improved vacations, along with several changes in appointment and promotion policies.

At a testimonial dinner, Germano was presented with an award of merit by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago for "his devotion to the ideals of democracy, to the inherent right of all people for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers president and featured speaker at the banquet, hailed his current series of tours with U. S. Steel Pres. Ben Fairless through the company's plants as "one of the greatest things that every happened in the labor movement."

McDonald paid tribute to Germano for "his great strength and his leadership" in helping workers make of the world a better place to live.





CONVENTION SCENES — Sen. Douglas (D. Ill., center at left) with Council Pres. Joseph Germano and UAW Reg. 4 Dir. Pat Greathouse. Douglas urged a vigorous fight against depression. At right, re-elected without opposition were (left to right), Sec.-Treas. Maurice F. McElligott, Pres. Germano and Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse. The convention was held in Chicago and drew nearly 1000 delegates, alternates and guests.

The Choice

In warning of the danger to civil liberties in America, CIO Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said:

"We have to decide whether we want an America of Jefferson and Jackson, or an America of Brownell and Jenner. We have to decide whether we want an America of Lincoln and Wilson, or an America of Harold Velde.

"We have to decide whether we want an America of Roosevelt, Truman and Stevenson, or whether we want an America of Joe McCarthy."

Retirement

The rumor that Inland Steel Pres. Clarence Randall might seek the Republican nomination to the U. S. Senate was reported at the Illinois CIO convention.

Council Pres. Joseph Germano, noting that Randall is up for retirement at his corporation job, commented:

"All I can say is that if he's depending on the votes of the people in Local 1010 at Indiana Harbor, he'll be retired altogether."

Kentucky CIO Blasts Drive For 'Right-To-Work' Measure

THE KENTUCKY CIO Council supported a nine-point state legislative program and disapproved a proposed "right-to-work" bill advocated by the Associated Industries of Kentucky.

State CIO Pres. Al Whitehouse, who is also CIO Steelworkers Dist. 25 director, predicted that Gov. Lawrence Wetherby "isn't going to let anti-labor legislation pass in Kentucky."

He added he was "not afraid" the Legislature would outlaw the union shop as the manufacturers' group wants.

Heading the list of state legislative actions was a call for a 75c minimum wage law for intrastate workers. A state labor relations act to "encourage the practice of collective bargaining and the self-organization of workers in intrastate industry" also was urged.

Performance

Dan Powell, CIO-PAC southern regional director, told the Kentucky CIO Council convention "there's one promise Eisenhower has kept. He's reduced taxes."

Then came Powell's explanation: "When you don't work and you don't get paid, you don't have to pay taxes."

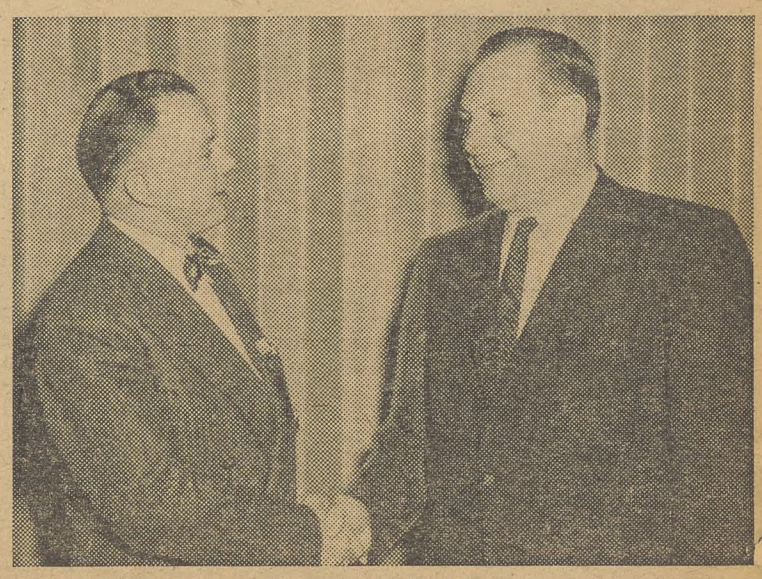
Resolutions opposing state and national sales taxes and city payroll taxes brought considerable supporting floor discussion.

Other measures the council supports include liberalization of workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits, repeal of Kentucky's wage garnishment law, lowering of the voting age to 18, legislation curbing court powers to issue injunctions, a state fair employment practices act, and amendment of the Common Carrier Act "to prevent its use as a strikebreaking weapon."

Lorne Nelles, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee in Atlanta, urged the delegates to contribute dollars voluntarily for political action "unless you want to go back to the days when management took money out of your pay envelope to support reactionary candidates."

Nelles said the 1954 elections would be "crucial ones in which the issues will be layoffs, a $9 billion loss of farm income and the danger of a serious depression."

Other convention speakers included CIO Reg. Dir. Paul Christopher, CIO-PAC Southern Reg. Dir. Daniel A. Powell and William B. Taylor, National CIO assistant director of organization.



WELCOMING HAND is extended to CIO Region 4 Dir. Paul Christopher, left, by Kentucky CIO Council Pres. Al Whitehouse. Christopher outlined plans for conferences on taxes, unemployment and social security.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
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CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
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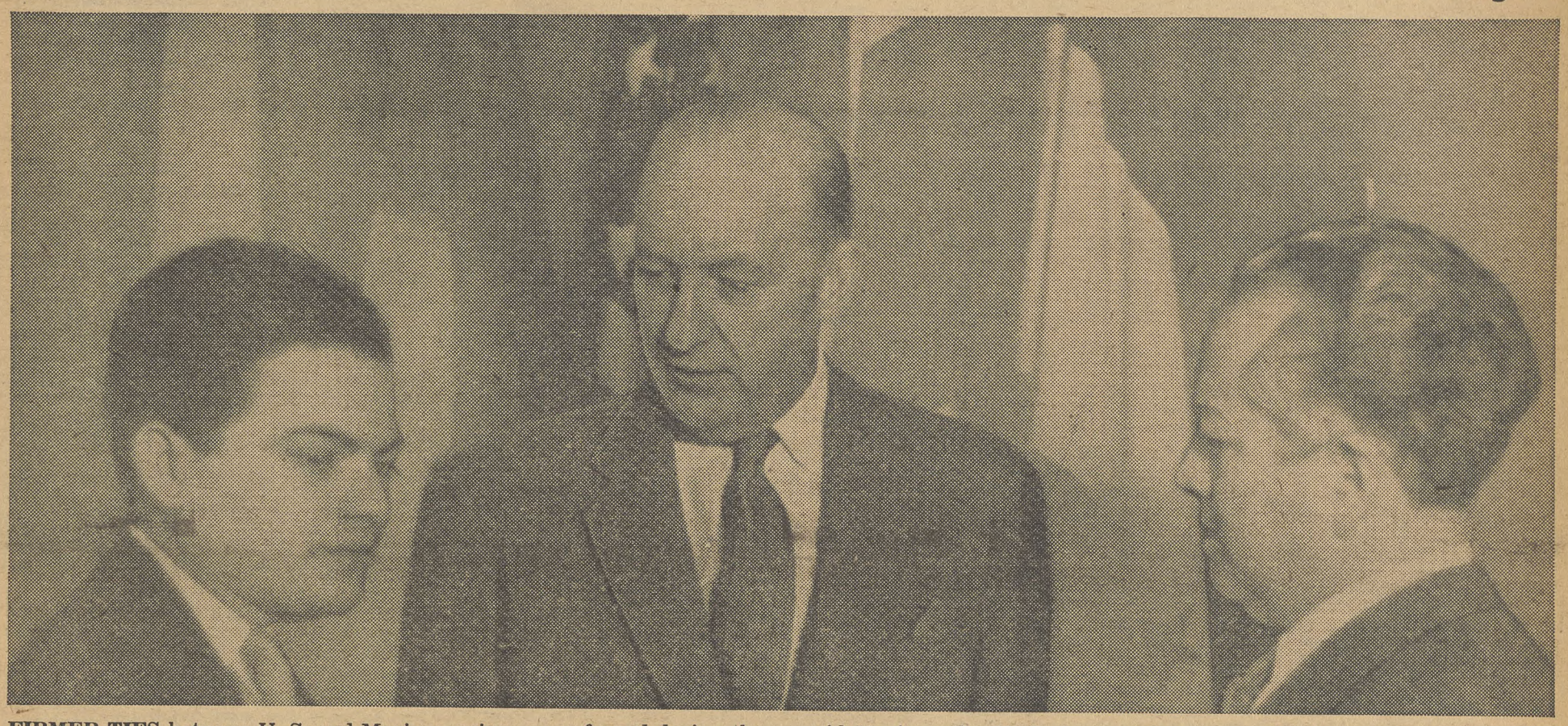
CIO Raps NLRB Rulings

—See Page 3



FIRMER TIES between U. S. and Mexican unions were forged during the first international conference held in Mexico City. Despite denial by the U. S. Ambassador of their right to assist in setting policy, the unions worked towards solution of the wetback problem, equalization of wages paid Mexicans by U. S. firms, enforcement of labor contracts and other mutual matters. CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe (center) confers with ORIT Sec.-Gen. Luis Alberto Monge (left) and CTM Rep. Alfonso Sanchez Madriaga. (Story and more pictures on Page 8.)

BUNDLED WARMLY against driving rain Irene Robicheaux (left) pickets the jewelry store where she worked in Port Arthur, Tex., before 23 establishments were struck for living wages several weeks ago. Her husband is seriously ill but Irene never misses her picket duty. Strike or no strike, Santa was on hand for the children of the Port Arthur strikers. A stageload of presents is readied by the committee for distribution. Contributions from CIO and its affiliated unions made the holiday scene at the right possible. The strikers are members of the CIO Sabine Area LIU 1814.

BLS Price Index Falls Slightly, But It's Still Way Up Yonder

THE MONTH - by - month rise of consumer living costs has paused on a high plateau, with a slight drop in the latest recorded figure of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index.

In mid-November, the BLS report last week, the index dropped fractionally to an even 115.0 of the 1947-49 average. That compares with the mid-October figure of 115.4, recorded after eight straight months of increases.

Despite the latest monthly report of a .3% drop, living costs are still on an all-time high plateau—resulting from the killing of price and rent controls by the GOP Administration months ago. The latest index figure is .6% above a year ago and 13% above June, 1950.

Declining food prices, for meat and eggs, were the main factor in the BLS drop. Other costs, for housing, medical care, goods and services, continued to rise.

Other economic indicators hinted that the BLS index may resume its monthly climb. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index last week climbed for the seventh consecutive week, and BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said retail food prices in December were going up again.

The National Industrial Conference Board reported that the purchasing power of the dollar in November was 55.1c, compared with 55.4c a year ago.

Here are the cumulative figures for the BLS Index.

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.6 (old index)
1953 monthly average	114.4 (new index)

Period	Old Index	New Index
1950: June 15	170.2	
1951: June 15	185.5	
1952: June 15	191.1	
1953: Jan. 15	190.3	113.9
Feb. 15	188.6	113.4
Mar. 15	188.8	113.6
Apr. 15	188.3	113.7
May 15	188.8	114.0
June 15	190.9	114.5
July 15		114.7
Aug. 15		115.0
Sept. 15		115.2
Oct. 15		115.4
Nov. 15		115.0

GOP Tries To Bar 30,000 Votes In Attempt To Disqualify Chavez

REPUBLICAN members of the Senate Elections subcommittee, seeking to capture for the GOP the Senate seat won by Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.), have voted to disenfranchise nearly one out of every four persons who went to the polls in New Mexico last November.

Sole basis of this unprecedented action is the committee staff's charge that election officials—mostly Republicans—in 67 of the state's divisions failed to enforce "secrecy" provisions of the state voting laws—not that the voters had done anything illegal.

By a 2-to-1 vote, with Sen. Hennings (Mo.), the lone Democratic member, dissenting vigorously, the subcommittee decided to recommend tossing out 30,000 ballots the Republicans said had been cast improperly. If upheld by the Senate, the action would have the effect of giving the election to Patrick J. Hurley, defeated GOP candidate, by 5000 votes.

In hopes of increasing this margin—which is so small that it would make many Senators hesitate before voting to invalidate six times as many ballots—Chairman Barrett (R. Wyo.) has ordered his staff to canvass all election districts not yet studied. Those remaining represent about half of the ballots cast.

BARRETT said that the state law requires voting booths or compartments be provided for voters in each precinct. He said the subcommittee staff will go into every precinct to determine if this requirement was met. Ballots cast in those divisions where officials failed to provide so-called adequate voting booths would be disqualified.

In his dissent, Hennings declared flatly that the subcommittee had "found no proof of fraud." He said he does not think the Senate "should disenfranchise voters because of the failure of the election officials to fully comply with the technical election statutes."

"I further do not believe," he added, "that the U. S. Senate should assume jurisdiction to enforce the election laws of the State of New Mexico, especially since there has been no proof of fraud on the part of the election officials or Sen. Chavez sufficient to invalidate the election returns of the original ballots."

HENNINGS pointed out that elections in New Mexico have always been conducted in a manner similar to the election held last year, and even the Republicans on the committee concede that this is so.

Myron Ehrlich, minority counsel, pointed out that the Republicans produced "no proof of failure" to carry out the law on the part of state election officials.

No one on Barrett's staff is commenting on the fact that the election was held under a Republican state administration and that a majority of the election officials, whose alleged "failure" to enforce the law is being used to challenge the ballots, were Republicans.

Douglas, Bender Announce Candidacies For Senate

DEMOCRATIC hopes for 1954 spurted last week when Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), one of the outstanding members of the upper house, announced he will be a candidate for a second term in his party's primary elections next fall.

SEN. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Douglas said his personal inclinations suggested "an easier and more pleasant type of life, but acute problems of the times have shaped my present resolution."

His decision was made, he said, after a tour of the State during which he found fears among farmers, workers and small businessmen that "can only be decreased by effective action against the economic problems that underlie them."

Two candidates for the Illinois Republican senatorial nomination have already come to light. They are Joseph T. Meek, executive secretary of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, and Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion.

In Ohio, Rep. Bender announced that he will seek the Republican nomination for the Senate seat now held by Sen. Burke, who previously had said he will seek the Democratic nomination.

Can Strike Aid Urged

FOOD AND CASH contributions for 1300 can company workers on strike in Milwaukee have been called for by the Wisconsin CIO Council.

Meantime, negotiations were broken off in the strike by the CIO Steelworkers against Continental Can Co. and American Can Co., the country's largest producers of tin and paper containers. The strike affects 33,000 USA-CIO members in 72 U. S. and Canadian plants of the two firms.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IT IS THIS REPORTER'S considered opinion that the press has been less than adequate in its portrayal of the low-down political attack by Mr. Eisenhower's self-righteous Post Office Dept. upon a citizen named "Cowboy" Pink Williams of Caddo, Okla. We shall here attempt to remedy the deficiency.

"Cowboy" is something of a character. He raises cattle and he thinks about politics and circulates irreverent comments about politicians. There have been other such characters in the Southwest: Ed Howe was one of them, William Allen White of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, a famed small-town editor, was another of a somewhat milder but still recognizable stamp. *The type is American, old fashioned and valuable.*

Pink Williams voted for Mr. Eisenhower last year, but quickly became disillusioned as farm (and livestock) prices tobogganed. Exercising his rights of free speech, Pink Williams had some cards printed, expressing derogatory ideas about the Eisenhower Administration, and invited customers to buy them from him in bulk lots, mail order, via the Caddo post office.

The sentiments and pictures on the cards were quasi-vulgar. They included a picture of a donkey and an invitation to cattlemen to have their donkeys kicked free of charge at a picnic on "Salt Creek" the "day after you have been foreclosed by Eisenhower." *"Donkey" was not the word Pink Williams used.*

'Nuff Said

One of Pres. Eisenhower's floor managers at the 1952 Republican convention announced last week he was quitting the party because of his "keen disappointment" with the Administration.

H. Glenn Weber, leader of the liberal wing of the GOP in Missouri, said he would support Democratic candidates for Congress in 1954.

"There can no longer be any doubt," Weber said, "that reactionary Old Guard Republicans are in complete control of the Administration in Washington and of the party organization nationally . . ." He added that he felt the President "has not only let me down but thousands of other Republicans who helped elect him . . ."

So The P. O. Moves In . . .

So the Post Office Dept., in all its majesty, moved in against Pink. He was transmitting unpermitted material through the mails, it was charged. Besides, he was using a pseudonym, "Cowboy," in his solicitations for orders—and the use of a pseudonym is forbidden by regulations.

First the Post Office impounded Pink's mail—including the cash orders that might be enclosed. Then it solemnly had a hearing in Washington, to which Pink had to travel to defend himself, to decide whether the original impounding decision was justified. *The examiner has not yet made a finding, but Pink's mail—and cash—are still impounded.*

A more transparent and stupid political persecution cannot be imagined. The Post Office, with former Oklahoma Congressman Ross Rizley functioning as acting solicitor, apparently decided that Mr. Eisenhower and the Republicans ought to be protected against jibes, japes and mockery moving through the mails.

The "vulgarity" of Pink Williams' cards didn't approach the vulgarity of the New York stage, nor some of the Hollywood movies, nor a lot of the nationally famous magazines that carry in advertising or text—or both—cheesecake art of undraped women and double-meaning phrases.

Fearful Of Criticism

Postmaster Gen. Summerfield has plenty of money, paid by the voters, to fight the case against Pink Williams to the Supreme Court. Williams will have to pay his own freight, hire his own lawyers, bear his expenses while Summerfield continues to impound his mail in Caddo.

One suspects that the Republicans don't really object to "vulgarity"—some of them are vulgar themselves—but to attacks on the GOP.

Pink Williams claims he has every right to use the pseudonym "Cowboy," because he is well known by that nickname in and around Caddo.

This observer wishes him luck—and confusion and court rebukes to the smug, arbitrary and intolerant Summerfield and Rizley—the latter of whom, incidentally, has just been promoted to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Hail Bertie, Hail

It has sometimes been suggested that Col. Robert R. McCormick, New Deal-hating *and* Eisenhower-hating publisher of the Chicago Tribune and Washington Times-Herald, has one of the finest minds of medieval times. He just never has made the grade, intellectually, into the 20th Century.

Well, the good colonel's Christmas gift to Times-Herald employes was a handsomely printed collection of the publisher's favorite gems of literature. Included is the nominating speech for James G. Blaine at the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, June 15, 1876. *(About all the rest of us remember about Blaine is the little ditty labeling him the "continental liar from the state of Maine.")*

Also included, from "gems" of the military mind are quotes from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Douglas MacArthur—and sandwiched in between a "gem" from Col. McCormick himself! The Times-Herald boys and girls had a hearty Christmas sense of humor.

'Brainwashing' By Bosses—

CIO Protests Tough New NLRB Decisions

ADMINISTRATIVE amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to put workers open to "brain-washing" by their bosses was bitterly denounced last week by the CIO.

The blast was touched off by a Republican-controlled National Labor Relations Board decision junking the tried and tested requirement that employers who make anti-union speeches to their employes on company time must give the union a chance to reply.

In its place, the board promulgated a new doctrine letting the employer tell his workers anything he wants—short of outright and flagrant coercion—without being liable to a charge of unfair labor practices. If a boss harangues employes within 24 hours of a representation election, the board may set aside the results should the union lose.

The new policy statement is but the latest in a series of administrative rulings and court decisions that have chipped away more and more of the legal protections enacted to safeguard union rights and promote collective bargaining under the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Dissent

NLRB Member Abe Murdock, in his dissent in the Livingston Shirt Co. case, expressed tart disbelief that the majority decision "is consistent with the declared congressional policy which is not that of neutrality, but of 'encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining.' "

"Practically every employer speech on company time and property," he noted, "is designed to perpetuate individual bargaining and to discourage collective bargaining."

It was handed down in a case involving the CIO Clothing Workers and the Livingston Shirt Co., Livingston, Tenn., in which the company had denied the union the chance to reply to a company official's speech to a captive audience of employes. The case reached the NLRB on appeal from a decision of the regional director, who upheld the union's charges on the basis of the old board policy.

A similar ruling was issued in another case involving the Peerless Plywood Co., High Point, N. C., and the CIO Furniture Workers.

"The CIO has always objected to the T-H provision which sanctions captive audiences," CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said in a statement. "We have never regarded compulsory attendance by workers at a 'brain-washing' session conducted by an anti-union employer to be any form of free speech.

"However, even T-H . . . at least required an employer engaging in such compulsory persuasion to give the union an opportunity on company time and property to reply.

"The CIO, of course, supports the principle of free speech for employers and everyone else in America. But these cases have nothing to do with free speech."

Goldberg charged the decisions amount to "an anti-labor amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act by the process of administrative interpretation." Such an amendment, he said, had been proposed by anti-labor forces in Congress, but "until today was never part of the law."

"The old board and the courts had held that it was a violation of the law for an employer to compel his workers to listen to anti-union propaganda during working hours," Goldberg explained, "if, at the same time, he prohibited union representatives from presenting the union's views to the workers during working hours.

"The new board now says that such unfair and anti-union actions are perfectly proper . . .

"The new NLRB now says it is lawful and proper for an employer not just to express his views, but to use his disciplinary authority to compel his employes to listen to those views—and at the same time, the NLRB denies to the union the right to convey its contrary views to the workers.

"This, the CIO says, is patently unfair."

The new ruling upsets what had come to be known as the Bonwit-Teller doctrine. The majority opinion was the work of Chairman Guy Farmer and Member Philip Ray Rodgers. Member Ivar H. Peterson agreed with the end result, but reached it by a different route. All three are Republicans.

Member Abe Murdock, the only Democratic holdover, supplied the lone dissent. One place on the board is vacant.

Upsidedown

The Supreme Court has ruled that people on strike can't say anything unkind about their employer's product. We can just see picket signs reading, "Don't Buy Those Yummy, Toothsome Cracklepops. They're Absolutely Delicious."

PAC Pipeline

Series Of Regional Parleys For CIO Councils Planned

PLANS were announced last week for a series of regional Conference of CIO councils, focused on problems of state and federal legislation, community relations and political action.

The conferences, beginning next month, will be attended by regional directors, leaders of state, county and city councils, and regional directors and staff members of international unions.

This will be the third series of CIO regional conferences.

THE CIO Councils Dept. has been assisted in planning the meetings by the Legislative Dept., National CIO-PAC, the Community Services Committee and the Education and Research Dept.

Here is the schedule:

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22-23, Regions 4 and 5, covering Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Chicago, Jan. 29-30, Regions 7, 8 and 9, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5-6, Regions 3 and 6, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio and West Virginia.

New York City, Feb. 19-20, Regions 1 and 2, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New York and New Jersey.

St. Louis, Feb. 26-27, Regions 10 and 11, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mississippi.

San Francisco, Mar. 5-6, Region 13, California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada.

Denver, Mar. 12-13, Region 12, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana.

Boyer Gets Award

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council has received the 1953 civil rights award of the Pennsylvania Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Flynn Resigns CIO Post On West Coast

TIM FLYNN, CIO director for Region 13 with headquarters in San Francisco, will leave that post next month to accept a new assignment with his own union, the CIO Steelworkers.

Flynn has been stationed in San Francisco for many years. Previously he had handled a number of organizing assignments for CIO and the steel union.

A new regional director for the San Francisco post will be named at a later date, according to CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Riffe praised Flynn for having "done a wonderful job for the CIO, on the West Coast and in other locations. He has the respect and admiration of all of us in CIO for his ability and devotion to democratic trade unionism."

"We wish his every success in his new assignment with the Steelworkers," he added.

ACWA Begins Drive At Open Shop Firm

A DRIVE to organize the 2000 employes of the Schoeneman Co., with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., was announced last week by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

The firm has plants in Chambersburg, Souderton and Lansdale, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

"Our organizers are already in the field," Potofsky said, "and are explaining the benefits of free collective bargaining. Only under the Amalgamated contract, as worked out for 98% of the industry, are job security and decent standards of work assured. They do not depend upon the whim of an employer who can take away what he has given."

The ACWA-CIO president emphasized the importance of the union label campaign to manufacturers. Retailers, through buying clothing made under union conditions, are finding out that they are assured of continued production and uninterrupted deliveries, he explained. In addition, they have a ready market of union members and their families who are union label conscious.

IN ANOTHER phase of ACWA-CIO activity, the unaffiliated Consolidated Cutters & Shavers Union, in the Gloversville, N. Y., glove manufacturing area, voted unanimously to affiliate with ACWA-CIO Local 1712, United Tannery & Leather Workers, as a prelude to receiving a separate ACWA charter.

Affiliation with the ACWA was expected to speed the formation of a joint board covering glove, leather and other ACWA jurisdictions in a three-county area. Negotiations for affiliation of the independent with the ACWA were aided by CIO Rep. Murray M. Gassman.

NEW ADVISORY Council of social welfare leaders met in New York with CIO Community Services Committee. From left: J. F. Rothman, CSC staffer and Council secretary; Harry L. Lurie, named Council chairman; Joseph A. Beirne, CIO-CSC chairman and Communications Workers president; and Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC director.

Welfare Experts, CSC Meet As New Advisory Council

THE FIRST meeting of the new Health and Welfare Advisory Council to the CIO Community Services Committee —a body of the leading authorities in the social welfare field to give technical advice to CSC's expanding program — was held recently in New York.

Joseph A. Beirne, CSC chairman and president of the Communications Workers, hailed the joint relationship between organized labor and the field of social services as a new kind of team work which will benefit both groups.

"It is a significant development, one that will strengthen CIO's efforts to improve health and welfare standards and at the same time bring about a better understanding between social work and labor," he said.

Programs discussed at the meeting included plans for retired workers and multiple health testing.

The 17-member Council is drawn from various fields of social work. Present were professional leaders from health agencies, recreational organizations, community planning, and religious, health and welfare organizations.

Council members elected Harry L. Lurie, associate director of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Councils, as temporary chairman. Julius F. Rothman, CSC staff representative, was appointed secretary.

A Worse Taft-Hartley

Dyed-in-the-wool enemies of labor have been trying for years, without success, to make Taft-Hartley an even more intensive weapon against unions.

Fortunately, their efforts in the Congress have never met success.

But now, while Administration and congressional circles gravely discuss what Taft-Hartley amendments will be proposed next year, the National Labor Relations Board has been doing a thorough-going job of sharpening the teeth of the law.

In its latest decision, the Board has not only sanctioned "captive-audience brain-washing" sessions for the employes of anti-union firms, but has denied the union the chance to answer back. This interpretation of free speech must be making Thomas Jefferson spin in his grave.

The Labor Board's "new look" has taken other curious forms. The Board has solemnly said than an employer, predicting trouble for his employes if they vote for the union in an NLRB election, was making not "threats" but "prophecies." Nobody can take that one seriously.

As the CIO's general counsel, Arthur Goldberg, has pointed out, decisions like these "constitute an anti-labor amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act." And labor will hold the Administration responsible—for these acts, rather than for flowery words about "improvements" in Taft-Hartley.

Burying Beria

Even at this holiday period of good-will, it's impossible to scrape up sympathy for Lavrenti Beria, the deposed head of the Soviet secret police—who got a taste of his own medicine and was executed less than a week after he was indicted and placed on trial.

As one of the most dreaded figures in the Soviet world, Beria ran the slave labor camps and the recruiting drives by which millions of humans were condemned to death or degradation. He also ran the great purges which deposed scores of thousands of citizens from their jobs and threw them into jail or the slave camps—sometimes with a "trial," sometimes without even that.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was moved not by compassion for the hateful Beria but by a belief in democratic justice when he urged the Soviet Union to grant even Beria a fair trial—a request, which if granted, would have torn apart the inner machinery of the Soviet dictatorship.

Like his two predecessors, Beria "confessed" to being "a traitor, a betrayer, an agent of foreign capitalism, a criminal, a British intelligence agent"—and, for all we know, a wife-beater.

Beria—the alleged traitor and spy—was the man who nominated Malenkov to the Number One job in Russia. From where we sit, that would cast a cloud over Tovarish Malenkov; for all we know, maybe he's a "traitor" and a British "spy" too.

And it was the "spy" and "traitor" Beria who liquidated his "predecessor," a Mr. Yezhov—who, at that time, as we recall it, was charged with being a "spy" and a "traitor."

Confusing? Yes. Absurd? Indeed. We can comment only, that it's the devil of a way to run a railroad. The Beria case, whatever the facts may be, can have but one lasting result: to produce sympathy for the millions of citizens living under the Kremlin's yoke—in or out of the slave labor camps.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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JOHN V. RIFFE
Executive Vice President

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Greetings, Young Man

In Other Words—

A Voice Without Words

By PETER DRAKE

(Reprinted from the New Leader Magazine)

A WEARY CALM has returned to the shabby halls of 1778 Pennsylvania Ave., headquarters of the United States Information Agency.

The dust raised by Sen. McCarthy's "pro-American underground" during the probe of the Voice of America and the overseas libraries seems to have settled. The insecurity caused by wholesale RIFs (the bureaucratic word for firings) has likewise subsided.

The propaganda set up has been revamped. No longer a stepchild of the State Dept., the foreign information program is now housed in an independent agency directly under the National Security Council. In the past, many good suggestions sent to other agencies or to the White House got lost in the bureaucratic labyrinth. Since Aug. 1, however, the new agency can—in theory at least—write its own ticket, subject only to broad policy guidance.

Theodore C. Streibert, the new USIA director, is also empowered, at least for a limited time, to hire and fire without recourse to Civil Service procedures. These regulations, designed for routine jobs, often impeded the creative job of writers and editors. The old agency could not rid itself of Civil Service-protected hangovers from the innumerable transformations of the information program since OWI days.

Finally, the new agency has been given an official charter which, in a few clear words, spells out its aims. To be sure, the idea of telling people abroad that "the objectives and policies of the United States are in harmony with and will advance their legitimate aspirations for freedom, progress and peace" is not entirely new.

With considerable enthusiasm and occasional adeptness, the same principle was largely applied by the working staffs of the pre-Ike Information Service. But previous agency heads like Dr. Wilson Compton and the fabulous Dr. Robert L. Johnson too often shifted their objectives to accommodate noisy critics in Congress and the press. The result was confusion among their subordinates. The new agency's aims could inspire an imaginative, concerted efforts.

Unfortunately, however, this doesn't seem to be the case. Little if anything is stirring on 1778 Pennsylvania Ave. With all the emphasis on ground rules and organization, no one seems to have given much thought to content.

There has been no apparent conscious effort to combat the growing notion in Europe and Asia that this country is rejecting its allies, tends to be trigger-happy and two-faced, and is altogether unfit for world leadership.

There is much talk about organization, promotions, all kinds of housekeeping details, but little about content. One information officer enthusiastically described the advantages of the new organization.

"Yes," I asked, "but what are you sending out, what are you telling people abroad about us?"

"Oh, well, same old stuff, you know . . ."

The new Republican efficiency manifests itself in the old evil of excessive bureaucracy. USIA administrative, personnel and security divisions far outnumber the operational ones.

We're Not Doing So Well

Final figures are not yet available, but it looks as though roughly two-thirds of the roughly 6000 USIA employes in this country are assigned to administrative tasks, shuffling papers and "coordinating." They and their paperwork weigh heavily on the press, motion picture, library and radio men, who must, in the President's words, "appeal to the human soul, the human heart, the human mind of people abroad."

Like government employes elsewhere in Washington, USIA men and women keep their nose to the grindstone, concentrate on eliminating waste, forego coffee in the office, and so on. But business efficiency in government does not replace idealism.

As a result, we are not doing so well in the ideological war against Communism. The new Administration has given our cold war information agency a fine new organizational chart. *But with all the talk of psychological warfare and crusades of all kinds, the new team has failed to provide the very thing it talks about most often: a sense of mission.*

1953—*A Year That's Well Behind Us . . .*

By WILLIAM MILLIS

NINETEEN-HUNDRED and fifty-three, that was the year when . . .

- *The Republicans returned to power in Washington, learned it wasn't the promised land.*
- *"Government by postponement" preoccupied the executive branch, and investigations the legislative.*
- *Big business gathered its rewards—in the form of coastal oil lands, killing of price and rent controls, and lock, stock and barrel control of most U. S. agencies.*
- *CIO and AFL negotiated and signed a no-raiding agreement—a long first step toward a united U. S. labor movement.*
- *Things weren't going so well for farmers—crop and livestock prices kept going down—but every family's living costs climbed for month after month. And layoffs, unemployment, cutbacks in production were climbing at year's end.*
- *And "pocketbook issues" were reflected at the polls, in a series of Republican defeats in state, local and special congressional elections.*

Month by month, here are some highlights of the year now ending:

JANUARY saw Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower inaugurated as the 33rd President with a prayer to be of "service to the people," amid GOP gold-plated festivities distinguished by parades of Cadillacs and mountains of mink. Even before Inauguration Day, Ike had a headache in the case of General Motors Pres. Charles E. Wilson, the man who said "what's good for General Motors is good for the country." Wilson wanted to hold on to his $2.5 million in GM stock and his Cabinet job as Defense Secretary; eventually he had to sell the stock.

Same Old Alliance

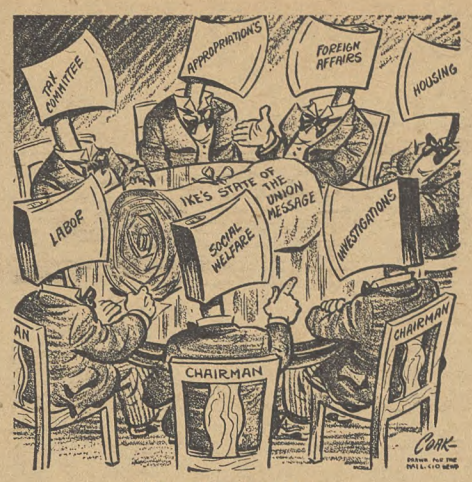
The old congressional Dixiegop alliance soon restated its power, knifing changes in Senate and House rules which are roadblocks to civil rights. The Senate sidetracked action on a report questioning the highflying finances of Wisconsin's Joe McCarthy.

FEBRUARY brought the death of "Mr. CIO himself," Allan S. Haywood, tireless organizer and CIO's executive vice president and director of organization and councils. Haywood died in the field, at a union meeting, and CIO's Executive Board mourned "never has there been a happier warrior." A few weeks later, John V. Riffe, of the Steelworkers and the Southern organizing drive, was named his successor.

An 11-member CIO committee headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther was selected for resumption of discussions with the AFL looking toward a united U. S. labor movement, while CIO on the legislative scene threw its full efforts into gaining Taft-Hartley amendments in line with the President's promise of "justice and fairness." "Substantial" and "truly fundamental changes," highlighted by an end to "government by injunctions" were urged by CIO.

MARCH was highlighted in the union field by the Atlantic City convention of the Auto Workers, a convention which set the guaranteed annual wage as "the next step forward" for American labor. CIO Clothing Workers gained a 12.5c hourly wage increase for 150,000 workers.

Again



The Hatchet Men

Shake!

David J. McDonald was installed as president of the CIO Steelworkers, succeeding the late Philip Murray.

In the capital, Taft-Hartley hearings (with the late Sen. Taft then in command) preoccupied labor. A full-dress presentation of CIO's case for sweeping changes in the act as "the road to peace in American industry" was voiced by Reuther to the House Labor Committee.

APRIL brought a pledge from the White House that looms even larger on the eve of 1954. The Full Employment Act was emphatically endorsed by Mr. Eisenhower in a letter to Reuther, as reflecting "a determination on the part of the American people to see to it that the stupidity of mass unemployment never again visits the land."

The oil give-away battle, over the so-called tidelands, was warming up in Congress, while House GOP committees whacked funds for social agencies and knifed public housing.

IN MAY the oil interests collected on the slush funds contributed to GOP candidates in '52. The give-away of the nation's multi-billion dollar coastal oil reserves was voted by both houses, despite a last-ditch fight in the Senate, and signed by the President, despite CIO's pleas for a veto. The House crippled funds for public power, while CIO protested big business grabs aimed at atomic energy development.

JUNE brought important economic gains—through amicable collective bargaining—for three big CIO unions. The Steelworkers gained an 8.5c hourly basic wage increase throughout the industry, and wiping out of the long-opposed southern pay differential. The Auto Workers won their long fight to reopen their five-year contracts, bring the escalator clause in line with the new U. S. consumer price index, wrote much of the escalator gains into the basic wage. The Electrical Workers won contract gains at RCA, Philco and General Motors.

Negotiations between the CIO and AFL brought agreement on a no-raiding pact which was quickly ratified by the CIO Executive Board. A streamlining of CIO's organizing and field staff, and consolidation into 13 regions, was announced.

A long-range program for "maintaining prosperity" was outlined by CIO, as Pres. Reuther called for a crusade to prevent a "boom or doom" economy, recession and mass unemployment and "to lift America to new standards of family living."

In a dramatic demonstration of labor opposition to communism and Soviet military rule, workers in East Berlin and Russian-occupied Germany conducted a series of strikes and demonstrations against factory speedup orders which were broken only by tank units of the Red Army.

JULY brought the Stockholm world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with CIO proposing a bread-and-butter campaign against communism. Reuther visited East Berlin and CIO made a "substantial" contribution to aid German workers. The war in Korea ended—months later, peace hadn't come.

Cost Of GOP Living

At home, a CIO News headline reported "Cost of GOP Living Sets All-Time Record"—and it was to go even higher. In sticky Washington, Congress was rushing to adjourn, with four-fifths of its normal work and most of Pres. Eisenhower's "must" legislation left undone. Foreign aid funds were the latest to get the ax. "Appeasement" by the White House of McCarthyite "immoral forces" was charged by CIO in the rejection of John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative, for nomination as assistant secretary of labor.

AUGUST: The "put-off Congress" went home, leaving Taft-Hartley unchanged, a five-foot shelf of GOP campaign promises unkept and what The CIO News called "a drab record of sins ot omission and commission." Political action in 1954 looked like the answer, and CIO-PAC at a Washington conference kicked off a twin drive aimed at the "off-year" local and state elections and the '54 congressional races.

SEPTEMBER: Soon after Labor Day, labor's relations with the Republican Administration exploded. Sec. of Labor Martin P. Durkin, the only non-millionaire in the Cabinet of "nine millionaires and a plumber," resigned, charged he had been short-changed by the President on promises to seek 19 Taft-Hartley amendments. CIO backed Durkin's resignation.

Text of the no-raiding agreement, hailed as "the first and essential step toward the achievement of organic unity," was announced as the pact was ratified by the AFL convention. The CIO began a nation-wide public relations program aimed beyond labor's ranks, sponsoring nightly newscasts of Commentator John W. Vandercook over the ABC chain.

OCTOBER: CIO's two departed leaders, Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood, were honored at CIO-sponsored ceremonies in their home towns in the British Isles.

At home, the House Agriculture Committee went out to the Midwest to investigate falling farm prices, heard Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other farm state CIO groups join farmers' organizations in pleading for fair farm price supports. A sign of the times: Voters in Wisconsin's 9th District, which never before had gone Democratic, sent Democrat Lester Johnson to Congress

The CIO Steelworkers held a preliminary meeting on 1954 negotiations, setting the guaranteed annual wage as a major goal as "insurance against depression."

NOVEMBER came in with hundreds of local elections marked by Fair Deal Democratic gains, highlighted by the election of Robert F. Wagner as New York's mayor, of Robert B. Meyner as New Jersey's governor, and of Harrison Williams to Congress in a New Jersey special election.

Under banners proclaiming "what's good for the nation is good for the CIO," the CIO met in Cleveland in its 15th convention—at a peak in its strength. A hard-working, harmonious convention reelected Reuther, James B. Carey and Riffe, ratified the no-raiding agreement and pledged continuing efforts for a unified, socially-alert and democratic labor movement, adopted a wide-range legislative and political action program, and bitterly condemned Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell for voicing a charge amounting to treason against former Pres. Truman.

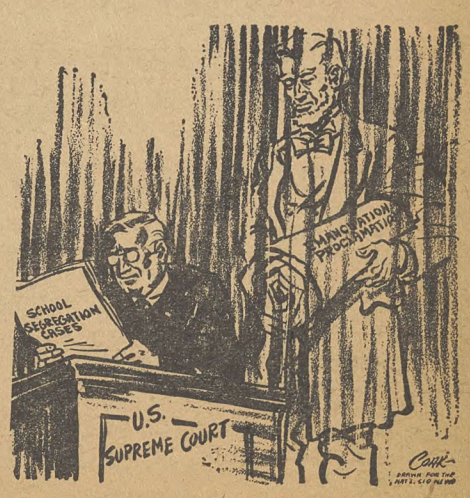
DECEMBER: Full employment is the key to freedom's future, said the Auto Workers at a 100-delegate national conference in Washington which drafted a "Keep America At Work" program. The CIO and AFL formally signed the no-raiding agreement.

So went 1953—Hello, 1954!

The Workers' State?

King Kong Returns

A Sere November



'Can I Be Of Any Help?'

Final Report Of NPA—

Strong Unions, Good Will Held Factors In Industrial Peace

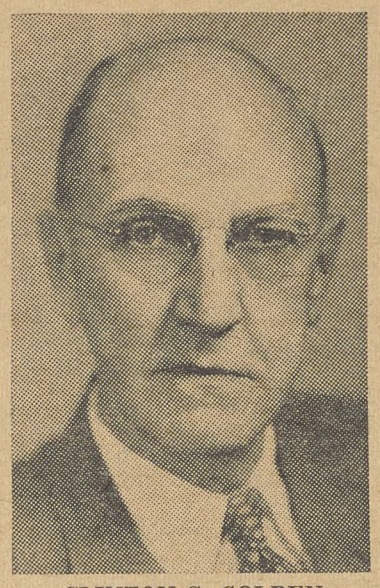
By GERVASE N. LOVE

SEVEN years ago, the newspapers were full of headlines about strikes, lockouts, interrupted production and general industrial upsets.

But they didn't say anything about the more than 90% of all union-management contracts that were settled as a matter of course, without strikes, lockouts, interruptions or other dramatic events.

That bothered Clinton S. Golden, then vice president of the CIO Steelworkers and now executive director of the Trade Union Program at Harvard Univ. *After all, he reasoned, there was a lot more industrial peace going on than industrial warfare—peace that was more significant than strikes or lockouts, but less susceptible of headline treatment.*

So at a meeting at Princeton Univ., he proposed to the National Planning Association — a non-profit, non-political organization devoted to planning, of which he is a vice chairman—that it would be a good idea to study the causes of industrial peace rather than the causes of industrial warfare. His suggestion was accepted.



CLINTON S. GOLDEN

THE SEVEN-YEAR study ended last week when the association published its final report, entitled "Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining." It was unveiled at a press conference in Washington at which H. Christian Sonne, association chairman, described it as a "milestone in the literature of industrial relations."

Preceding it, over the years, were 13 smaller volumes. Twelve were case studies of union-management relations—good relations in medium-size plants in different industries and different sections of the United States; seven involved CIO unions, six an affiliate or affiliates of the AFL. The 13th study covered, as its title said, "Working Harmony in 18 Companies" in the U. S. and England.

OVER the seven years, the scholars who made the studies for the association came to some of the answers to the perplexing problem of union-employer peace. They also found some more questions which, the final report said, must be answered before men of good will on both sides of the bargaining table can follow a reasonably well-charted course to good relations.

The committee found that good labor-management relations usually result when some of nine conditions (see adjoining column) are present.

Both environment and psychological factors have their effects, the study demonstrated.

"A favorable combination of various environmental factors may make it easier for managements and unions to achieve mutually agreeable and non-collusive peaceful relationships," the report says, "but the parties still have to desire peace and work to achieve it."

The committee posed four questions it had turned up in its investigation and expressed the hope that further study will provide the answers. They were:

1. "What happens when industrial peace continues for a long time? Do management and the union find new areas for joint activity, or does the relationship stagnate and even deteriorate as a disillusioned union membership rejects the 'peaceful' leadership?

2. "How do employes, who also constitute the union membership, view the relationship which union and management characterize as 'good' or 'peaceful'? Are they equally enthusiastic or apathetic?

3. "What happens when favorable environmental conditions change for the worse? Can the relationship stand this test of adversity?

4. "Is industrial peace . . . possible only when the environment is equally favorable?"

At the press conference Golden expressed the belief that management hostility to unions has grown less in the last few years, although it persists in many quarters. The "profound adjustments," he said, are "not wholly attributable to full employment."

No judgments were formed as to the influence of labor legislation like the Taft-Hartley Act, he said, "but the studies indicate the parties were able to get along without recourse to any law."

The study was made possible by the financial help of John Hay Whitney, NPA board member, senior partner of J. H. Whitney & Co., and president of the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Highlights Of NPA Report

In studying the causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining, the National Planning Association found one or more of nine internal factors in each case which it believes all unions and companies can utilize. They were:

1. Full acceptance by management of the bargaining process and of unionism as an institution. The company considers a strong union an asset to management.
2. The union fully accepts private ownership and operation of the industry; it recognizes that the welfare of its members depends on successful operation of the business.
3. The union is strong, responsible and democratic.
4. The company stays out of the union's internal affairs and does not seek to alienate the workers' allegiance to their union.
5. Mutual confidence and trust exist between the parties. There have been no serious ideological incompatibilities.
6. Neither party has adopted a legalistic approach to the solution of problems.
7. Negotiations are "problem-centered"—more time is spent on day-to-day problems than on defining abstract principles.
8. There is widespread union-management consultation and highly developed information sharing.
9. Grievances are settled promptly, in the local plant wherever possible. The procedure is flexible and informal.

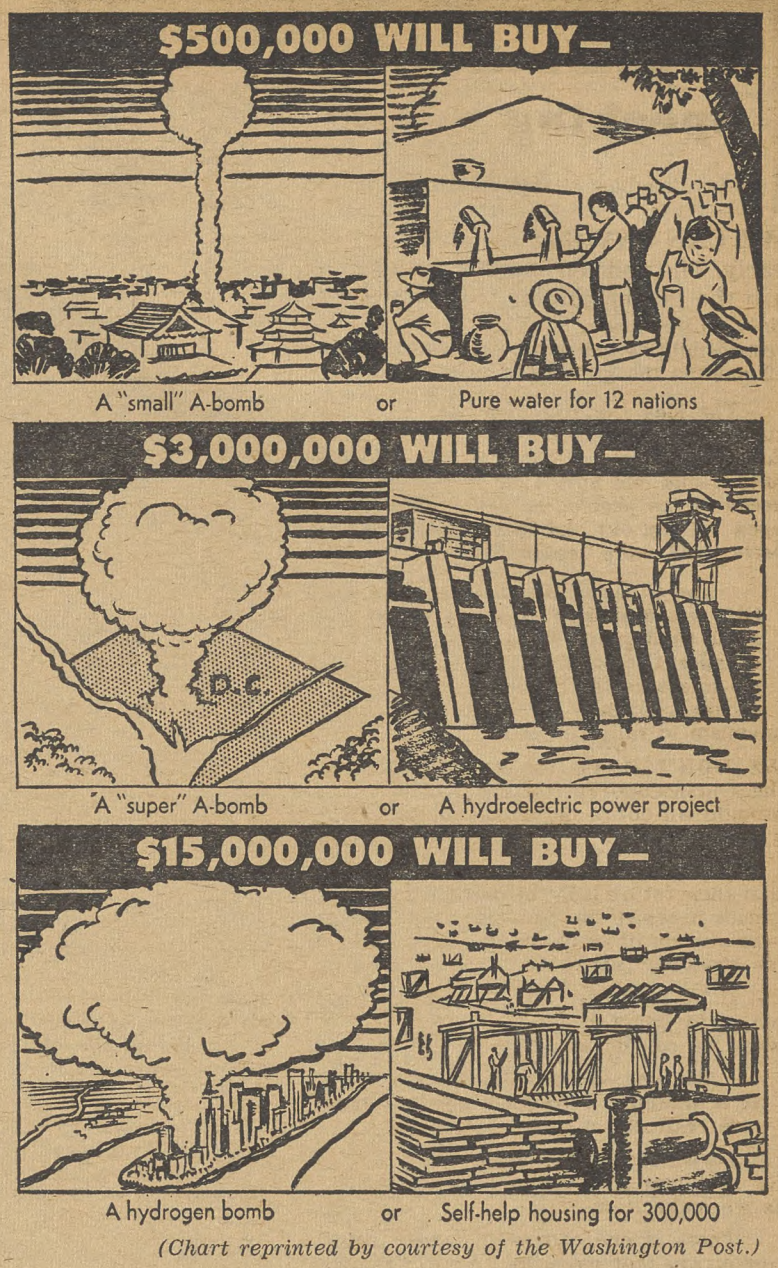
Textile Worker From Maine Named Iran Apprentice Aide

KENT Armstrong, a member of Biddeford, Me., Local 406 of the CIO Textile Workers, has been named an industrial training and apprenticeship consultant to the government of Iran.

He is leaving this week to spend two years in Teheran helping the Iranians to develop a national industrial training program under the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U. S. Foreign Operations Mission.

Armstrong, who was born in Biddeford, served his apprenticeship in the textile machinery plant of the Saco-Lowell Shops. Until his appointment to the post in Iran, he was a research machinist and tool maker in the same company's experimental department.

KENT ARMSTRONG



(Chart reprinted by courtesy of the Washington Post.)

Peaceful Atomic-Power?—

Cost Of 2 H-Bombs Equals Housing Units For 600,000

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Tennessee Valley Authority will study the possibilities of civilian use of atomic power has focused attention on how much good could be done in the world with the money spent on atomic weapons.

The Atomic Energy Commission will give TVA access to all its atomic power information, including the data developed in connection with the nuclear power plant to be built by Westinghouse.

The atomic power plant is expected to cost $40 million to $80 million. The lower figure is $5 million less than the cost of three medium-size H-bombs, the higher $10 million less than the cost of six such weapons.

The estimate of the cost of the medium-size H-bomb was placed at $15 million by Sam Stavisky in an article in the Washington Post. He explained that the estimated costs of that bomb and of other atomic weapons was based on unclassified data issued by AEC.

SETTING the price of the small A-bomb—about twice the explosive strength of that dropped on Hiroshima—at about $500,000, he said that sum could be used to supply 12 smaller Latin American countries with sanitary drinking water.

"The new super A-bomb, which the President described as 25 times more powerful than the original fission bomb, may cost in the neighborhood of $3 million," Stavisky wrote.

"That estimated cost of a single super A-bomb would pay for the hydro-electric plant built jointly by the United States and Greece on the Lauros River, serving the Epirus area."

He said "two medium-size H-bombs, converted into dollars, would provide all the materials needed to build 100,000 'aided self-help' housing units, of the type erected in Puerto Rico, or enough housing for 600,000 persons on the bottom of the economic ladder."

CIO's Position

"Atomic energy can be made to produce power and a higher standard of living as well as bombs, destruction and devastation."

That is the CIO position contained in a resolution adopted by the 1953 convention.

The Atomic Energy Commission was "applauded" for planning construction of a nuclear reactor to convert atomic energy to electricity for industry, and CIO called for wide expansion of this program.

Radio News Group Elects Vandercook

John W. Vandercook, whose nightly newscasts over ABC radio network are sponsored by the CIO, has been elected assistant secretary-treasurer of the Association of Radio News Analysts.

Organizationally Speaking

By John V. Riffe

WE CAN SAY that we made our New Year's Resolutions early. The policies hammered out in our national convention are the guideposts for '54. Our strength, as we know, is at its all-time peak. I believe, too, that our understanding of our responsibilities has given us the determination to make this coming 12 months the greatest in our history.

The idea that the "best is yet to come" is one that is heard time and again. Perhaps, it is used so often that people come to doubt it, and put it down as just some fancy words. *But when we take a cold and hard look at the world around us, and we see the needs of the people, we can realize that once again we are called upon to step out and lead the working people of this nation to a better and more secure life.*

The situation is much like that in the early Thirties, when CIO was first born. There is unrest and some fear. People are tired, tired of the threat of war, tired of the threat of economic collapse, tired of the effort that is required of a democratic people to assure the continued enjoyment of their cherished rights.

Now, right now, is certainly time for the militant voice of trade unionism to rally the people.

WE DON'T HAVE the Administration in Washington we had in the Thirties and Forties. We don't have the dynamic leadership that brought an entire nation off its back and set it on its feet. What we have, instead, is the greatest challenge we have ever faced.

There are millions of unorganized still to be brought to realize that their future is in the union cause. There are whole new economic worlds in which our union banner must be planted. *For as I see it, organization of the unorganized is still the key to ultimate victory for economic justice.*

If we have been able to raise the living standards of the entire nation by going as far as we have in the basic industries, consider what we can do as we move forward.

The key to the realization of our program is organization. It is organized workers through their unions that make policies into realities.

I wish for every man in this union, for every man in this land, for that matter, a happy and prosperous New Year. It can be so, as we make it so.

There is one excuse that we shall never be able to use: *We cannot say that we do not have the capacity to do the job.*

AS THE YEAR came to its close the following reports of election victories came to my desk: CIO Lithographers, Craftsmen Press, Baltimore; CIO Auto Workers, Ames Auto Accessories, New York City, Whiteway Motors, Inc., New York City, Replacement Parts Co., Cleveland, O.; CIO Rubber Workers, Fabric Fire Hose Co., Sandy Hook, Conn.

CIO Retail Wholesale Workers, Kroger Grocery Warehouse, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Burger, New York, N. Y.; DPO, Robin-Skall Display Case Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; CIO Chemical Workers, Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, Rahway, N. J., Hewitt-Robins, Staten Island, N. Y., U. S. Gypsum Co., Trojan Powder, Wolf Lake, Ill.; CIO Electrical Workers, Benjamin Air Rifle Co., St. Louis, Mo.; CIO Furniture Workers, Kay Mfg. Co., High Point, N. C.; CIO Shoe Workers, Laconia Shoe Co., Laconia, N. H.

CIO Quits Defense Bond Drive As Labor Set-up Is Killed

CIO ENDORSEMENT of the U. S. savings bond program has been withdrawn following firing of the labor representatives in the Treasury Dept.

The use of CIO Pres. Walter Reuther's name and that of Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was halted in statements endorsing the purchase of bonds through payroll savings plans.

Formal request was made on the government for the return of about 8000 mailing plates through which union officials were contacted on savings bond activities.

THE LABOR section of the Treasury's savings bond section was abolished Nov. 10 and the CIO and AFL representatives were terminated a month later. CIO representatives on the National Labor Advisory Committee for Savings Bonds protested the action during the Cleveland convention, pointing out that the labor section had greatly aided the sale of bonds among American workers.

Signing the protest in addition to Reuther and Carey were Pres. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; and Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers.

William McDonald, CIO representative in the Treasury Dept., notified state CIO council presidents and secretaries of the withdrawal of official endorsement.

Shoe Wage Talks Stalled

THE MASSACHUSETTS Board of Arbitration and Conciliation last week held a hearing in an effort to break the deadlock in negotiations between the CIO Shoe Workers and some 60 New England factories with more than 10,000 employes.

USWA Pres. Russell Taylor said the negotiations were deadlocked by the refusal of the management to agree to any economic demands, although some other items were settled.

The union's proposals include a 7.5% across-the-board wage increase.

Anti-Shipping Move Rapped By CIO Unit

PENDING MOVES of the Eisenhower Administration against the maritime industry have been strongly protested by the CIO Maritime Committee.

The latest blow dealt the industry was the order by Federal Maritime Administrator Rothschild closing the maritime training school at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., despite a shortage of skilled unlicensed seamen.

Earlier Rothschild closed a similar school at Alameda, Calif. At that time Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, predicted that Rothschild was going to close the Sheepshead Bay School.

Haddock said that the third and last of such schools, at Kings Point, N. Y., was in line for slaughter, but the administrator found it politically expedient to postpone action until after the 1954 elections and to ask Congress for funds for it for another year.

This school and four state maritime academies supported by federal funds train merchant marine officers.

HADDOCK recently charged that Pres. Eisenhower was considering substituting a seaman-financed hospital plan for the present U. S. Public Health Service program.

Budget Dir. Dodge several months ago wrote Sec. Hobby of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept. two letters urging the abolition of the hospitals, which were set up more than 150 years ago to care for the nation's merchant seamen.

Haddock cited a letter from Eisenhower's office to James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

"In the case of hospital care for merchant seamen," Eisenhower wrote, "it seems possible that there are alternatives which it would be fruitful to investigate. For example, a hospital insurance program might be an acceptable substitute. It is this sort of thing we are looking into at this time."

UFWA Board Blasts GOP On Recession

ADMINISTRATION economic policies have promoted "the slackening of activity which set in after the end of the Korean war," the CIO Furniture Workers Executive Board charged.

"What the publicity boys call 'a rolling adjustment' resulted," the UFWA-CIO board stated during a meeting in Cleveland. "What this slick phrase tries to conceal is that more workers are putting in shorter hours, more workers are on part-time, more workers are losing jobs."

Increased political action was urged by the board, since "the Administration has demonstrated in practice that it serves the interests of big business and not the interest of the people."

THE BOARD approved the CIO-AFL no raiding pact, but indicated that its signing would hinge upon the signing by certain AFL unions operating in the furniture industry. Agreement will be effective only with those unions that do sign.

Since last February, the board reported, UFWA won 24 NLRB elections involving about 4000 workers. Wage increases averaging 8c an hour were obtained for more than 20,000 members. Three shops which were organized by CIO voted to transfer to UFWA.

IUE Wage Parley Called

THE WESTINGHOUSE Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers will meet Jan. 4-5 in Philadelphia to formulate economic policy for 1954.

IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said "substantial wage boosts" would be sought in spring negotiations with Westinghouse and General Electric.

He indicated that a guaranteed annual wage will be among the bargaining goals for the 365,000 IUE members.

Holderman Named To Anti-Racket Group

Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey State CIO Council was named a member of a labor-management committee to fight organized gambling in that state's industrial plants. U. S. Atty. William F. Tompkins said "bookmaking and numbers operations make the greatest contribution to corrupting public officials."

CIO consultant for CARE, Mrs. Marion Stewart Abbott has been named aide to Par Danforth, CARE mission chief in India and Pakistan.

UN Refugee Fund Asks Emergency Aid For Homeless

AN APPEAL for donations by individuals to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund was sent to all parts of the world last week by Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The UN fund will be exhausted by March because of the tremendous demands on it, but the services it has rendered to the homeless could be multiplied many times if money were available, he said. His appeal was echoed by the deputy high commissioner, James Morgan Read.

Van Heuven Goedhart directed his appeal to "everyone of you who will be celebrating Christmas in your home and with your family, to send a donation, however small, to the UN Refugee Emergency Fund."

GET the FACTS

...In New CIO Pamphlets

There's a wealth of good reading for every unionist in these recently issued CIO pamphlets:

1. "Human Dignity, A Legacy To Labor," a 48-page photo biography and tribute to CIO's late leaders, Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood. (Price: 50c a copy.)

2. "This Is The CIO," a revised, short review of CIO's history, gains and goals. (Prices: 10c a copy, 100 copies for $6, 1000 for $50.)

3. "1953 Report On Israel," a review of the recent visit of a CIO delegation to Israel. (Prices: 15c a copy, 50 for $6.75, 100 for $12.)

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JOINT LABOR PARLEY—Here are photo highlights of the CIO-AFL-Mexican labor conference in Mexico City. At left, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers urges stronger legislation to control "wetbacks." Next, a general view of the meetings in CTM headquarters. At right, three of the CIO delegates: OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, R. J. Thomas, and CIO Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe.

Save-Niagara Unit Gets CIO Backing

AN ORGANIZATION to preserve the public interest in electricity developed at the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers power sites was set up at a meeting in Albany, N. Y., in which the CIO and several CIO unions participated. Aim of the new group is "to develop the maximum amount of electric power from available hydro sites in the New York-New England area at the least possible cost and with the immediate objective of mobilizing all interest and resources behind an effort to prevent favorable action on the Miller-Capehart Bill."

The Miller-Capehart Bill carries the ingenuous title, "A bill to preserve the scenic purposes of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes." The "other purposes" include giving power facilities at the falls to five New York State private utility companies.

The new organization was formed by representatives of municipal utility systems in New York and Massachusetts, electric co-ops and farm bodies in New York and Vermont, CIO and AFL unions in the stone, electrical, chemical, paper, textile and machine industries, and by staff members of national organizations in the public and co-op power field.

LEO GOODMAN, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, was a speaker and was elected a director. Field Rep. Kenneth Peterson of the CIO Electrical Workers was named an alternate director.

Meantime, Sen. Langer (R. N. D.), chairman of a Senate Monopoly subcommittee investigating the proposed new federal power marketing policy in the Missouri Valley, and Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) asked Pres. Eisenhower to delay effectiveness of the new standards, set for Jan. 1. Under it, private utilities would benefit at the expense of public and co-op setups, contrary to the law.

Power Lobby Friend Won't Run Again

THE FIRST servant of big business in Congress to concede he won't be back in Washington after next year's elections has just thrown the towel into the ring.

He's Rep. Miller (R. N. Y.), sponsor of the bill to give away Niagara Falls power to private utility companies. Miller told a Buffalo Courier-Express reporter he "definitely" won't seek re-election.

Miller gave as his reason that he's "sick and tired" of being hamstrung by pressure groups.

"By the time a measure reaches the floor," he said, "the farmers, American Legion, Catholic Church, CIO and the Better Business Bureau, depending on which is affected, will let you know they don't like it."

Stronger Curb On 'Wetbacks' Urged By Joint U. S.-Mexico Labor Meet

MORE EFFECTIVE control of migration and improvement of conditions under which Mexicans work in U. S. farms and factories were planned last week at concluding sessions of the first conference of trade unions of Mexico and the United States in Mexico City.

Establishment of closer ties between the unions of the two nations was recommended by the conference called by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

IN ADDITION, the conference urged:

- **Strict enforcement of standard labor contracts by both nations to prevent exploitation of migrant workers.**
- **Prevention of illegal "wetback" migration from Mexico by both governments and labor unions.**
- **Control of competition from contract laborers with U. S. workers.**
- **Improvement of information services between U. S. and Mexican unions.**
- **Working out methods of membership transfers between unions.**

Representatives of U. S. unions were rebuffed when they visited Francis P. White, the American ambassador to Mexico, to ask that labor be represented in talks on revision of the treaty governing migratory farm workers.

White made it clear that labor participation was not wanted in treaty discussions.

The unionists charged that it was another instance of the Administration going back on its promise, since former Labor Sec. Durkin promised to give labor's request for representation "serious consideration."

PRACTICAL importance was given the conference through participation of the CIO, AFL, Miners and railroad brotherhoods from the U. S. and the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM), the major Mexican labor group with 2.5 million members.

Also represented were six "independent" Mexican unions, including telephone workers, miners, electrical workers and a big farm union. The independents, like CTM, are anti-Communist and liberal groups.

CIO's delegation was headed by Executive Vice Pres. John V. Riffe, CIO Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, who also is president of the Oil Workers, and James G. Thimmes, Steelworkers vice president.

Others were R. J. Thomas, assistant to Riffe; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee; Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee; John W. Edelman, legislative representative of the Textile Workers; Irwin DeShetler, Robert Starnes, Timothy Flynn, David Sternback and Nicholas Dragon of the CIO organizing staff.

THE CONFERENCE members divided into two committees. The first considered all aspects of legal and illegal Mexican migration to this country. The second studied a series of proposals for cooperative action between unions.

Important phases of the latter group's work dealt with possibilities of equalizing wages paid workers employed in Mexico by wholly-owned U. S. corporations and strengthening ties between the unions in both countries.

Telegrams outlining the purpose and scope of the conference were sent to Pres. Eisenhower and Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico. They were signed by Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velasquez of CTM who presided at the conference and Sec.-Gen. Luis Alberto Monge of ORIT.

WORKING through ORIT, the conference voted to exchange information on wages, hours and working conditions in the U. S. and Mexico and set up a policy of exchanging visitors from identical unions as observers of bargaining negotiations, policy meetings and other union activities.

Transfer of $6 million from the U. S. Railway Retirement Fund to social security funds in Mexico, to compensate Mexican workers on U. S. railroads during World War II, was discussed.

Horror

Horror and derision by Mexico City delegates greeted a rumored proposal to build a tall barbed wire fence along the entire border between the U. S. and Mexico.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., was credited with the suggestion to erect the fence as a means of controlling illegal immigration of Mexican laborers to this country.

"It would put Mexico in a stockade," snorted one delegate from south of the border. All delegates were equally unsympathetic to the suggestion.

World Labor Unity Grows, Carey Says

CHRISTMAS in 1953 has more than the usual significance for American union members, said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a Christmas statement broadcast behind the Iron Curtain by Radio Free Europe.

"All of us will observe Christmas as we have in years past—with profound appreciation for all the spiritual meanings which this holy day conveys," said Carey, who also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

"We will be thankful for Christianity's vast moral and ethical contributions to our civilization, its emphasis on the dignity of man, the innate worth of the individual, and the concept of brotherhood.

"But the American labor movement this Christmas will also be thankful for two other things. First, trade unionism in the U. S. during 1953 reached its highest point in history.

"Second—and we consider this exceedingly important—we are thankful this Christmas that never before in history has the American labor movement been closer to the workers of other lands. Today there are unprecedentedly close ties between American workers and their organizations and the working men and women of other countries and their organizations."

Carey made it plain the ties exist not only with the free unions of Western Europe, but also with the underground labor movements in the Russian satellite states. The help U. S. workers have given the latter in the past, he pledged, will be continued.

At the same time, he thanked workers behind the Iron Curtain for **"fighting our fight, fighting the fight for freedom and human decency all over the world,"** and expressed "all the gratitude we can command for their struggles, their sacrifices and their accomplishments."